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السايدة عيادة
ALSAADE SCHOOL

English Series
Worksheets For
The Third Secondary Class
"Scientific Section"

تدريبات

في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية
للمصف الثالث الثانوي العلمي
"منهاج حديث"

دورة شتاء ٢٠٢٣

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Irregular Verbs الأفعال الشاذة

 المنهجية
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Present simple	Past simple	Past participle
to be (am / is / are)	was / were	been
bear	bore	born / borne
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt/ed	burnt/ed
buy	bought	bought
can	could	
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt/ed	dreamt/ed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have / has	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept

Present simple	Past simple	Past participle
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
leap	leapt	leapt
learn	learnt/ed	learnt/ed
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
may	might	
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake	woke	waken
wear	wore	worn
will	would	-----
win	won	won

GOOD LUCK



By: SAB team

Module 1 Learning for Life

Unit 1

Life Choices خيارات الحياة



المهن المستقبلية Future Careers

Student's Book Page 11

- يطمح إلى، يتوق	aspire	seek to attain a goal
- برهق، يلقي عليه حملاً ثقيلاً	burden	load
- مقدرة، أهلية، استعداد	aptitude	natural ability or skill
- تأثر به	swayed	influenced
- تعويض، أجر	remuneration	money paid for work or services
- تثبيط الدافع (الهمة)	demotivation	making someone less eager or willing to do their job

مقدرة	ability	علماء النفس	psychologists
يستكشف، يتحرى	explore	يتأثر به	get swayed
ثقة	confidence	ضغط الأقران	peer pressure
وضوح	clarity	الأغلبية	majority
أبرزت، سلطت الضوء على	highlighted	على الرغم	although
دور	role	له قيمة	holds value
عناصر فاعلة	active agents	يكسب " رزقة " / مكاسب، إيرادات	earn / earnings
التطور الوظيفي (المهني)	career development	تطلعات، طموحات	aspirations
يختار	opt for	يزود، يوفر	provide
تماماً	completely	مُرضية	satisfying
ضلل	misguided	حياة مريحة	comfortable life
توقعات غير حقيقية	unreal expectations	مخترفين	professionals
عوامل	factors	عمال المرافق العامة	utility workers
اختيار المهنة	the career selection	عمال النظافة	garbage collectors
عملية	process	أساتذة الجامعات	professors
شخصيته	personality	علاوة على ذلك	furthermore
نقاط القوة	strengths	تأثير، أثر	impact
نقاط الضعف	weaknesses	الصحة العقلية للطفل	the child's mental health
إذاً، لهذا السبب	hence	رفض	rejecting
اختبار القدرات المصمم	a designed aptitude test	يجمع	gather
يكشف، يظهر	reveal	مناسبة	suitable
المتعلقة بـ، فيما يتعلق	regarding	حد، قيد	limit
مهنة مُطلع عليها جيداً	a well-informed career	تماماً، بكل تأكيد	absolutely
اختيار، انتقاء	selection	متأكدين، متفقين على	certain
مجال	field	الاختيارات المهنية	career choices
الدورات التدريبية	courses leading	من خلال	through
نحو، من أجل "الموجهة نحو"	towards	التفكير الذاتي	self-reflection
مهنة مرغوبة	a desired career	والأنشطة الموجهة	guided activities
يمكن	enable	القيم الأساسية (الجمهورية)	core values
قرارات	decisions	مسار أوضح	clearer path

Word Family اشتقاقات

Student's Book Page 13

ينوع، يتغير	vary (v)	↔	various (adj)	متنوع، مختلف
حقيقي، غير زائف	real (adj)	↔	reality (n)	حقيقة، واقع
يقرر	decide (v)	↔	decision (n)	قرار
ينجز، يكمل	accomplish (v)	↔	accomplishment (n)	إنجاز، عمل بارع
دليل، مرشد، يرشد	guide (v / n)	↔	guidance (n)	إرشاد، توجيه

Phrasal Verbs أفعال تركيبية

Student's Book Page 13

- يساعد، يمد يد العون	reach out to	offer help and support to someone
- يتأقلم، ينسجم مع	fit in with	be accepted by other people in a group
- يبدأ، يصبح لديه اهتمام بـ	get into	start to become interested in something.
- يتابع، يواصل العمل	follow through	start something and finish it in a satisfactory way
- يواجه (مشكلة)	run into	encounter problems or difficulties unexpectedly
- يواكب، يبقى على اطلاع	keep up with	stay updated and informed about something

Homophones الجناس اللفظي

Student's Book Page 14

طريق، ممر، أسلوب، طريقة	way	weigh	بزن "شبيئاً"
الطقس	weather	whether	فيما إذا
طريق	road	rode (v) / ride (v)	ركب
ابن، ولد	son	sun	الشمس
ثمانية (عدد)	eight	ate (v2) / eat (v1)	أكل
صحيح، اليد اليمنى	right	write	يكتب
بواسطة (حرف جر)، من قبل	by	buy	يشترى
هنا، في هذه النقطة	here	hear	يسمع

Word Family اشتقاقات

Workbook Page 8

تربية، ثقافة، تعليم	education	↔	educate	يُعلم، يتقن
مؤلم	painful	↔	pain	ألم
يمكن التنبؤ به	predictable	↔	prediction	تنبؤ
اعتذار	apology	↔	apologised	اعتذر
ازدهار	prosperous	↔	prosperity	مزدهر
متسامح	tolerant	↔	tolerance	تسامح

Homophones الجناس اللفظي

workbook Page 8

يكسر	break	brake	فرامل، مكابح
زنزارة	cell	sell	يبيع
طحين	flour	flower	زهرة
خاصتنا، ملكنا	our	hour	ساعة
ليل، ليلة	night	knight	فارس
بحار	seas	sees	يرى
بواسطة (حرف جر)، من قبل	by	buy	يشترى
هنا، في هذه النقطة	here	hear	يسمع

تافه، مبتذل	trivial	not serious, important or valuable
غرور	vanity	too much pride in one's self
متسامح	tolerant	allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want
حسد	envy (n)	jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person
تواضع	humility	modesty
أثر	trace (n)	a mark that something has been in a place

تعليم	education
يقتصر على	is limited to
مؤلم	painful
قبل اكتسابها	before they are acquired
من أجل / كي	in order to
يتجنب، يتفادى	avoid
يستفيد	benefit
تجارب	experiences
نولي الكثير من الاهتمام	pay too much attention
الأشياء التافهة	the trivial things
يضيع	waste
جهد	effort
لأن	since
الحياة لا يمكن التنبؤ بها	life is so unpredictable
توقعات	expectations
تفاؤل	optimism
تفكير إيجابي	positive thinking
ممل	boring
رتب	monotonous
واثق	confident
إنجازات	accomplishments
لأن هذا يورث الغرور	as this inherits vanity
العلاقات الإنسانية	human relationships

دعم، تأييد	support
يحقق، ينجز	achieve
الإنسان بطبيعته	man by nature
يخطئ، يرتكب الأخطاء	make mistakes
كن متسامحاً	be tolerant
يلتمس الأعذار	seek excuses
اعتذار	apology
بدائل	alternatives
ممارسة التمارين الرياضية	exercising
أولوية	a priority
طوال حياتك	for your entire life.
السعي لتحقيق النجاح	The pursuit of success
مهما	no matter
طال الوقت	how long the period is
استمر في المحاولة	keep trying
فشل	failure
يفشل	fail
يستسلم	give up
يحصل على نتائج	get results
كريم	generous
أثر	trace
صاقد	honest
مفعم بالثقة	trustful

Everyday English

Giving Advice

Giving advice إعطاء النصيحة	Accepting the advice completely قبول النصيحة تماماً	Hesitating التردد
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If I were you • You'd better • You should • Try to • Instead of .. you can ... • It's a good idea to ... • Why don't you 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That's true. I haven't thought about that before. • OK. I can do that. • Yes, you're right. I'll do that. • Of course! I should've thought about that. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maybe you're right, but • Well, you see • I'm not sure. Maybe I could • I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now.

I- Reading (120 marks)

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Not all people have the ability to explore their future and build it with more confidence and clarity. Most studies have highlighted the role of parents as active agents in the career development of their children. Parents want their children to opt for a career they know well about, but what their children want or **aspire** to become can be completely different. Many parents said they had misguided their children into choosing a career of their choice. It is very important not to **burden** our children with unreal expectations. There are a few factors that are of great importance in the career selection process. The child's **aptitude** is a mirror of his/her personality, strengths, and weaknesses. Hence, a designed aptitude test can reveal a lot of information regarding the child that can help in taking a well-informed career selection. It is very difficult to spend your life working in a field that you are not interested in. Courses leading towards a desired career should be found easily for the young to enable them to make right decisions about their future. Psychologists said that it was very easy for a child to get **swayed** by peer pressure into choosing a career that the majority was opting rather than the one which was best for him/her.

Although it should not be the most important, **remuneration** of a career holds value in one's life; nobody likes to earn little. A job's earnings should match the child's aspirations and provide a satisfying comfortable life. Modern societies need professionals in every field: utility workers, garbage collectors, farmers, nurses, doctors, engineers, teachers, professors and many others.

Furthermore, **demotivation** might have a negative impact on the child's mental health when rejecting all of his/her ideas. Parents can work together to gather information about a career and then help the child in deciding whether it is suitable or not. Most people have dreams of future jobs and there's no limit to what this could be, but we can't be absolutely certain about our career choices. Researchers told us that through self-reflection and guided activities, we would find our core values and a clearer path towards the right career.



• Choose the right answer a, b, c or d

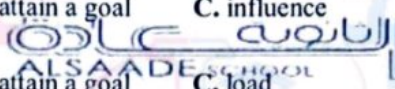
- According to the text, most parents their children into choosing a career.
A. influence B. affect C. reject D. both A and B
- Nowadays, most parents follow the strategy.
A. right B. correct C. true D. wrong
- The is the main factor which should be taken into consideration to decide a future career.
A. parents' experience B. peer pressure C. child's aptitude D. friends' aptitude
- Children get swayed by peer pressure into choosing a career.
A. usually B. never C. seldom D. rarely
- The salary of a career has an important in one's life
A. rule B. role C. roll D. rode
- Discouragement might have a effect on the child's mental health.
A. helpful B. positive C. negative D. good
- Children can find a clearer path towards the right career through
A. self-reflection B. guided activities C. self-rejection D. both A and B
- Parents play a vital in the career development of their children.
A. course B. role C. remuneration D. aptitude
- Parents should study very well the of their children to decide their future career.
A. course B. role C. remuneration D. aptitude
- There should be leading to help children choose the best job for them in the future.
A. courses B. rolls C. remunerations D. aptitudes
- Nowadays, most people encourage their children to choose their future profession based on the that profession brings to them.
A. course B. role C. remuneration D. aptitude

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

12. Parents play a trivial role in the career development of their children.
13. Parents should study very well the aptitude of their children to decide their future career.
14. Demotivation might have a positive impact on the child's mental health.
15. Children usually get swayed by peer pressure into choosing a career.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

16. The word "aspire" means:
- A. money paid for work or services
B. making someone less eager or willing to do their job
C. seek to attain a goal
D. advance
17. The word "burden" means:
- A. influence
B. load
C. influence
D. natural ability or skill
18. The word "aptitude" means:
- A. goal
B. seek to attain a goal
C. influence
D. natural ability or skill
19. The word "swayed" means:
- A. influenced
B. seek to attain a goal
C. load
D. lost
20. The word "remuneration" means:
- A. influenced
B. seek to attain a goal
C. an amount of money given to someone as a debt
D. money paid for work or services
21. The word "demotivation" means:
- A. influenced
B. seek to attain a goal
C. making someone less eager or willing to do their job
D. making someone more eager or willing to do their job



Unit 1 Text 2 A Learned Lesson is a Good Lesson الدرس المتعلم هو درس جيد Workbook Page 6

B. Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Our life is a short journey, and every day we learn many important lessons that we must benefit from in order to be able to achieve more successes, and to make life beautiful and prosperous.

Most people think that education is limited to schools only, but the truth is that there are lessons that we can only learn from life, and they may be more important than those learnt at schools. Life lessons are sometimes painful before they are acquired, and in order to avoid this, we must benefit from the experiences of others.

We shouldn't pay too much attention to the trivial things that are not important and waste our time and effort. Since life is so unpredictable, we must not live on expectations only and meet everything new in life with optimism and positive thinking. There is no word more boring and monotonous than the word "I". We must be confident of ourselves, but that does not mean we talk about ourselves and our accomplishments all the time, as this inherits vanity. Human relationships are also important because without love and support from family and friends, you will not feel happy and will not achieve success in life.

Man by nature makes mistakes, so be tolerant and seek excuses for those around you, and if someone comes to you with an apology, do not stop him, and do not carry in your heart any envy of anyone. Take care of your health and make it a priority for your entire life. There are no alternatives to exercising, eating well, fresh air and sunshine.

The pursuit of success will make you succeed in the end, no matter how long the period is, but keep trying. Failure is a great teacher in life. It teaches us humility and how to correct our course of life. A great example is Thomas Edison. He failed many times, but he did not give up until he succeeded. Even when he failed, Edison learned something. 'I get results in everything I try,' he said.

The golden rule for everybody is to be honest, trustful, useful and generous so that they leave life with a trace that those around them will not forget about.

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

1. People can avoid life's painful lessons when
 - A. they can benefit from the experiences of others.
 - B. they can benefit from their own experiences.
 - C. they can ignore the experiences of others.
 - D. they pay no attention to the experiences of others.
2. People shouldn't live on expectations only
 - A. because life is so unpredictable
 - B. because life is so predictable
 - C. because life is short
 - D. both b and c
3. A person shouldn't use the word "I" because
 - A. it is boring and monotonous.
 - B. this inherits vanity.
 - C. there is no word more boring and less monotonous than the word "I".
 - D. Both A and B
4. We should be tolerant of others
 - A. because man by nature doesn't make mistakes.
 - B. because man likes to talk about himself all the time.
 - C. because man by nature makes mistakes.
 - D. because man likes nature.
5. During his life, Edison dealt with failure in a way that
 - A. he gave up when he failed for the first time.
 - B. he gave up when he succeeded.
 - C. he did not succeed until he gave up.
 - D. he did not give up until he succeeded.
6. To leave a memorable trace, a person must be
 - A. dishonest, trustful, useful and generous.
 - B. honest, trustful, useful and generous.
 - C. honest, trustful, useless and generous.
 - D. honest, trustful, useful and mean.
7. People shouldn't live on expectations because life is

A. predictable	B. unpredictable	C. short	D. good
----------------	------------------	----------	---------
8. There is no word more boring and than the word "I "

A. monotonous	B. unpredictable	C. interesting	D. exciting
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9. We should be tolerant with others because man by nature makes.....

A. decisions	B. promises	C. successes	D. mistakes
--------------	-------------	--------------	-------------
10. A person can leave a memorable trace by being honest, trustful, useful and

A. mean	B. generous	C. unsociable	D. useless
---------	-------------	---------------	------------
11. The best life lessons can only be learnt

A. at schools.	B. from life	C. at home	D. both a and c
----------------	--------------	------------	-----------------
12. Silly things are and don't teach us great lessons.

A. important	B. vital	C. essential	D. not important
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اضغط على الرابط للانتقال إلى قناتنا



13. Being optimistic and positive leads to
- A. vanity. B. failure C. success D. depression
14. Family plays a/an role in someone's success.
- A. trivial B. unimportant C. simple D. essential
15. Taking care of our health our chance to achieve success.
- A. decreases B. reduces C. increases D. lessens

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

16. The best life lessons can only be learnt at home.
17. Silly things are important and teach us great lessons.
18. Being optimistic and positive leads to success.
19. Family plays a trivial role in someone's success.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

20. The word "trivial" means:
- A. a mark that something has been in a place
- B. not serious, important or valuable
- C. too much pride in one's self
- D. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want
21. The word "vanity" means:
- A. too much pride in one's self
- B. a mark that something has been in a place
- C. not serious, important or valuable
- D. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want
22. The word "tolerant" means:
- A. jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person
- B. modesty
- C. not serious, important or valuable
- D. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want
23. The word "envy" means:
- A. too much pride in one's self
- B. a mark that something has been in a place
- C. jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person
- D. modesty
24. The word "humility" means:
- A. too much pride in one's self
- B. not serious, important or valuable
- C. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want
- D. modesty
25. The word "trace" means:
- A. a mark that something has been in a place
- B. modesty
- C. not serious, important or valuable
- D. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want



الاسايدة
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II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Word Family:

- Individuals have dreams in their day-to-day existence.
A. very B. vary C. various D. variety
- Everyone endeavours a great deal to make dreams a
A. real B. realise C. reality D. really
- Future plans and have a great importance in a person's life.
A. decide B. decisions C. decisive D. decisively
- Gaining your boss confidence is really a great
A. accomplishment B. accomplish C. accomplished D. accomplishing
- I went to a counselor for on my career.
A. misguide B. misguidance C. guide D. guidance
- We need to people so that they understand the importance of a good and a healthy diet.
A. education B. educate C. educational D. educative
- She hated to say the words for fear of causing to him.
A. pain B. painful C. painless D. painfully
- The situation is so uncertain that it is hard to make a confident
A. predictable B. predictably C. prediction D. predict
- The airline company to passengers for the delay.
A. apologised B. apology C. apologise D. apologetic
- In recent years, Syria has undergone a lot of economic
A. prosperity B. prosperously C. prosperous D. prosper
- Many old people have more than others when dealing with the young generation.
A. tolerant B. tolerates C. tolerantly D. tolerance

Phrasal Verbs:

- The rich have to to the poor.
A. keep up with B. run into C. reach out D. get into
- She didn't really with her workmates in her previous job.
A. reach out B. fit in C. get into D. keep up
- I writing when I was a kid, and I just never stopped loving it.
A. got into B. ran into C. reached out D. kept up with
- We've been talking about this project for a while, and it's time to
A. run into B. keep up with C. reach out D. follow it through
- If you any trouble, just give me a call.
A. keep up with B. run into C. reach out D. fit in
- A big part of my job is the latest research in medical technology.
A. reaching out B. running into C. keeping up with D. running out
- I can always you if I feel tired with my school work.
A. reach out to B. follow through C. keep up with D. fit in
- When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard to with the locals.
A. get into B. run into C. fit in D. keep up with
- The group had one successful song but failed to with another hit record.
A. fit in B. run into C. reach out to D. follow through
- Nowadays, students can the latest news by using the Internet.
A. keep up with B. run into C. fit in D. follow through

11. She has been yoga recently.
 A. getting into B. fitting in C. reaching out to D. keeping up with
12. Our company has financial difficulties this month.
 A. reached out to B. run into C. fitted in D. kept into

Homophones:

1. Which should we use to the goods?
 A. weigh / way B. way / way C. weigh / weigh D. way / weigh
2. No one knows the will be fine tomorrow.
 A. whether / weather B. weather / whether C. weather / weather D. whether / whether
3. The cyclist his bike and set off quickly on the
 A. road / road B. rode / rode C. rode / road D. road / rode
4. The man is enjoying his time with his on the beach under the
 A. sun / son B. son / sun C. son / son D. sun / sun
5. I only a sandwich at before I went to bed.
 A. ate / ate B. ate / eight C. eight / eight D. eight / ate
6. The teacher asked the students to down the answer.
 A. right / write B. right / right C. write / write D. write / right
7. We usually our food from a shop the corner.
 A. by / buy B. by / by C. buy / by D. buy / buy
8. I wanted to sit to be able to the speech well.
 A. here / hear B. hear / here C. here / here D. hear / hear
9. I told my daughter if she didn't hit the brake in time she would the car's side mirror.
 A. break B. brake C. sell D. cell
10. If you rotten food, you will get arrested and end up in a prison cell.
 A. sun B. son C. sell D. cell
11. To bake a flower-shaped cake, you'll need some
 A. flour B. flower C. whether D. weather
12. I wanted to sit here, so I could the singer performing without any distractions.
 A. here B. hear C. sell D. cell
13. We have one before our appointment with the real estate agent.
 A. our B. hour C. knight D. night
14. The knight is on his way to the castle, but traveling at is very dangerous.
 A. night B. knight C. break D. brake
15. My little brother feels excited every time he sees a turtle.
 A. sea B. see C. sun D. son
16. My is 13 years old. He likes to spend time outside in the sun.
 A. whether B. weather C. son D. sun
17. I don't know to bring a jacket or not. The weather looks unpredictable today.
 A. knight B. night C. whether D. weather

Verb Tenses:

1. We the weather is great here.
 A. think B. are thinking C. were thinking D. will think
2. Right now, John in the pool.
 A. was swimming B. is swimming C. swims D. swam
3. We Egypt.
 A. are liking B. have been liking C. like D. were liking
4. hard at the moment?
 A. Do you work B. Have you worked C. Are you working D. Did you work

5. I your exams start tomorrow.
 A. am knowing B. would knew C. have been knowing D. know
6. It is raining now, but the sun
 A. is shining B. shine C. shines D. shining
7. I'm learning a bit of Arabic, but not very much. I some of the things that people say.
 A. am understanding B. understand C. understanding D. was understanding
8. I Jack last night.
 A. see B. sees C. saw D. have seen
9. I him for months.
 A. haven't seen B. hadn't see C. am not seeing D. wasn't seeing
10. Have you won a competition?
 A. just B. never C. since D. ever
11. I a writing competition in 2006.
 A. win B. wins C. won D. have won
12. I have bought a new tab.
 A. just B. already C. since D. both A and B
13. How long your computer?
 A. have you been using B. have you used C. are you using D. both A and B
14. I my computer for at least three years. Maybe longer.
 A. am using B. has used C. had used D. have been using
15. So, Jack is your best friend. him when you were at university?
 A. Did you meet B. Have you met C. Are you meeting D. Do you meet
16. We have been friends more than ten years.
 A. never B. since C. for D. ever
17. Nada: Why are you sweating?
 Jane: Because I the floors.
 A. sweep B. will sweep C. had been sweeping D. have been sweeping
18. Nada: Is the lawn finished?
 Jane: Yes, George the grass.
 A. cuts B. has cut C. is cutting D. was cutting
19. Nada: Rachel, why are your hands so soft?
 Rachel: Because I the washing up.
 A. will do B. would do C. had done D. have been doing
20. Nada: Are the onions ready for the pan?
 Jane: Yes, Mike them.
 A. peel B. peels C. has peeled D. will peel
21. Nada: George, you look tired.
 George: Yes, I the grass.
 A. have been cutting B. had cut C. will cut D. would cut
22. Nada: Tom, your hands are very cold.
 Tom: Yes, I the fridge.
 A. defrost B. will defrost C. have been defrosting D. had been defrosting
23. Nada: Are the floors clean?
 Tom: Yes, Jane them.
 A. sweep B. has swept C. is sweeping D. will sweep
24. Nada: Why are your eyes red, Mike?
 Mike: Because I the onions.
 A. have been peeling B. had peeled C. will peel D. would peel

25. Nada: Are the plates clean?
Mike: Yes, Rachel the washing up.
A. do B. does C. has done D. had done
26. Nada: Is the fridge all right now?
Mike: Yes, Tom it.
A. defrost B. defrosted C. has defrosted D. had defrosted
27. I live in a large flat in Madrid. I two sisters.
A. am having B. has C. have D. has had
28. We at seven o'clock every morning.
A. get up B. are getting up C. have got up D. gets up
29. I the flat at eight and walk to the university.
A. leave B. leaves C. left D. leaving
30. I classes at five, and I arrive home at six.
A. finish B. am finishing C. was finishing D. finished
31. This month, I very hard for my first exams.
A. am working B. works C. work D. has worked
32. At the moment, I breakfast in the kitchen of our flat.
A. eat B. ate C. was eating D. am eating
33. My mother coffee, and my sisters are reading magazines now.
A. drinks B. drank C. had drunk D. is drinking
34. On Saturday afternoons, I tennis with my friends, or I go to the cinema.
A. play B. played C. has played D. am playing
35. I to Canada last year.
A. go B. went C. am going D. have gone
36. you enjoy your trip to Canada last year?
A. Did B. Do C. Does D. have
37. I my last trip a lot.
A. enjoyed B. enjoys C. enjoying D. have been enjoying
38. What you do in Canada?
A. did B. does C. doing D. done
39. I Niagara Falls and Stanley Park when I was in Canada.
A. have visited B. visited C. visit D. am visiting
40. to Canada before, Lucy?
A. Do you go B. Are you going C. Have you gone D. Have you been
41. I a holiday there. I've got my ticket and I'm going next week!
A. have booked B. has booked C. booking D. books
42. A: Where are you and your family going to live?
B: We anything yet.
A. haven't decided B. hadn't decided C. haven't been deciding D. decided
43. A: Excuse me. Has someone left this mobile here?
B: I don't know. I here all afternoon, but I haven't noticed it until now.
A. have been sitting B. is sitting C. was sitting D. sit
44. A: Excuse me. Have you been standing in this queue for a long time?
B: Yes, I for almost an hour.
A. have been queuing B. had been queuing C. queue D. queues
45. My brother has had an accident. He both of his legs.
A. has broken B. has been breaking C. breaks D. is breaking

Giving Advice

1. Your friend is a heavy smoker. (Give him advice to quit smoking.)
 - A. If I were you, I would quit smoking.
 - B. You'd better stop smoking.
 - C. Yes, you're right. I'll do that.
 - D. Both A and B
2. Your cousin is travelling to England to study there. But he doesn't speak English well. (Give him some advice to improve his English.)
 - A. Try to watch English films.
 - B. OK. I can do that.
 - C. Of course! I should've thought about that.
 - D. I'm not sure. Maybe I could learn English.
3. Your sister has an important event to go to the next holiday and she can't miss her class. (Give her some advice.)
 - A. Maybe you're right.
 - B. I think you shouldn't miss the class.
 - C. I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now.
 - D. Of course! I should've thought about that.
4. leave the university. If you've studied hard, you probably have nothing to worry about. (Give some advice.)
 - A. Why don't you try to
 - B. I think you should
 - C. It is a good idea to
 - D. I don't think it is a good idea to
5. talking to your university professor? He can probably help. (Give some advice.)
 - A. Why don't you try
 - B. I think you should
 - C. It is a good idea to
 - D. I don't think it is a good idea to
6. try some relaxation techniques to help you with the exam stress. (Give some advice.)
 - A. Congratulations!
 - B. I think you should
 - C. We are proud of you
 - D. I don't think it is a good idea to
7. go to the exams even if you feel like you won't pass them. You should at least try. (Give some advice.)
 - A. Why don't you try
 - B. I think you shouldn't
 - C. It is a good idea to
 - D. I don't think it is a good idea to



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III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. A:
B: I went to Canada last year.
2. A:
B: I visited Niagara Falls and Stanley Park.
3. A:
B: We are going to live in Aleppo.
4. A:
B: We have been talking about that for weeks.
5. A:
B: I am crying because my brother has had an accident.

اضغط على الرابط للانتقال إلى قناتنا



B- There are four mistakes in each of the following paragraphs. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

1) How are you getting on, Simon? We're thinking it's great here. Everyone is having a good time. I'm sitting in the Nile Hotel. John is swimming in the pool. Sally is lying in the sun, and Jane is shopping!

.....

2) We're liking Egypt. We're all relaxing. What are you doing? Are you working hard at the moment. I'm knowing your exams start tomorrow. Good luck! Is it raining in England? The sun is shining here, of course!

.....

3) I'm learning a bit of Arabic, but not very much. I'm understanding some of the things that people say, but only if I repeat it many times. Hope to hear from you soon.



.....

4) I live in a large flat in Madrid. I'm having two sisters. They are called Mary and Rose. We get up at seven o'clock every morning, and we have coffee. I leave the flat at eight and walk to the university. I am finishing classes at five, and I arrive home at six.

.....

5) This month, I work very hard for my first exams. In the moment, I am eating breakfast in the kitchen of our flat: my mother is drinking coffee, and my sisters are reading magazines. On Saturday afternoons, I play tennis with my friends, or I go to the cinema.

.....

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. Individuals have vary dreams in their day-to-day existence.

A B C D

2. Everyone endeavours a great deal to make dreams a real.

A B C D

3. Future plans and decide have a great importance in a person's life.

A B C D

4. Gaining your boss confidence is really a great accomplished.

A B C D

5. I went to a counselor for guide on my career.

A B C D

6. I got into writing when I was a kid, and I just never stopped loving it.

A B C D

7. I'm learning a bit of English, but not very much. I am understanding some of the things that people say.

A B C D

8. How are you getting on, Simon. We think it's great here.

A B C D

9. We have been friends since more than ten years.

A B C D

10. You can always follow through me if you are feeling tired with your school work.

A B C D

11. When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard to run into with the locals.
A B C D
12. The group had one successful song but failed to fit in with another hit record.
A B C D
13. Nowadays, students can reach out to the latest news by using the Internet.
A B C D
14. Our company has fitted with financial difficulties this month.
A B C D
15. I told my daughter if she didn't hit the break in time she would break the car's side mirror.
A B C D
16. To bake a flower-shaped cake, you'll need some flower.
A B C D
17. I don't know weather to bring a jacket or not. The weather looks unpredictable today.
A B C D
18. Sometimes I watch American films on TV, but I am not understanding the words.
A B C D
19. We get up at seven o'clock every morning ?
A B C D
20. Yesterday, I left the flat at eight and walk to the university.
A B C D
21. I finish classes at five, and I arrive home in six.
A B C D
22. This month I was working very hard for my first exams.
A B C D
23. At the moment, I eat breakfast in the kitchen of our flat.
A B C D
24. My mother drinks coffee, and my sisters are reading magazines now.
A B C D
25. On saturday afternoons, I play tennis with my friends, or I go to the cinema.
A B C D

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

- When she came into the room, the burglar had already left.
- The burglar came in through the front door, picked up the woman's handbag, emptied it out and stole her purse.
- A few weeks ago, a woman called to report a robbery at her house.
- It happened at four in the afternoon when she was watching news on TV.

End of Unit One



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ALSA'ADA

*Our Best Wishes,
Teachers of English at al-Sa'ada School*

Unit 2

Success
النجاح

Stop wishing, Start doing توقف عن التمني وابدأ العمل

Student's Book Page 19

مثابرة، مواظبة، عزيمة	perseverance	determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
تضحية	sacrifice	when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
يُنشِط، يثير	trigger	to initiate or activate something
حتماً، محتوم، لا محالة	inevitably	certain to happen and cannot be avoided
جهد	perspiration	hard work

ينجز، يحقق	accomplish	حاسم، أساسي، هام	crucial
أهداف	goals	عنصر	ingredient
يعرف	define	طريقة	method
مقاييس	measures	الحصول	obtaining
ثروة	wealth	تكرار، إعادة	repetition
منصب، موقع	position	ثقة	confidence
مكانة، منزلة	status	يبنى، ينمي	build up
قدرات، مقدرات	capabilities	موهب	talents
يُعتقد أيضاً	it is also believed	لتنمية موهبتهم	to grow their gift
عوامل	factors	احتياجات	needs
تحديد أهدافك	setting your goals	اهتمامات	interests
أساسي	essential	الأفعال أبلغ من الكلمات	actions are louder than words
هدف ذكي (مدروس)	a smart goal	بسرعة كبيرة جداً	at jet speed
يمكن تحقيقه، قابل للإنجاز	achievable	أشخاص ذوو توجه عملي للغاية	highly action-oriented people
يتطلب، يحتاج إلى	requires	إلهام	inspiration
توسع قدراتك	stretch your capabilities	القاعدة الذهبية	the golden rule
يبقى ملتزماً	to stay committed	يُحقق، ينجز	achieve
يذكر	remind	تعلم كل شيء	'learn it all'
خطوة أخرى	one step more	اعرف كل شيء	'know it all'
التحضير	preparation	من المهم	it is significant
ينفذ، يؤدي	execute	لمصلحتك	to your benefit
مهمة	task	اللعب من أجل الفوز	playing to win
بأقل صعوبة	with the least difficulty	... بهم أكثر من	... matters more than
التوقيت	timing	اللعب حتى لا تخسر	playing not to lose.

Success Idioms مصطلحات النجاح

Student's Book Page 22

- يراهن على الشخص الخاطئ	- back the wrong horse	support someone you know he always fails
- ينجح بجدارة، يتفوق (في اختبار)	- ace a test	get a high score on someone's test
- ينضم إلى مجموعة، يلتحق	- join the ranks of	become part of
- يواصل النجاح	- on a roll	make a lot of progress
- لا أمل يرجى منه	- to be dead in the water	there is a little hope for one's project to be successful in the future.

Worksheets in English for the 12th scientific grade / Unit 2

Page 15

- مفلس	bankrupt	reduced to a state of financial ruins
- يلغى، يقضي على	eliminate	put an end to or get rid of
- تأمين	insurance	a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
- نقطة انطلاق	stepping- stone	a means of progress or advancement
- محير للعقل، مذهل	mind-boggling	amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc.
- براءة اختراع	patent	a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product

هدامة، مدمرة	destructive
يحافظ على الإيمان، يخلص	keep faith
بالتأكيد	surely
نتائج، عواقب سلبية	negative consequences
تقلب الحياة رأساً على عقب	life turns upside down
يختفي	disappear
بمناسبة نقطة انطلاق	as a stepping-stone
الذين تعرضوا لإخفاقات كبيرة	who had greatest failures
في وقت لاحق	later
من تجربتهم	from their experience
مخترعين	inventors
عند محاولته	when attempting
يخترع	invent
قابل للتطبيق تجارياً	commercially-viable
مصباح كهربائي	electric light bulb
مراسل	reporter
صرح ببساطة، قال فحسب	he merely stated
يلغي، يزيل	eliminate
مفكرين	thinkers
امتحان القبول	entrance exam
الفيدرالية السويسرية	Swiss Federal
متعددة التقنيات، العلوم التطبيقية	Polytechnic
زوريخ (مدينة في سويسرا)	Zurich
يعتبر	consider
فاشلاً كبيراً	a major failure

أخيراً، في نهاية المطاف	eventually
بعد تخرجه	after graduating
كلية (جامعة)	college
في الواقع، بالفعل	actually
مندوب شركة تأمين	an insurance salesman
يتوقف، يترك عملاً	quit
أيضاً	as well
يجمع، يكسب	amass
مذهل، محير للعقل	a mind-boggling
صافي ثروة	net worth
ما يقارب	of close to
الأب سيئ السمعة	the infamous father
شخصي	personal
برامج الحوسبة	computing software
أنظمة تشغيل	operating systems
إلى جانب، بالإضافة إلى	along with
عناوين شائعة للغاية	widely-popular titles
يحلل	analyze
سجلات حركة البيانات الأولية	raw traffic logs
العقري المبدع	the creative genius
ينشئ، يوجد	create
التي حملت اسمه الأصلي	after his own namesake.
يفلس / مفلس	bankrupt
الكثير من الحزن و الغم	plenty of heartache
الشهرة	fame

Everyday English

Congratulating التهنئة	Expressing Sympathy التعبير عن التعاطف
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congratulations! • We are proud of you. • You really deserve this honour. • Very well done! Keep it up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm sorry about what happened. • You mustn't let this depress you. • I'm sure this won't happen again. • I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.

I- Reading (120 marks)

Unit 2 Text 1

Stop wishing, Start doing
توقف عن التمني وابدأ العمل

Students' Book Page 20

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Success is no accident. It is hard work, **perseverance**, learning, studying, **sacrifice** and most of all, love of what you are doing or learning to do. Success, by definition, means to accomplish your goals.

Some people define success by measures such as wealth, position or status and one's capabilities. It is also believed by many people that a successful person must be rich, but in many cases, money cannot buy you success. In fact, there are some factors which help us be successful.

Start by setting your goals. Having a goal is an essential thing, but it should be a smart goal which is achievable. It requires to stretch your capabilities and to stay committed and remind yourself that it is not the end of the road. One step more, if there was only one secret to success, it would be preparation. It will set you in the best position to execute the task with the least difficulty.

Timing also is a crucial ingredient to success. The only method of obtaining good timing is through repetition or experience. Furthermore, one needs confidence to be successful. He has to start with smaller tasks that have a higher chance of success to build up confidence. Parents should help their young children to build up confidence and become successful and happy in their life. They should discover at an early age the talents of their children and help them to grow their gift and take care of their needs and interests.

Actions are louder than words. When you take action, you **trigger** all kinds of things that will **inevitably** carry you to success. Every step taken by you in the direction of your dreams and goals brings you closer at jet speed. Nothing happens until you take action. To be successful, you have to do what successful people do. All highly successful people are highly action-oriented people. It is said: "Success is 10% inspiration and 90 % **perspiration**."

The golden rule to achieve success is to keep learning. These are three dangerous words: "I know that." If you have read or heard about something, you do not know. If you are not rich and successful the way you want, then you do not know. **Become a 'learn it all' rather than 'know it all'.**

Finally, it is significant to know that things do not just happen to your benefit by themselves; you must work hard to make them happen. Life is like a game in which playing to win matters more than playing not to lose.

• Choose the right answer a, b, c or d

- Success is no accident because
A. it is hard work. B. it is easy to be successful. C. it doesn't need learning. D. Both B and C
- is the main factor which helps you to be successful.
A. Poverty B. Laziness C. Depression D. Setting your goals
- is the golden rule to achieve success.
A. To stop learning B. To keep waiting C. To keep learning D. To keep watching
- will set you in the best position to do the task with the least difficulty.
A. Preparation B. Demotivation C. Desperation D. Failure
- To be a successful man you need
A. inspiration more than perspiration.
B. perspiration less than inspiration.
C. perspiration more than inspiration.
D. None of them is correct.



● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

6. Success is easy and doesn't need hard work.
7. The golden rule to achieve success is to imitate rich people.
8. If there was only one secret to success, it would be remuneration.
9. Setting your goals is one of the main factors to be successful.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

10. The word "**perseverance**" means:
- determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
 - when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
 - to initiate or activate something
 - certain to happen and cannot be avoided
11. The word "**sacrifice**" means:
- hard work
 - when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
 - to initiate or activate something
 - certain to happen and cannot be avoided
12. The word "**trigger**" means:
- determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
 - to initiate or activate something
 - certain to happen and cannot be avoided
 - hard work
13. The word "**inevitably**" means:
- determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
 - to initiate or activate something
 - certain to happen and cannot be avoided
 - hard work
14. The word "**perspiration**" means:
- determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
 - when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
 - to initiate or activate something
 - hard work



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اضغط على الرابط للانتقال إلى قناتنا



Famous Failures
Who Refused to Give up

Unit 2 Text 2 Workbook Page 14

مشاهير الفشل الذين رفضوا الاستسلام

One of the most destructive moments in our lives is failure. When we work hard and keep faith with clear heart and soul to accomplish something and fail, it will surely have negative consequences for our lives. When we fail, life turns upside down. Everything seems to disappear into thin air. However, most people don't realize that failure acts as a **stepping-stone** towards success. They don't know that we can learn more about our lives when we fail. Throughout history, there have been many famous people who had once greatest failures in their lives, but later they could learn from their experience and were able to reach the top.

Thomas Edison is by far one of the most famous inventors in history. He holds 1,093 **patents** to his name. However, when attempting to invent a commercially-viable electric light bulb, he failed over 10,000 times. When asked by a reporter how it felt to fail so many times, he merely stated, "I have not failed 10,000 times. I have not failed once. I have succeeded in proving that those 10,000 ways will not work. When I have **eliminated** the ways that will not work, I will find the way that will work."

Albert Einstein, one of the greatest thinkers of our time, didn't speak until he was four-years old. He also failed his entrance exam to the Swiss Federal Polytechnic school located in Zurich at sixteen-years old. And, even his father, up until the time of his death, considered his son to be a major failure. After eventually graduating from college, Einstein actually worked as an **insurance** salesman, but quit after some time because he failed at that as well.

Bill Gates has amassed a **mind-boggling** net worth of close to \$80 billion, and is known as the father of modern personal-computing software. He brought us operating systems such as Microsoft DOS and Windows, along with wildly-popular titles such as Microsoft Office's Word, Excel and PowerPoint. However, at the age of seventeen-years old, his first software company called, Traf-O-Data, which analyzed raw traffic logs, failed.

Walt Disney is the creative genius who brought us the likes of Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Snow White. He created the Walt Disney Company after his own namesake. Yet, he faced many failures. His first company, Laugh-O-Gram went **bankrupt**. It wasn't until 5 years later and plenty of heartache - after he created Mickey Mouse - did he begin to experience a small amount of success and fame.

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

- The good side of failure is that
 - it plays an important role towards success.
 - it makes us feel sad.
 - we can't learn more about our lives when we fail.
 - it makes everything disappear.
- The bad side of failure is that
 - when we fail, life turns upside down and everything seems to appear into thin air.
 - we can learn more about our lives when we fail
 - when we fail, life turns upside down and everything seems to vanish into thin air.
 - failure makes us feel happy.
- When Edison experienced failure,
 - he eliminated the ways that didn't work and found the way that would work.
 - he didn't show any reaction.
 - He felt sad.
 - he stopped working
- Einstein's father considered his son to be
 - a major failure.
 - a successful man.
 - a great thinker.
 - both A and B
- We owe Gates
 - the creation of the facebook.
 - the creation of Mickey Mouse.
 - the invention of the electric lamb.
 - operating systems such as Microsoft DOS and Windows.
- Disney experienced a period of success
 - before he created Mickey Mouse.
 - during the creation of Mickey Mouse.
 - after he created Mickey Mouse.
 - 10 years ago.



السايدة
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● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

7. Success is one of the most destructive moments in our lives.
8. Thomas Edison is by far one of the most famous thinkers in history.
9. Einstein's father changed his mind towards his son before his death.
10. Walt Disney began to experience a small amount of success and fame after he created Mickey mouse.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

11. The word "bankrupt" means:
 - A. put an end to or get rid of
 - B. reduced to a state of financial ruins
 - C. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 - D. a means of progress or advancement
12. The word "eliminate" means:
 - A. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 - B. a means of progress or advancement.
 - C. put an end to or get rid of
 - D. reduced to a state of financial ruins
13. The word "insurance" means:
 - A. means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 - B. amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc.
 - C. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product
 - D. put an end to or get rid of
14. The word "stepping stone" means:
 - A. put an end to or get rid of.
 - B. reduced to a state of financial ruins.
 - C. means of guaranteeing protection or safety.
 - D. a means of progress or advancement.
15. The word "mind-boggling" means:
 - A. amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc.
 - B. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 - C. a means of progress or advancement
 - D. put an end to or get rid of
16. The word "patent" means:
 - A. amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc.
 - B. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 - C. a means of progress or advancement
 - D. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product



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II. **Choose the right answer:**

Quotes:

1. "Opportunities don't happen. You them." **Chris Grosser**

A. disappear	B. create	C. vanish	D. destroy
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2. "The way to get started is to quit talking and begin" **Walt Disney**

A. singing	B. playing	C. doing	D. enjoying
------------	------------	----------	-------------
3. "Success is walking from failure to with no loss of enthusiasm." **Winston Churchill**

A. success	B. victory	C. triumph	D. failure
------------	------------	------------	------------
4. "Try not to become a man of success. Rather become a man of" **Albert Einstein**

A. value	B. insignificance	C. unimportance	D. triviality
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Vocabulary:

- Their companies went before they reached a great economic recovery.
A. bankrupt B. insurance C. stepping-stone D. patent
- Failures are often considered a of success in all areas of life.
A. eliminated B. insurance C. stepping-stone D. patent
- He obtained for inventing new things.
A. mind-boggling B. insurance C. stepping-stone D. patents
- Throughout his career, he won a fortune of billions of dollars.
A. insurance B. mind-boggling C. stepping-stone D. patent
- He retired after failing as a/an employee.
A. bankrupt B. stepping-stone C. patent D. insurance
- He useless methods until he finally succeeded.
A. eliminated B. insurance C. stepping-stone D. patent

Success Idioms:

- His efforts didn't work at all; his project
A. is dead in the water B. backs the wrong horse C. aces a test D. is on a roll
- "If you your math test, you can go to the party," said her parents.
A. fit in with B. back C. ace D. reach out
- I think we are our team has won ten out of our twelve matches this season.
A. joining the ranks of B. backing the wrong horse C. on a roll D. dead in the water
- Don't I think he will lose the match.
A. ace the test B. back the wrong horse C. be on a roll D. be dead in the water
- Thousands of young people the unemployed each summer when they leave school.
A. fit in with B. keep up with C. get into D. join the ranks of
- If you study hard enough, you will be able to with no troubles.
A. back the wrong horse B. ace a test C. be dead in the water D. join the ranks of
- You really when you picked that swimmer to win the race.
A. backed the wrong horse B. aced a test C. were on a roll D. joined the ranks of
- I didn't get the results I was hoping for in my exams. My dream of going to Cambridge University was
A. backing the wrong horse B. acing a test C. on a roll D. dead in the water
- In a few years our company should be able to the world's most developed nations.
A. join the ranks of B. back the wrong horse C. ace a test D. be on a roll
- This is our fifth win in the game! We are If we keep this up, we are sure to make it to the state championship game!
A. backing the wrong horse B. acing a test C. on a roll D. joining the ranks of

Pronunciation:

- The last sound of the -ed in the word "wanted" is pronounced"
A. /t/ B. /d/ C. /id/ D. /it/
- The last sound of the -ed in the word "believed" is pronounced"
A. /t/ B. /d/ C. /id/ D. /it/
- The last sound of the -ed in the word "helped" is pronounced"
A. /t/ B. /d/ C. /id/ D. /it/
- The last sound of the -ed in the word "called" is pronounced"
A. /t/ B. /d/ C. /id/ D. /it/
- The last sound of the -ed in the word "ended" is pronounced"
A. /t/ B. /d/ C. /id/ D. /it/
- The last sound of the -ed in the word "finished" is pronounced"
A. /t/ B. /d/ C. /id/ D. /it/

Verb Tenses:



1. A few weeks ago, a woman to report a robbery at her house.
A. calls B. is calling C. called D. has called
2. It happened at four in the afternoon when she news on TV.
A. watches B. was watching C. is watching D. has watched
3. While she was watching the TV, the burglar in through the front door.
A. came B. comes C. has come D. had come
4. Times were hard and the family for some time.
A. struggle B. has struggled C. will struggle D. had been struggling
5. When she came into the room, the burglar
A. leaves B. is leaving C. had already left D. has left
6. What time yesterday morning?
A. do you wake up B. did you wake up C. have you woken up D. will you wake up
7. What after you woke up?
A. do you do B. have you done C. had you done D. did you do
8. Did anything happen while you TV?
A. were watching B. watch C. watched D. are watching
9. What when your husband came home?
A. do you do B. have you done C. are you doing D. were you doing
10. She as a waitress for three years when he met her.
A. works B. had been working C. is working D. has worked
11. He all the ingredients he needed from the supermarket.
A. bought B. is buying C. has bought D. has been buying
12. Henry did very well in his exams, which was a shock because he an exam before.
A. doesn't take B. isn't taking C. hadn't taken D. hasn't taken
13. Scientists announced the launch of the new drug last week. They it for five years.
A. develop B. has developed C. has been developing D. had been developing
14. By the time I got to the meeting they the important issues.
A. had discussed B. will discuss C. has been discussing D. discuss
15. I a wonderful biology teacher last year.
A. have B. have got C. am having D. had
16. She us excited about the subject because she was so interested herself.
A. makes B. made C. is making D. has been making
17. We different types of plants when Mrs. Wilson picked up a white flower, which was tulip.
A. study B. are studying C. were studying D. have studied
18. She and said that sometimes nature was so beautiful that it just made her cry!
A. apologized B. apologizes C. is apologizing D. has been apologizing
19. Somehow her enthusiasm inspired me, and I to like biology.
A. am starting B. start C. started D. was starting
20. The lecture by the time they got there.
A. Starts B. was starting C. had started D. is starting
21. They went on a big tour of Britain. First, they in London for a few days.
A. stayed B. has stayed C. are staying D. stay
22. They Cambridge when they were in Britain.
A. visited B. had visited C. have visited D. are visiting
23. I looked terrible when I saw Joe last night because I for over an hour and I was exhausted.
A. have been running B. has been running C. had been running D. run
24. When I heard the noise at the window, I knew that someone to break into the house.
A. is trying B. has tried C. tries D. had tried

25. I knew her because I her several times.
 A. had been visiting B. had visited C. am visiting D. will visit
26. The program that was stopped well since 1945.
 A. had been working B. is worked C. has been worked D. was working



Congratulating and Expressing Sympathy

1. Your school team has won the final in a football competition in your area.
 (Choose the appropriate response for the situation)
- A. I'm sorry about what happened .
 B. You mustn't let this depress you.
 C. I'm sure this won't happen again.
 D. Congratulations !
2. You are in hospital visiting a friend who has broken his leg. (Express Sympathy)
- A. Congratulations !
 B. You really deserve this honour.
 C. I'm sorry about what happened.
 D. Very well done! Keep it up .
3. Your little brother has got low marks in the exam. (Express Sympathy)
- A. Congratulations !
 B. You mustn't let this depress you.
 C. You really deserve this honour .
 D. Very well done! Keep it up .
4. Your father has got a new promotion at work. (Choose the appropriate response for the situation)
- A. We are proud of you.
 B. I'm sorry about what happened.
 C. You mustn't let this depress you.
 D. I'm sure this won't happen again.
5. the accident. How are you feeling now?
- A. It is as bad as it seems
 B. You are feeling better soon
 C. It would have been worse
 D. I am sorry about
6. I suppose if you'd landed on the motorway instead of in the trees?
 A. I'll never be able to B. I'm sorry about C. it is as bad as it seems D. it would have been worse
7. It couldn't be worse. I'm sure walk again.
 A. I'll never be able to B. I'm sorry about C. it is as bad as it seems D. you are feeling better soon
8. It is bad luck. But it may not
 A. be able to B. be sorry about C. be as bad as it seems D. you feel better soon
9. I won't ever be and –if I am- I certainly won't ever try hang-gliding again!
 A. sorry about B. not as bad as it seems C. all right D. both a and b
10. You'll and ready for another try.
 A. be sorry about B. be as bad as it seems C. be feeling better soon D. have been worse



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III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. A:
 B: I woke up at about ten o'clock.
2. A:
 B: I put on my raincoat because it was raining.
3. A:
 B: The burglar came in through the front door and picked up the woman's handbag.



4. A:

B: His failures were the reason for his success.

5. A:

B: He was short in his childhood.



B- There are four mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraph:

1) I was having a wonderful biology teacher, Mrs. Wilson. I remember one lesson in particular; we are studying different types of plants, and Mrs. Wilson was describing the types of the flower. She picked up a white flower, which was tulip, and then suddenly we noticed that she was crying!

.....

.....

B. Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. Their companies went bankrupt before they reached an great economic recovery.

A B C D

2. Failures is often considered a stepping-stone of success in all areas of life.

A B C D

3. He obtained a patent for invent new things.

A B C D

4. He retired after failing as a insurance employee.

A B C D

5. I haven't told you what happened yet, haven't I?

A B C D

6. My boss offered me a promotion, and I took them.

A B C D

7. I had an wonderful biology teacher last year.

A B C D

8. We didn't know what to did at first, but it certainly made us think.

A B C D

9. The lecture had started by the time they get there.

A B C D

10. I knew her but I had visited her several times.

A B C D



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اضغط على الرابط للانتقال إلى قناتنا



B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

- It will set you in the best position to execute the task with the least difficulty.
- Start by setting your goals. Having a goal is an essential thing, but it should be a smart goal which is achievable.
- One step more, if there was only one secret to success, it would be preparation.
- Having a goal requires to stretch your capabilities and to stay committed and remind yourself that it is not the end of the road.

End of Unit Two

*Our Best Wishes,
Teachers of English at al-Sa'ada School*

Module 2 Sciences

Unit 3

Medicine الطب



History of Medicine تاريخ الطب

Students' Book Page 29

- متعاقبة، متتالية	consecutive	following one another without any interruptions
- خرافي، اسطوري	mythological	connected with ancient myths or stories
- تجريبي	empirical	based on experience rather than ideas
- علاج (أدوية)	remedies	medicines or treatment that cure a disease
- تطهير، يكفر عن	purging	the act of eliminating contamination or removing bad thoughts; a purification
- التهاب	inflammation	a response of body tissues to injury of the body
- علم التشريح	anatomy	the scientific study of the structure of the body
- معالين	therapists	people who have been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness

نحو، طريقة لفهم موضوع ما	approach	نزف، نزيف، عملية فسط الدم	bleeding
طب العصور الوسطى	medieval medicine	علاوة على ذلك	moreover
يستمر، يدوم	last (v)	بدلاً عن ذلك، عوضاً عن	instead
العصر الذهبي	the Golden Age	كهنه، قساوسة	priests
مؤلفين	authors	رائدة	groundbreaking
حضارة	civilization	التطعيم، اللقاح	vaccination.
جهود	efforts	جراحة، عملية جراحية	surgery
أمم، شعوب	nations	علم الأحياء الدقيقة	microbiology
بصرف النظر عن	regardless of	يظهر للعيان، ينشق	emerge
الدين	religion	لذلك، وبالتالي	therefore
العرق	race	تحسينات، تطورات	improvements
منطقة	region	الثورة الصناعية	Industrial Revolution
علاج، يعالج	cure	الطبيب	physician
أعشاب	herbs	جراثيم، ميكروبات	germs
بلاد ما بين النهرين، بلاد الرافدين	Mesopotamia	يركز على	focus on
سحر (متعلق بالسحر)	magic(al)	التمرريض	nursing
يعزو إلى، يُنسب إلى	attributed to	كان يتسم به	was characterized
قوى خارقة للطبيعة	supernatural forces	المعالجة البيولوجية (أحيوية)	biological treatments
و هكذا	Thus, ...	مضادات حيوية "كالبينسلين"	antibiotics
يعالج	treat	تقدم، ترقية	advancement
غالباً، في الغالب	mostly	علم الوراثة	genetics
معابد	temples	التصوير الإشعاعي	radiography
ممارسة	practice	مساهمة، إسهام	contribution
ركزت بشكل أساسي على	it focused mainly on	الصيدلة	Pharmacy
معالجة الأمراض	curing illnesses	من المنطقي	it is logical
العلاج	cures	المرضى	patients
خرافات	superstitions	كتيب، كراسة	booklets
المعالجة بالأعشاب	herbal remedies	بالتالي، من ثم	subsequently

Worksheets in English for the 12th scientific grade / Unit 3

Page 25

عقاقير أقل شهرة	lesser known drugs	الرعاية الصحية	healthcare
كانت تُستخرج	were extracted	الفنيون، التقنيون	technicians
يحدد، يقرر	determine	الإشعاع، الطاقة الإشعاعية	radiation
التأثير الدقيق	the exact effect	الفحص المجهرى	microscopy
المكوّن الذي تم إدخاله	the entered component	البحث العلمي	research
ومع ذلك	still	التحليل	analysis
يصف "الطبيب" علاجاً	prescribe	في الكشف عن	in the detection
يجمع، يوحد، يضم	combine	علّة، اعتلال	ailment
أدوية	medications	بسبب	due to
يصنع، يصنع، يشكل	formulate	التقدم السريع	the rapid advance

Medical Idioms مصطلحات طبية

Students' Book Page 31

- يتجرع من نفس الكأس، يُعامل بالمثل	- a taste of one's own medicine	to get treated badly
- على فراش الموت، على حافة القبر	- at death's door	very close to death
- في تحسن	- on the mend	becoming well again
- بسوء وضعه	- take a turn for the worse	get sicker suddenly
- يخضع لعملية جراحية	- go under the knife	have a surgery
- هذا هو المطلوب	- just what the doctor ordered	what is needed

Medical Specialists أخصائيو الطب

Students' Book Page 32

- طبيب الجلدية	- dermatologist treats skin diseases.
- طبيب القلبية	- cardiologist is a heart specialist.
- طبيب أمراض الحساسية	- allergist specialises in determining food and environmental allergies.
- أخصائي العلاج الطبيعي	- naturopath specialises in natural cures and remedies.
- طبيب الأطفال	- pediatrician is a specialist for babies and children.
- أخصائي عينية	- ophthalmologist specialises in eye diseases.

Listening (vocabulary) مفردات نص الاستماع

Students' Book Page 36

- طبيب متمرن	- intern	a doctor who is still training and working in a hospital
- اغلاق عام	- lockdown	when people have to stay where they are and can't move freely due to a risk
- التباعد الاجتماعي	- social distancing	being on your own and separated from others
- دوام مضاعف (وردتين)	- double shifts	when the period of time that you work is twice as long as usual
- العزل	- isolation	staying away from other people to stop a disease spread
- عامل أساسي	- key worker	someone who does a job essential for society

Everyday English

Asking for Information طلب المعلومة

- Can you tell me how much a sightseeing tour costs, please?	- But what could be the reason behind that?
- And when does the boat leave?	- Could this have an impact on the price of petrol for car
- Is it necessary to book in advance?	- How long have you had yours?
- What happens if the weather's bad?	- Do you mean it's worth working for nothing?
- What's the weather going to be like next Saturday?	- How have the students reacted?
- Don't you think you'd feel isolated?	

- تقدم مفاهيم في التقنية أو المعرفة	breakthrough	an important development that may lead to an achievement
- زراعة (الأعضاء)	transplant	a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
- شق، جرح	incision	a neat cut made into the skin
- رنين، صدى	resonance	a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
- متوغلة	invasive	related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body
- دقة، احكام اتقان	precision	the state of being accurate and careful
- متضمنة، مدمجة	embedded	being fixed or inserted firmly into something else

دورا مهمًا	a significant role
العلوم الطبية	the medical science
تطور، تقدم	advance
بدائل	alternatives
إجراءات غير فعالة	ineffective procedures
حلول	solutions
إمكانيات	possibilities
تجاوز، إلى ما بعد	beyond
تقنيات	techniques
إجمالي الوفيات	the overall deaths
التصوير بالأشعة السينية	X-ray Imaging
وظيفي، فعال، عملي	functional
التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
الجراحة الروبوتية (النظرية)	Robotic Surgery
زرع الأعضاء	Organ Transplants
اختبار تصوير شائع	a common imaging test
عقود	decades
فيلم فوتوغرافي	a photographic film
نظام رقمي	a digital system
إشعاع خارجي	an external radiation
يشخص	diagnose
يراقب	monitor
يعالج	treat
تقنية التصوير الطبي	a medical imaging technique
التصوير الشعاعي	radiography
التشريح	anatomy
العمليات الفسيولوجية	the physiological processes
مجالات مغناطيسية	magnetic fields
موجات لاسلكية	radio waves
يُنتج، يُؤد	generate
أعضاء	organs
الأنسجة الرخوة	soft tissues
نقي العظام	bone marrow

يرتبط بـ	associated with
إجراءات طفيفة التوغل (التوسع)	minimally invasive procedures
يؤدي، ينجز	perform
مرونة	flexibility
تقنيات تقليدية	conventional techniques
الجراحة التقليدية المفتوحة	traditional open surgery
تؤدي إلى	results in
وقت تعافي أسرع	quicker recovery time
إن اختراعاً كهذا	such an invention
مما يسمح لهم	allowing them
الأنشطة العادية	normal activities
الكبد	liver
الكلية	kidney
عمليات جراحة الدماغ	brain surgeries
بالإضافة إلى، إلى جانب ذلك	besides
زرع القلب الاصطناعي	artificial heart transplanting
يتطور	evolve
إنقاذ أعداد لا تحصى من الأرواح	saving countless lives
باختصار	in summary
الأجهزة الطبية الناشئة	emerging medical devices
تقنيات	technologies
خاصة، بصورة خاصة	especially
أجهزة الاستشعار الصغيرة بحجم النانو	tiny Nano-sized sensors
يمكن	enable
في الوقت الحالي	currently
عيوب	defects
يُشفى	be healed
المراقبة عن بعد	remote monitoring
حصولهم على الرعاية الصحية	their access to healthcare
تبادل المعلومات	information exchange
مقدمي الخدمات	providers
فوائد	benefits
التطور السريع	the fast pace development

I- Reading (120 marks)

Unit 3 Text 1

History of Medicine تاريخ الطب

Students' Book Page 29

A. Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Throughout history, various societies and cultures have developed different views in their approach to illnesses and diseases. One of the most important periods in the development of medicine at all, especially medieval medicine, which lasted from the 9th to the 13th century, is called "the Golden Age of Arabic Medicine". The books of Arabic science that came about in this period are not only by Muslim authors, because Arab civilization is the result of **consecutive** and continuous efforts of various nations, regardless of the religion, race and colour of the skin, who lived and produced in the Arab region.

In ancient times, people used to cure sickness by using plants, herbs and other materials. In countries such as Egypt, Greece, Rome, Mesopotamia, India and China, medicine was magical and **mythological** and diseases were attributed mostly to the supernatural forces. Thus, before hospitals developed, patients were treated mostly in temples.

The practice of medicine during the Middle Ages was **empirical**; it focused mainly on curing illnesses rather than discovering their causes. At that time, cures continued to be a mixture of superstitions, religion, herbal **remedies**, bleeding and **purging**; people were bled to reduce **inflammation** which was then thought to be the root of all diseases. Moreover, medical schools were established, but most people never saw a doctor because of the high-cost treatments. Instead, people were treated by local wise people who were skilled in the use of herbs, or by priests, or barbers. Around the 16th century, medicine witnessed groundbreaking developments such as vaccination, human **anatomy**, surgery and microbiology.

Modern medicine started to emerge in the late 18th century and therefore, there were many improvements on medical tools and machines, especially after the Industrial Revolution. In the 1800s, physicians learned that illnesses were caused by germs and hospitals began to focus on keeping clean to keep germs away. As a result, nursing came to be thought of as a respectable job. The 20th century was characterized by new biological treatments such as antibiotics in addition to advancement in chemistry, genetics and radiography.

Arabic medicine has made a major contribution to the development of pharmacy. It is logical for doctors to discover new drugs while looking for ways to treat their patients. They wrote about them in booklets about the history of the disease called "al-Mujarrabat". Subsequently, good and lesser known drugs were extracted from it. Physicians have tried to use simple medicines to determine the exact effect of the entered component into the disease. Still, some doctors have prescribed and combined the medications that they themselves formulated.

Today healthcare isn't just about doctors; nurses, physical **therapists** and technicians are all part of a large health care system that helps to keep people healthy. Modern medicine is characterized by surgeries, the use of radiation, microscopy, research and analysis in the detection of disease or ailment by using modern technological tools. Due to the rapid advance of technology, it is certain that medicine will continue to develop.

Choose the right answer a, b, c or d

- Ancient "medicine people" treated their patients in temples because
 - of the high-cost treatments in hospitals.
 - medicine was related to magic and mythology.
 - there were no hospitals.
 - both B and C
- Most medieval Europeans didn't visit medical schools to receive treatment because of
 - the use of radiation.
 - the rapid advance of technology.
 - the new biological treatments.
 - the high-cost treatments.
- In the middle ages, most patients were treated
 - by local wise people.
 - by priests.
 - by barbers.
 - by all the people mentioned above.

4. The Industrial Revolution contributed to medicine?
 A. medical tools and machines. C. genetics.
 B. antibiotics. D. radiography.
5. "al-Mujarrabat" was a book by Arab doctors about the history of
 A. the disease. C. the technological tools.
 B. the healthcare. D. medical schools.
6. The books of Arabic science are the result of
 A. Muslim authors. C. groundbreaking developments.
 B. consecutive efforts of various nations. D. Both A and B.
7. In ancient times, medicine in Egypt and Mesopotamia was related to
 A. germs and mythology. C. magic and germs.
 B. magic and mythology. D. none of them.
8. Medical physicians used bleeding as a successful remedy
 A. to reduce inflammation. C. to eliminate magic.
 B. to fight the supernatural forces. D. to increase inflammation
9. Medicine will continue to develop as a result of
 A. the rapid advance of magic and mythology. C. the rapid advance of technology.
 B. the rapid advance of the supernatural forces. D. the rapid advance of herbal remedies.

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

10. In ancient times, people used to cure sickness by using plants, herbs and other materials.
11. Around the 16th century, medicine witnessed groundbreaking developments such as vaccination, human anatomy, surgery and purging.
12. The role of nursing began to develop in the 18th century.
13. Medicine during the Middle Ages was experimental.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

14. The word **consecutive** means:
 A. following one another without any interruptions C. based on experience rather than ideas
 B. connected with ancient myths or stories D. medicines or treatment that cure a disease
15. The word "**mythological**" means:
 A. the scientific study of the structure of the body
 B. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
 C. connected with ancient myths or stories
 D. people who have been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness
16. The word "**empirical**" means:
 A. medicines or treatment that cure a disease C. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
 B. based on experience rather than ideas D. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
17. The word "**remedies**" means:
 A. following one another without any interruptions G. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
 B. based on experience rather than ideas D. medicines or treatment that cure a disease
18. The word "**purging**" means:
 A. the act of eliminating contamination or removing bad thoughts ; a purification
 B. people who have been trained to give treatment for physical or mental illness
 C. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
 D. following one another without any interruptions
19. The word "**inflammation**" means:
 A. following one another without any interruptions C. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
 B. connected with ancient myths or stories D. medicines or treatment that cure a disease



20. The word "anatomy" means:

- A. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
- B. the scientific study of the structure of the body
- C. people who have been trained to give treatment for physical or mental illness
- D. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts



21. The word "therapists" means:

- A. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
- B. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
- C. the scientific study of the structure of the body
- D. people who have been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness

Unit 3 Text 2

Medical Inventions الاختراعات الطبية

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B. Read the following text and do the tasks below:

Over the years, technology has played a significant role in developing the medical science. Advances in medicine have created alternatives to dangerous or even ineffective procedures. Breakthroughs have found new solutions to historical medical challenges and have opened up possibilities beyond what doctors thought was impossible years ago. Today's techniques, surgeries and drugs have decreased the overall deaths among humans. Medical inventions like X-ray Imaging, functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Robotic Surgery and Organ Transplants have changed medicine forever.

X-ray Imaging

An X-ray is a common imaging test that has been used for decades. It is an image created on a photographic film or electronically on a digital system, using an external radiation to produce images of the body. X-ray Imaging can help doctors view the inside of the patient's body without having to make an incision. This can help surgeons diagnose, monitor and treat many medical conditions.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a medical imaging technique used in radiography to form pictures of the anatomy and the physiological-processes of the body. MRI scanners use strong magnetic fields and radio waves to generate images of the organs in the body. MRI allows to access soft tissues and bone narrow involvement in case of the inflammation and infection.

Robotic Surgery

Robotic Surgery is usually associated with minimally invasive procedures. During Robotic Surgery, surgeons can perform very complex steps with more precision, flexibility and control than it is possible with conventional techniques. Compared to traditional open surgery, Robotic Surgery results in smaller incisions which reduce pain and lead to less time spent in hospitals and quicker recovery time.

Organ Transplant

Such an invention can greatly improve the health of patients, allowing them to return to normal activities. Moreover, doctors have been successfully transplanting various body parts like heart, liver and kidney and have performed various brain surgeries, too. Besides, artificial heart transplanting has evolved over decades saving countless lives.

In summary, the emerging medical devices and technologies, especially the mobile phones and tiny Nano-sized sensors embedded in several electronic devices that enable sending and receiving information wirelessly, are changing the face of 21st century medical practice. Currently, people born with diseases or any other body defects can now be healed with the help of advanced technology. Furthermore, various advances in medical field have saved millions of lives and improved many others. The new technologies will allow remote monitoring of patients and their access to healthcare, health data collection and information exchange with the providers and other patients. Such benefits would continue to increase with the fast pace development of medical health technologies.

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

- New discoveries have played in developing medical science.
A. an important role B. a simple role C. a trivial role D. a negative role
- An X-ray is an image created on a photographic film or electronically on a digital system using an to produce image of the body.
A. internal radiation B. extra radiation C. external radiation D. both B and C
- use strong magnetic field and radio waves to generate images of the organs in the body.
A. An X-ray B. MRI scanners C. Robotic surgery D. Nano-sized sensors
- Surgeons prefer Robotic surgery to conventional one because it results in which reduce pain and lead to less time spent in hospitals and quicker recovery time.
A. big wounds B. large cuts C. huge scratches D. smaller incisions
- Organ Transplant can greatly improve the health of, allowing them to return to normal activities.
A. sick people B. patience C. doctors D. surgeons
- The emerging medical devices and technologies the face of 21st century medical practice.
A. have nothing to do with B. are conserving C. are fixing D. are changing
- Nowadays deaths among human beings have been due to up-to- date medical discoveries.
A. reduced B. decreased C. increased D. Both A and B
- techniques require an external radiation to produce images of the body organs.
A. X-ray B. Robotic Surgery C. Anatomy D. MRI
- During X-ray Imaging, surgeons make an incision to view the patient's body.
A. don't have to B. have to C. must D. should
- traditional surgeries, Robotic Surgeries are operated with precision and flexibility.
A. Like B. Unlike C. Dislike D. Similar to
- The fast pace development of medical health technologies would monitoring patients remotely.
A. break B. stop C. help in D. end

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

- New discoveries have created alternatives to dangerous or even ineffective procedures.
- MRI techniques require an external radiation to produce images of the body organs.
- Surgeons prefer Robotic surgery because they can perform very complicated steps with more precision, flexibility and control.
- During X-ray Imaging, surgeons have to make an incision to view the patient's body.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

- The word "**breakthrough**" means:
A. the state of being accurate and careful
B. an important development that may lead to an achievement
C. a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
D. a neat cut made into the skin
- The word "**transplant**" means:
A. a neat cut made into the skin
B. a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
C. related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body
D. a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
- The word "**incision**" means:
A. the state of being accurate and careful
B. being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
C. a neat cut made into the skin
D. an important development that may lead to an achievement



السايدة
AL-SAADE SCHOOL

19. The word "resonance" means:
- a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
 - an important development that may lead to an achievement
 - being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
 - a neat cut made into the skin
20. The word "invasive" means:
- an important development that may lead to an achievement
 - a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
 - a neat cut made into the skin
 - related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body
21. The word "precision" means:
- the state of being accurate and careful
 - a neat cut made into the skin
 - being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
 - a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
22. The word "embedded" means:
- an important development that may lead to an achievement
 - a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
 - being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
 - a neat cut made into the skin

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Medical Idioms

- After a long season of hard work, getting on extra week off is
 - at death's door
 - acing a test
 - going under the knife
 - just what the doctor ordered
- My uncle last night, so we are heading to the hospital to see him.
 - reached out to
 - aced a test
 - took a turn for the worse
 - followed through
- It was miraculous that the little girl fully recovered because she was with sepsis and pneumonia.
 - fitting in
 - on the mend
 - at death's door
 - on a roll
- I don't understand how people for really risky cosmetic procedures.
 - ace a test
 - go under the knife
 - run into
 - just what the doctor ordered
- We were so happy to hear that your father is back home now and he is
 - on the mend
 - going under the knife
 - taking a turn for the worse
 - at death's door
- I used to write rude comments on Instagram, but I got when I created my own account.
 - into
 - under the knife
 - the ranks of
 - a taste of my own medicine
- Don't worry. It's a minor procedure and you'll be within a week.
 - at death's door
 - on the mend
 - taking a turn for the worse
 - under the knife
- I drove all night to reach the hospital because they told me my mother was
 - at death's door
 - fitting in with
 - following through
 - acing a test
- My kids just left for three weeks of camp and it's
 - at death's door
 - on the mend
 - taking a turn for the worse
 - just what the doctor ordered
- Even when you and went into a coma, I never lost hope you'd fully recover one day.
 - at death's door
 - on the mend
 - took a turn for the worse
 - reach out to
- My grandfather is tomorrow, so we'll need to be at the hospital to support him.
 - on the mend
 - joining the ranks of
 - backing the wrong horse
 - going under the knife
- She always teases everyone and now that her father is in jail she is getting
 - on the mend
 - at death's door
 - a taste of her own medicine
 - just what the doctor ordered

B. Choose the correct meaning according to the stressed word:

3. "**We** need to be at the meeting at four o'clock."
 a. The meeting is at four, not five
 b. You and I have to be there at four, but the others don't .
 c. We need to be at the meeting, so we must arrive at the building earlier .
 d. The meeting is at four not the match .
4. "We need to be at the meeting **at four** o'clock."
 a. The meeting is at four, not five
 b. You and I have to be there at four , but the others don't .
 c. We need to be at the meeting, so we must arrive at the building earlier .
 d. The meeting is at four not the match .
5. "Frank bought **a car** yesterday."
 a. Frank bought a car yesterday, not last week.
 b. Frank bought a car, not a bike, yesterday.
 c. Frank bought, not sold, a car yesterday.
 d. Frank, not John, bought a car not a bike yesterday.

Verb Tenses (Passive Voice)

1. A local jewellery shop into by someone yesterday.
 A. break B. broke C. was broken D. breaks
2. The shop up by the owner when he was threatened by a robber with a gun.
 A. is locked B. is being locked C. has been locked D. had just been locked
3. The owner of a local jewellery shop by a robber to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe.
 A. was told B. tell C. tells D. told
4. The owner of a local jewellery shop up by the robber.
 A. tie B. ties C. tied D. was tied
5. A search by the police for the robber.
 A. has organized B. has been organized C. organized D. organizes
6. The robber by the police after he had been caught .
 A. questioned B. was questioned C. questions D. will be questioned
7. Now, the owner of the shop by doctors for shock.
 A. is treating B. is being treated C. was being treated D. had been treated
8. I'm sorry this office is so dirty, but it until tomorrow morning.
 A. can't be cleaned B. had to be cleaned C. can clean D. should clean
9. These clothes for daily use, so you can wear them wherever you want.
 A. design B. designed C. are design D. are designed
10. Many offices of large companies in the town centre recently.
 A. have built B. have been built C. are being built D. are built
11. All the goods that were purchased yesterday have defects, so they back to the manufacturer right now.
 A. send B. sent C. are being sent D. were sent
12. Camera footage shows that illegal goods into the warehouse last week.
 A. were smuggled B. are smuggled C. smuggle D. smuggled
13. The poor bird and all its efforts to escape from the trap were in vain.
 A. is captured B. was captured C. are being captured D. will be captured
14. The hotel near our office was closed because it by the owner.
 A. renovates B. renovated C. was being renovated D. was renovating

15. Your car is a death trap. It to the scrap years ago.
 A. should send B. should be sent C. should have been sent D. should sent
16. My neighbour disappeared six months ago. He since then.
 A. hasn't been seen B. haven't been seen C. isn't being seen D. won't be seen
17. The paintings by the organizers till end of the month.
 A. had exhibited B. will be exhibited C. were being exhibited D. was exhibited
18. Many procedures in London to avoid the spread of the pandemic.
 A. take B. takes C. are being taken D. are taking
19. The evidence by police officers when the lights went out.
 A. is examined B. has been examined C. is being examined D. was being examined
20. I by the committee some difficult questions in the interview yesterday.
 A. have asked B. have been asked C. was asked D. had asked
21. Sami up by his parents to be more polite.
 A. must bring B. must have been brought C. bring D. brings
22. Before the interview, I the job by the owner at his bank.
 A. had already offered B. had already been offered C. have already offered D. already been offered
23. Bridges over the river by the government every year.
 A. were made B. have been made C. are being made D. are made
24. The basement has been flooded the washing machine.
 A. by B. in C. for D. from
25. The lights were switched on the car phone.
 A. for B. with C. by D. to
26. The students plenty of time to finish the exam yesterday.
 A. are given B. is given C. were given D. will be given
27. Plenty of time to the students to finish the exam yesterday.
 A. are given B. will be given C. were given D. was given
28. Tom Cruise, the richest movie star, a big prize by the film company.
 A. awarded B. was awarded C. will award D. has awarded
29. Tons of rocks and earth under the railway line last year.
 A. were buried B. buried C. had buried D. have buried
30. 1500 square kilometers of rainforests every year.
 A. cut B. have cut C. is cut D. had cut
31. A critical issue by environmentalists around the world .
 A. are debating B. were debating C. is being debated D. have been debating
32. The professor's students the results of his research in the laboratory now.
 A. are being shown B. were being shown C. are shown D. will be shown
33. Dr. Mahmoud 20 million Syrian pounds for his great invention next week.
 A. was paid B. has been made C. were being paid D. will be paid
34. The manager. some bad news recently about the new project by the secretary.
 A. will be told B. is told C. has been told D. is being told
35. A very difficult question to us when the school bell rang.
 A. is asked B. was being asked C. will be asked D. has been asked
36. Where glass containers made by manufacturers?
 A. is B. are C. was D. be
37. When are the taxes going to be?
 A. pay B. pays C. paid D. paying
38. How much these activities spent on every year?
 A. are B. were C. has D. had

اضغط على الرابط للانتقال إلى قناتنا



39. Will the fine..... tomorrow?
 A. was paid B. be paid C. has paid D. had been paid
40. Have you been shown what to?
 A. do B. does C. did D. done
41. Why the roof mended before it fell down.
 A. is B. has C. had D. wasn't

Asking for Information

1. You have to send a parcel to your home town urgently. **(Ask about the way to the Post Office.)**
 A. That's true. I haven't thought about that before. C. Can you tell me the way to the Post Office?
 B. How long does it take me to get to the Post Office? D. I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now.
2. Now you are in the Post Office. **(Ask the clerk how much it will cost.)**
 A. How much does it cost to send this parcel? C. Can you tell me the way to the Post Office?
 B. How long does it take me to get to the Post Office? D. I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now.
3. Now you are at Al-Kabbani Theatre in Damascus. **(Ask some information you need about the weekend's play.)**
 A. How much is the ticket? C. What are the seats available for this weekend's play?
 B. What is this weekend's play? D. All the questions above are correct?
4. I've heard that a huge amount of oil has just been found in my country. **(Choose the suitable follow-up question)**
 A. Could this have an impact on the price of petrol for car drivers? C. Don't you think you'd feel isolated?
 B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing? D. All the questions above are correct?
5. My perfect house would be high in the mountains. **(Choose the suitable follow-up question)**
 A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated? C. What is this weekend's play?
 B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing? D. But what could be the reason behind that?
6. Many celebrities like to get involved in charity work. **(Choose the suitable follow-up question)**
 A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated? C. How much is the ticket?
 B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing? D. Both A and B
7. I heard that constant texting can cause brain disorders. **(Choose the suitable follow-up question)**
 A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated? C. How have the students reacted?
 B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing? D. But what could be the reason behind that?
8. The government in my country has extended the school day by one hour each day. **(Choose the suitable follow-up question)**
 A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated? C. How have the students reacted?
 B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing? D. But what could be the reason behind that?
9. About 85% of the world's population now own a mobile phone. **(Choose the suitable follow-up question)**
 A. How have the students reacted? C. Could this have an impact on the price of petrol?
 B. How long have you had yours? D. But what could be the reason behind that?
10. Our teachers are planning to take up on a weeklong boat trip to explore the sea bed. **(Choose the appropriate response)**
 A. I'm sorry about what happened to you. C. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing?
 B. Is it necessary to book in advance? D. How fast is the trip?
11. The funding for our local youth club has been cut. **(Choose the appropriate response)**
 A. A. Is it necessary to book in advance? C. Will they give us a lot of money?
 B. How long have you had yours? D. But what could be the reason behind that?
12. NASA has just discovered eight earth-like planets outside our solar system. **(Choose the appropriate response)**
 A. How can we protect plants? C. Could this have an impact on our planet?
 B. How big is the Sun? D. Are the planets inside our solar system?

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. A:
B: Medicine will continue to develop because of the rapid advance of healthcare.
2. A:
B: In ancient times, medicine was related to magic and mythology.
3. A:
B: These clothes are designed for daily use.
4. A:
B: The First World War caused many deaths and injuries.
5. A:
B: X-ray Imaging was used to help doctors.

B- There are four mistakes the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraph:

- 1) A local jewellery shop is broken into by someone yesterday. The shop had just be locked up by the owner when he was threatened by a robber with a gun. He was told buy the robber to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe. then he was tied up by the robber.
-
-

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. Bridges have been made over the river by the government every year.
A B C D
2. Dr. mahmoud will be paid 20 million Syrian pounds for his great invention next week.
A B C D
3. When is the taxes going to be paid?
A B C D
4. How much are these activities spend on every year?
A B C D
5. Have you be shown what to do?
A B C D
6. Why wasn't the roof mend before it fell down?
A B C D



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ALSAADE SCHOOL

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

- 1) It can describe what something is, or how something happened.
- Normally, you should start with an introduction of the object or invention you plan to describe.
- While introducing, you should specify the purpose of the object.
- A descriptive essay provides details about how something looks, tastes, makes one feel or sound.

End of Unit Three

*Our Best Wishes,
Teachers of English at al-Sa'ada School*

Unit 4

Engineering
الهندسة

History of Engineering تاريخ الهندسة

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بكرة - pulley	a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
رافعة - lever	a simple machine used to lift something heavy
اللفية (الف عام) - millennium	a period of one thousand year
محلج قطن - gin	a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
صيانة - maintenance	actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in service
متعلق بعلم الطيران - aeronautical	related to designing, making, and flying planes
يرفع (مستوى) - elevate	to raise something to a higher position

على مر التاريخ	throughout history
يصمم، يخطط	design
أدوات، وسائل	tools
أجهزة، أدوات	devices
مفهوم، فكرة عامة	concept
بدائي، أولي	primitive
يخلق، يبتدع	create
اختراعات أساسية	basic inventions
مثل	such as
دولاب، عجلة	wheel
يتوافق مع	consistent with
يستفيد من	make use of
مبادئ آلية (ميكانيكية)	mechanical principles
يتطور، يتطور	develop
العهد القديم	The ancient Era
كلاسيكي، تقليدي	classic
الشرق الأدنى القديم	the ancient Near East
محور الدولاب (العجلة)	axle
يبتدع	invent
المهندس المعماري	architect
ينفذ، يؤدي	execute
بناء، تشييد	construction
هرم جوسر	Pyramid of Djoser
هرم مدرج	a step pyramid
منطقة سقارة (في مصر)	the Saqqara region
أعمدة	columns
فن العمارة	architecture
بلاد فارس	Persia
عملي	practical
آلات تعمل بالطاقة المائية	water-powered machines

يظهر، يبدو	appear
الناعورة	the water wheel
طاحونة الماء	the watermill
العصور الوسطى	Middle Ages
خلال	during
آلات تعمل بالرياح	wind-powered machines
طاحونة الهواء	the windmill
مضخة الرياح	the wind pump
في وقت لاحق	later
دولاب الغزل	spinning wheel
أساسي، ضروري	essential
نمو، تطور	growth
صناعة	industry
جوهر، جزء مركزي	core
الثورة الصناعية	Industrial Revolution
عصر النهضة الأوروبية	European Renaissance
المحرك البخاري	steam engine
أدى إلى	led (V2) lead (V1) ... to
نشوء، ظهور	emergence
يسمح	allow
الانتاج الضخم، الانتاج بالجملة	the mass production
وظائف متنوعة	various functions
العهد الحديث	The Modern Era
أدت إلى ظهور	gave rise to
فتحت الباب على مصراعيه	opened the door wide
آلات تخصصية	specialised machinery
النمو السريع	the rapid growth
في موطنها بريطانيا	in its native Britain
خارج البلاد	abroad
الهندسة الكيميائية	chemical engineering

أنجبت، أدت إلى	gave birth to
مجال الإلكترونيات	the field of electronics
الهندسة الكهربائية	electrical engineering
يتعامل مع	deal with
تصميم الطائرات	aircraft design
بغزو	invade

سفينة الفضاء	spaceship
مع تقدم	with the advent
محرك البحث الأول	the first search engine
لامع، ذكي	brilliant
عقول	minds
ما يلزم، ما يتطلب	whatever it takes

Phrasal Verbs أفعال تركيبية

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يفحص	check over	to inspect for any faults, errors or defects / examine / inspect
يُدخل (شيئا)، يغرز	drive into	to force something into something else by hitting it / to enter sth
يُعري، يتآكل، يهت	eat away	to erode or corrode
يُسيج	fence ... off	to restrict access using some kind of barrier
يرفع	jack up	to raise using some kind of mechanic or hydraulic device
يُنزل، يهدم	pull ... down	to destroy something quite big / draw downwards
يدعم، يساند	shore up	to support something or keep it from falling by placing something under or against it

Medical Technology Engineering هندسة التكنولوجيا الطبية

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- تخصص، فرع من الدراسة	discipline	a field of study
- أحد الأطراف الجسم	limb	an arm or a leg
- الموجات فوق الصوتية	ultrasound	a medical process using the reflections of high-frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ
- علاجي	therapeutic	relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
- يجري، ينفذ، يدير	conduct	to carry out or do something

نتيجة ل	as a result of	في هذا المجال	in this field
كبير، ضخمة، هائل	substantial	الأجهزة الطبية	medical devices
يؤثر	affect	أولوية كبيرة	a great priority
فروع	branches	تدخل	intervention
ضمن	within	يعتمد على	depend on
تخصص	specialisation	تخصصات	specialties
على وجه الخصوص	in particular	مألوف، مطلع على	familiar with
الهندسة الطبية الحيوية	biomedical engineering	جوانب، أقسام	aspects
يختص في، يتعلق بـ	concerned with	علم الأحياء	biology
وجهة نظر	point of view	علم التشريح	anatomy
أطراف صناعية	artificial limbs	علم وظائف الأعضاء	physiology
أعضاء	organs	تشخيصي	diagnostic
أجهزة طبية	medical devices	الأبرز، الجدير بالذكر	most notably
يحدد	define	العلاج الكيميائي	chemical treatments
مهام	tasks	تصنيف	classification
يجعله أسهل، يُسهّل	facilitate	فئات	categories
مساعد أساسي	essential assistant	ضمادات	bandages
خطوات	steps	أجهزة قياس حرارة الجسم	temperature meters
تشخيص المرض	diagnosis	يتطلب	require
دورة العلاج	the treatment course	حذر	caution

يُصدر، يبعث	emit
دراسة عميقة	a deep study
صمامات	valves
القلب الاصطناعي	artificial heart
المفاصل الصناعية.	artificial joints
المجهزة تجهيزًا جيدًا	well-equipped
عيادات	clinics
مراكز الأبحاث الكبرى	major research centers
بالتعاون مع	in cooperation

باختصار	In short
من المؤكد	it is certain
الرعاية الصحية	healthcare
إلى حد كبير	to a great extent
عملية التصميم	the design process
الطباعة ثلاثية الأبعاد	3D printing
الأداة الجديدة الأكثر تفضيلاً	the most favoured new tool
المصادر التقنية	technical sources
المشاكل السريرية	clinical problems

Everyday English

Hesitation and Uncertainty التردد وعدم التأكيد

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm not sure about that • I'll have to think about that • Perhaps I can • I don't know much about • I can't decide yet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I haven't made up my mind yet • Oh, I don't know whether I could • It might work • I am not very good at • Maybe, maybe not. |
|--|--|

I- Reading (120 marks)

Unit 4 Text 1

History of Engineering تاريخ الهندسة

Students' Book Page 40

A. Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Throughout history, there have always been people who designed and built tools or other devices to solve problems or improve lives. The concept of engineering has been around since ancient times, as primitive engineers created basic inventions such as **pulley**, **lever**, and the wheel. Each of these inventions is consistent with a modern definition of engineering, and makes use of basic mechanical principles to develop useful tools and objects.

The Ancient Era

Simple classic machines were known in the ancient Near East, and then the wheel, along with the wheel and axle mechanism, was invented in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq) during the fifth millennium BC. The oldest architect, known by name Imhotep, designed and executed the construction of the Pyramid of Djoser (a step pyramid) in the Saqqara region in Egypt around 2630-2611 BC, and he is also credited with first using columns in architecture. In Persia, the oldest practical water-powered machines appeared in the fourth century BC, the water wheel and the watermill.

Middle Ages

During the sixth century AD, the Indian engineers invented the cotton **gin**, and by the ninth century AD they designed wind-powered machines such as the windmill and the wind pump. Later, the Arab engineers designed the spinning wheel in the early eleventh century. This was essential to the growth of the cotton industry, which was the core of The Early Industrial Revolution in the 18th Century.

European Renaissance

The first steam engine was built in 1698 by the mechanical engineer Thomas Savery. The development of this device led to the emergence of the Industrial Revolution in the coming years, which allowed the beginning of the mass production of engines of various functions.

The Modern Era

The inventions of the Scottish engineer James Watt gave rise to the modern mechanical engineering, which opened the door wide for the development of specialised machinery and their **maintenance** tools during the Industrial Revolution and led to the rapid growth of mechanical engineering in its native Britain and abroad.

Chemical engineering, like mechanical engineering, developed in the nineteenth century during the Industrial Revolution. The work of James Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz in the late nineteenth century gave birth to the field of electronics and electrical engineering.

Today, **aeronautical** engineering deals with aircraft design; this field of engineering has been growing day after day to allow humans make their dreams come true to invade the outer space by designing better spaceship. Finally, with the advent of computer technology in the 1990's, the first search engine was built by the computer engineer Alan Emtage.

The brilliant minds of engineers are still creating whatever it takes to **elevate** our world to make it a better place to live.

☛ **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

- The pulley, the lever, and the wheel were invented by engineers.
A. modern B. primitive C. new D. contemporary
- All types of today engineering depend on basic inventions such as lever and pulley.
A. modern B. new C. old D. contemporary
- was the pioneer of engineering who built a pyramid in Egypt.
A. Imhotep B. Thomas Savery C. Alan Emtage D. James Watt
- The oldest practical water-powered machines appeared in
A. Iraq B. Egypt C. Mesopotamia D. Persia
- The cotton gin was invented by the engineers.
A. European B. Syrian C. Indian D. Egyptian
- invention was the foundation stone of the Industrial Revolution.
A. Imhotep's B. Thomas Savery's C. Alan Emtage's D. James Watt's
- helped to develop specialised machinery and their maintenance tools.
A. Imhotep B. Thomas Savery C. Alan Emtage D. James Watt
- The work of in the late 19th century gave birth to the field of electronics and electronic engineering.
A. James Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz B. Thomas Savery and Alan Emtage
C. Alan Emtage and Thomas Savery D. James Watt and Alan Emtage
- developed the world's first Internet search engine.
A. Imhotep B. Thomas Savery C. Alan Emtage D. James Watt

☛ **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

- To develop useful tools and objects, all types of today engineering depend on old basic inventions such as lever and pulley.
- Imhotep invented the first steam engine in the world.
- The inventions of James Watt contributed to the growth of mechanical engineering.
- Aeronautical engineering is related to the design of electronic machines.

اضغط على الرابط للانتقال إلى قناتنا



☛ **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

- The word "pulley" means:
A. a simple machine used to lift something heavy
B. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
C. related to designing, making, and flying planes
D. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
- The word "lever" means:
A. a simple machine used to lift something heavy
B. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
C. related to designing, making, and flying planes
D. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things

16. The word "millennium" means:

- A. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
- B. actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in service
- C. a period of one thousand year
- D. to raise something to a higher position

17. The word "gin" means:

- A. a simple machine used to lift something heavy
- B. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
- C. related to designing, making, and flying planes
- D. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things

18. The word "maintenance" means:

- A. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
- B. related to designing, making, and flying planes
- C. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
- D. actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in service

19. The word "aeronautical" means:

- A. related to designing, making, and flying planes
- B. a simple machine used to lift something heavy
- C. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
- D. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things

20. The word "elevate" means:

- A. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
- B. related to designing, making, and flying planes
- C. to raise something to a higher position
- D. a simple machine used to lift something heavy

Unit 4 Text 2 Medical Technology Engineering هندسة التكنولوجيا الطبية Workbook Page 32

I. Read the following text and do the tasks below.

The concept of medical engineering

As a result of the substantial scientific and technological development that affected many disciplines, many branches have appeared within the specialisation of engineering in particular, including medical technology engineering, which is also called biomedical engineering. This field is concerned with studying the body from an engineering point of view, in order to design suitable artificial limbs, organs, or other medical devices.

Importance of medical technology engineering

Medical technology engineering helps doctors define their tasks and facilitates their work more, so the medical device has become an essential assistant for the doctors in all steps, starting from diagnosis, to the end of the treatment course. The need for development in this field has made designing medical devices a great priority, and this in turn led to the intervention of electrical, mechanical computer engineers and others, whose knowledge does not depend on their specialties only, but rather, they must be familiar with all aspects of human body, from biology, anatomy and physiology. So that the medical devices designed are useful for the human body.

Classification of medical devices

Medical devices can be divided into two parts, diagnostic medical devices, most notably the ultrasound device, and medical therapeutic devices used in chemical treatments. Another classification includes three categories. Firstly, we have simple devices such as bandages, body temperature meters and others. There are also more complex devices that require a certain amount of caution, such as those that emit X-rays. Finally, there are those which require a deep study before their use, such as the valves used in the artificial heart, in addition to the artificial joints.

Work field of medical engineers

Medical engineers work in many fields like well-equipped hospitals and clinics in particular, medical companies and the advanced major research centers in universities. In the end, medical engineers work in cooperation with all disciplines, including nursing, medicine, biology, and other disciplines.

How medical engineering works today

In short, it is certain that this new branch of engineering has improved healthcare to a great extent. Furthermore, the design process is better as a result of new technology with 3D printing being the most favoured new tool. Nowadays biomedical engineers are able to develop new procedures using knowledge from many technical sources; or conduct research needed to solve clinical problems.

• Choose the right answer a, b, c or d

- Medical engineering means the, in order to design suitable artificial limbs and organs.
 - study of the body from an engineering point of view.
 - study of the body from medical point of view.
 - study of the body from medical and engineering point of view.
 - study of the body from traditional point of view.
- Medical engineering helps doctors
 - invent new devices
 - use traditional methods
 - define their tasks and facilitates their work more.
 - define their tasks and makes it hard to do their work
- are the two parts of medical devices.
 - Sport devices and medical therapeutic devices.
 - Diagnostic medical devices and mobile devices.
 - Diagnostic medical devices and medical therapeutic devices.
 - Sport devices and mobile devices.
- Complex devices, such as those that emit x-rays, require
 - less caution.
 - more caution.
 - trivial caution
 - no caution
- Bandages, body temperature meters and others are examples of
 - complex devices
 - simple devices
 - complicated devices
 - both B and C



السايدة
ALSAADE SCHOOL

• Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:

- Medical engineers work in many fields like well-equipped hospitals, clinics and financial companies.
- Medical engineering is able to develop new procedures from many technical sources.
- Medical devices can be divided into four parts.
- Biomedical engineering is another name for medical technology engineering.

● Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:



10. The word "discipline" means:
 A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness B. an arm or a leg
 C. a field of study D. to carry out or do something
11. The word "limb" means:
 A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness. C. a field of study.
 B. an arm or a leg. D. to carry out or do something.
12. The word "ultrasound" means:
 A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
 B. an arm or a leg
 C. a medical process using the reflections of high-frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ
 D. to carry out or do something
13. The word "therapeutic" means:
 A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness C. to carry out or do something
 B. an arm or a leg D. a field of study
14. The word "conduct" means:
 A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness C. a field of study
 B. an arm or a leg D. to carry out or do something

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Phrasal verbs:



1. Make sure you the joints before you leave today.
 A. ace a test B. eat away C. go under the knife D. check over
2. The carpenter has used a special hammer to the nails the finished doors.
 A. fence off B. eat away C. drive into D. check over
3. This harsh environment is going to at this concrete over time.
 A. fence off B. eat away C. drive into D. check over
4. The workers had to the area in order not to harm anybody during the work.
 A. fence off B. eat away C. drive into D. fit in with
5. I have to the car to change the tire.
 A. fence off B. jack up C. drive into D. check over
6. We'll have to the old building before they start work.
 A. reached out to B. drive into C. join the ranks of D. pull down
7. We need to the roof before it falls down.
 A. fit in with B. shore up C. drive into D. ace a test
8. The engineer has to the joints before leaving the site.
 A. drive into B. eat away C. fence off D. check over
9. We need a suitable size of nails to be that old chair to be repaired.
 A. shored up B. pulled down C. driven into D. eaten away
10. Houses by the sea are usually faster because of moisture.
 A. eaten away B. fenced off C. checked over D. driven into
11. The police have the crime theatre in order to start investigation.
 A. knocked at B. fenced off C. eaten away D. driven into

Prepositions of Movement

- We moved the chairs my bedroom.
A. on B. about C. into D. at
- The actor ran the stage.
A. of B. onto C. into D. about
- They walked the next town.
A. to B. of C. about D. off
- We moved the chairs my bedroom.
A. about B. at C. on D. out of
- The actor ran the stage
A. at B. off C. into D. about
- We drove London
A. about B. out C. onto D. from
- My brother drove Homs in one hour.
A. to B. about C. into D. off
- The vase fell the table and shattered on the floor.
A. onto B. out C. into D. off
- She suddenly turned and crashed the fence.
A. to B. from C. into D. around
- What time does the flight Cairo arrive?
A. around B. from C. into D. off
- I slipped as I stepped the platform.
A. to B. about C. onto D. in
- Take your hands your pockets and help me!
A. to B. out of C. into D. about
- The monkey escaped its cage and jumped into the lake.
A. off B. from C. at D. out of
- It took a long time to get the monkey the lake and back into its cage.
A. of B. into C. onto D. out of
- Henry drove his car the beach and then he couldn't move it because the wheels sank into the sand.
A. about B. into C. onto D. in
- In the end he needed eight people to push it the beach and back the road.
A. off / onto B. to / out of C. from / off D. onto / off
- We thought we should walk the bakery for breakfast because it is such a beautiful day.
A. on B. from C. to D. into

Pronunciation (Elision)

- Which /t/ sound of the following is elided:
A. fact B. act C. facts D. night
- Which /d/ sound of the following is elided:
A. landlady B. food C. sand D. hand

The Causative (Have / Get something done)

- My father had the car
A. mend B. mends C. mended D. had mended
- My father didn't the car mended.
A. have B. has C. had D. have had

Everyday English (Hesitation and Uncertainty)



1. What about joining our new project, Tareq? (Express hesitation)

A. I'm not sure about it.	C. No, I refuse.
B. Well, I agree.	D. Impossible!
2. Your friend asks you to join his football team. You'd like to but you aren't sure about your father's opinion. (Express hesitation)

A. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.	C. Why not?
B. Oh, I don't know whether I could.	D. Of course I accept.
3. Your friends are going on a journey to Aleppo and want you to join them. But it's your sister's birthday at the same time. (Express hesitation)

A. When is the journey?	C. I'm not sure about that.
B. I agree.	D. But what could be the reason behind that?
4. Your family are having dinner at a restaurant but you have an exam next week. (Express hesitation)

A. Sure, I will go.	
B. Certainly, I can go.	
C. I haven't made up my mind yet.	
D. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.	
5. Do you think that students will study at home in the future instead of going to school? (Express hesitation)

A. I am not sure about that	C. I am not very good at
B. Perhaps I can	D. I don't know whether I could
6. Would science and technology find a cure for cancer? (Express hesitation)

A. Perhaps I can	C. I am not very good at
B. I don't know much about that	D. I don't know whether I could
7. I've heard that Moroccan people won't need a visa to go to Europe. Is that certain for you? (Express uncertainty)

A. I don't know whether I could	C. I am not very good at
B. Perhaps I can	D. I am not sure about that
8. Do you think that Indonesian will be an international language in the future? (Express uncertainty)

A. Perhaps I can.	C. I am not very good at.
B. It might be!	D. I don't know whether I could.
9. Are you sure that Arsenal will win the game? (Express uncertainty)

A. It might work	C. Perhaps I can
B. Perhaps	D. I am not very good at.

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. A:
B: The oldest practical water-powered machines appeared in Persia.
2. A:
B: Aeronautical engineering is related to the design of aircrafts
3. A:
B: Alan Emtage developed the world's first Internet search engine.
4. A:
B: We'll have to pull the old building down before they start work.
5. A:
B: We need a suitable size of nails to be driven into that old chair.

B- There are four mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraph:

1)

The first steam engine were built in 1698 by the mechanical engineer thomas Savery. The development of these device led to the emergence of the Industrial Revolution in the coming years, which allowd the beginning of the mass production of engines of various functions.

.....

.....

.....

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. I don't think I can afford to have our flat paint

A B C D

2. If I go to a barber, I would have my hair cut.

A B C D

3. We need a suitable size of nails to be driven into that old chair to be repair.

A B C D

4. Houses by the sea is usually eaten away faster because of moisture.

A B C D

5. The monkey escaped from its cage and jumped out of the lake.

A B C D

6. We thought we should walk from the bakery for breakfast because it is such a beautiful day.

A B C D

7. Last Sunday, Tareq has his windows cleaned

A B C D

8. Rana has hair her cut twice a year.

A B C D

9. I am going to had my car repaired next week

A B C D

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

- He needed eight people to push it off the beach.
- Finally, the car went back onto the road.
- because the wheels sank into the sand.
- Nasser drove his car onto the beach and then he couldn't move it

End of Unit Four

*Our Best Wishes,
Teachers of English at al-Sa'ada School*

Review 1

Progress Test 1

وحدة المراجعة الأولى



Progress Test 1

Reading

Workbook Page 39

- مهنة	career	professional life
- يطمح إلى	aspire	seek to attain a goal
- تطوير	developing	improving one's abilities

سوق العمل	the job market	مشاريع	projects
فرصة	opportunity	التدريب العملي	practical training
يتخرج	graduate	المشورة المهنية	career advice
الموارد	resources	لتحسين	to improve
متوفر، متاح	available	فرص العمل	employment prospects
كلية	college	دورات تدريبية	training courses
استراتيجية، خطة	strategy	تتراوح	range from
يرز، إبراز، يسلط الضوء على	highlighting	إجراء مقابلات العمل	conducting job interviews
بناء القدرات	building Abilities	تعزيز المعرفة	enhancing knowledge
الأمانة السورية	Syrian Trust	بيئة العمل	the business environment
برئاسة	headed by	مهارات مهنية	professional skills
غير ربحي	non-profit	مدربون معتمدون	certified coaches
مهاراتهم الأساسية	their basic skills	مستشارون مهنيون	career advisors
يهدف إلى	aims to	يدرّب، مدرب	coach (v/n)
دعم، يدعم	support	يرشد، يوجه	guide
ثقافة	culture	يبحث عن	search for
تنظيم	organising	سوق العمل	labour market
تشغيل	operating	تقييم حياتهم المهنية	evaluate their career
الشباب السوري	Syrian youth	دورات دراسية	courses
يشجع	encourage	طلاب متميزين	outstanding students
يزود، يمد	provide	يطمح إلى	aspire to
يحول، يمكن	enable	رواد	pioneers
مُنتج	productive	يركز	focus on
يخلق، يبتدع	create	المبادئ الأساسية	the basic principles
أعضاء منتجين	productive members	يعمل	operate
انطباع إيجابي	positive impression	ضمن	within
تأسيس، إقامة	establishing	عيادات / مراكز	clinics



A. Read the following text then do the tasks below.

Most students when they go to university see this experience as a first step in their career. Where then they will go to the job market to get an opportunity. But some students have some great ideas and don't wait until they graduate. With so many free resources and technology available, many students are able to find different ways to start their own small business while they are still in college.

SHABAB Strategy Highlighting and Building Abilities for Business is one of the projects of the Syrian Trust for Development headed by **Asma al-Assad**. It is a non-profit Syrian project that works on rehabilitating the skills of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 and developing their basic skills. It is the first project of its kind in Syria that aims to support the culture of organising and operating a business among Syrian youth to encourage them to enter the business world and provide young people with skills that enable them to become productive members of society. It also aims to create a positive impression on the Syrian society towards working in the business world and establishing small projects.

SHABAB Project aims to provide practical training and career advice to university students to improve future employment prospects. The training courses range from the rules of conducting job interviews and writing a CV or enhancing knowledge of the business environment and developing professional skills. Certified coaches and career advisors coach and guide students as they search for a job in the labour market or evaluate their career. While the courses for outstanding students who aspire to be pioneers focus on teaching the basic principles of business and helping them develop their own businesses. At present, the project operates within three clinics that work in three Syrian universities, and the project has so far succeeded in reaching 175,000 students.

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

- Some students don't wait until they graduate to go to the job market because they have some great
A. firms B. companies C. ideas D. businesses
- SHABAB** Project aims to provide to university students to improve future employment prospects.
A. theoretical training and career advice
B. practical training and financial support
C. practical training and career advice
D. imaginary training and career advice
- At present, the project operates within three clinics that work in
A. three Syrian universities
B. three international universities
C. two Syrian universities
D. only Damascus university



الأساتذة
RESAADE SCHOOL

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

- Different sources of technology make it easier for university students to start their own business.
- SHABAB** Project targets postgraduate students.
- The project is based on helping young people for free.
- The project is being applied in all Syrian cities.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

8. The word "career" means:
 A. professional life
 B. improving one's abilities
 C. seek to attain a goal
 D. productive
9. The word "aspire" means:
 A. professional life
 B. improving one's abilities
 C. seek to attain a goal
 D. postgraduate
10. The word "developing" means:
 A. professional life
 B. improving one's abilities
 C. seek to attain a goal
 D. impression

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Verb Tenses:

1. I to the conclusion that nowadays nobody cares about anything.
 A. come
 B. have come
 C. will come
 D. has come
2. They for three hours when the storm suddenly broke.
 A. had been running
 B. have been running
 C. are running
 D. have run
3. I assumed you for the repairs until the end of last year.
 A. will pay
 B. have been paying
 C. have paid
 D. had been paying
4. She on that manuscript for two years now.
 A. has been working
 B. had been working
 C. is working
 D. was working
5. Suzan trying to pass her driving test but fails every time.
 A. kept
 B. is keeping
 C. keeps
 D. was keeping
6. I complete silence now while I try this experiment.
 A. am wanting
 B. want
 C. have wanted
 D. was wanting
7. I can't leave now. I for an important client.
 A. was waiting
 B. had waited
 C. have waited
 D. am waiting
8. I was just wondering what while I was away.
 A. has happened
 B. happens
 C. had happened
 D. is happening
9. Ahlam Mestaghanmi some of the best novels in recent years.
 A. has written
 B. wrote
 C. was writing
 D. had written
10. How many times your house broken into?
 A. do / have
 B. did / have
 C. have / had
 D. have / have
11. I can't phone for an ambulance - I my mobile.
 A. loses
 B. have lost
 C. am losing
 D. will lose
12. She hurt her back while she in the garden.
 A. is working
 B. was working
 C. has worked
 D. had worked
13. Tropical storms often in the Caribbean.
 A. occur
 B. will occur
 C. are occurring
 D. have occurred
14. Please don't make so much noise. I to work.
 A. 'm trying
 B. try
 C. tried
 D. has tried
15. I always the TV news when I lived abroad.
 A. have watched
 B. am watching
 C. watched
 D. will watch
16. I didn't watch the programme about hurricanes on TV last night, because I a similar programme.
 A. had already seen
 B. was already seen
 C. has already seen
 D. is already seeing

Passive Voice:

- Food by farmers all over the country.
A. grow B. grows C. is grown D. are grown
- In the past, traditional methods by farmers.
A. are used B. were used C. have been used D. had been used
- Nowadays, more sophisticated methods by farmers.
A. are being used B. were being used C. have been used D. had been used
- Since the 1970s, many plants dedicated to producing agricultural equipment by the government such as trucks, tractors and fertilisers.
A. have constructed B. had constructed C. have been constructed D. had been constructed
- Special banks for giving loans to farmers have also established by the government.
A. to be B. be C. being D. been
- Many paths have been in the farming lands by local councils to facilitate the movement of crops to the markets.
A. open B. opened C. opening D. none of them
- Exporting certificates issued by the Ministry of Transport as well as the Ministry of Economy for importing small lorries and pick-ups.
A. is B. are C. be D. been
- These vehicles can used by farmers to transport their crops and tools.
A. to be B. be C. being D. been
- An email..... to you confirming your purchase.
A. is send B. was send C. is sending D. is sent
- Safety procedures by people.
A. must follow B. will follow C. must be followed D. can follow
- Confidence in cheques by the public nowadays.
A. was being lost B. was lost C. had been lost D. is being lost
- Ms. Lee taking things from the shop.
A. have been caught B. had been caught C. has caught D. had caught
- It by accountants that the firm made a loss.
A. was been reported B. is been reported C. has been reported D. have been reported

The Causative (Have / Get something done)

- Raneem wants her nose altered.
A. have B. to have C. to get D. both B and C
- I had the oil in my car (by the mechanic).
A. change B. changed C. has changed D. had changed
- The patient had his leg after the accident.
A. amputated B. amputate C. has amputated D. had amputated
- I usually my glasses mended at the shop on the corner.
A. have B. has C. had D. to have
- We our house repaired last month.
A. have B. has C. had D. to have
- I my DVD player repaired next week (by a friend of mine, who's an electrician.)
A. had B. had to have C. was going to have D. am going to have
- Lisa the hairdryer..... last week
A. has / repaired B. had / repaired C. is having / repaired D. will have / repaired
- I my hair yesterday.
A. have / cut B. can have / cut C. will have / cut D. had / cut

9. I the oil in my car at the moment.
 A. am having / changed B. have / changed C. had / changed D. didn't have / changed
10. Ben that wall tomorrow.
 A. has / built B. is going to have / built C. had / built D. doesn't have / built
11. My father the trees recently.
 A. has had / planted B. had has / planted C. has have / planted D. had had / planted
12. Sara the room every day
 A. had / tidied B. will have / tidied C. didn't have / tidied D. has / tidied

Phrasal Verbs and Idioms:

1. Why should I change my habits to their way of life?
 A. go under the knife B. follow through C. ace a test D. fit in with
2. They are the bottom part of the garden because of a deep hole.
 A. fitting in with B. following through C. fencing off D. pulling down
3. More and more women are choosing to to improve their appearance.
 A. fit in with B. go under the knife C. follow through D. back the wrong horse
4. In a few years, our country should be able to the world's most developed nations.
 A. join the ranks of B. follow through C. fit in with D. fence off
5. I think you're supporting the wrong person. You shouldn't
 A. be on a roll B. back the wrong horse C. follow through D. fit in with
6. Being late to work, the worker told his boss a story about his mother being
 A. fit in with B. fenced off C. at death's door D. aced a test
7. He has never made an effort to current events.
 A. follow through B. fit in with C. reach out to D. keep up with
8. When we were on our way to Aleppo, our car broke down and we had to
 A. shore it up B. jack it up C. follow through D. join the ranks of
9. She watched him walk the platform.
 A. onto B. into C. for D. after
10. He got into his car and drove
 A. with B. for C. from D. off

Word Family (Derivatives):

1. I'm surprised by the of university departments that a high rank student can choose.
 A. vary B. various C. variety D. very
2. A successful person is able to differentiate between fantasy and
 A. real B. realize C. reality D. really
3. When I grow up, I want to be a to study all types of living things.
 A. biologist B. biology C. biological D. biologically
4. My elder brother is a in designing artificial limbs.
 A. special B. specialization C. specialized D. specialist
5. Very soon, power will be supplied by underground cables.
 A. electricity B. electrical C. electronically D. electrically

Everyday English:

1. Your school team has just won a football match. (**Express congratulations**)
 A. Very well done! Keep it up. C. I am sure this won't happen again
 B. I am sorry about what happened D. You will do much better next time
2. You have a school project and your elder sister is going to help you to do it. (**Ask for information**)
 A. I am sorry about what happened C. I am sure this won't happen again
 B. What are the procedures that should be followed? D. You will do much better next time



3. Your neighbour has got diabetes and he likes eating sweets. (Give advice)
- A. You should eat sugary food
B. You'd better reduce eating sugar.
C. We are very proud of you
D. Congratulations!

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. A:
B: I am responsible for delivering a key package of work.
2. A:
B: The worst part of my job is working away from home.
3. A:
B: SHABAB project aims to provide practical training.
4. A:
B: The project is applied in three Syrian universities.

B- There are four mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraph:

- 1) SHABAB project is a non-profit syrian project that works on rehabilitating the skills of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 and developing their basic skills. It is the first project of it's kind in Syria that aims for support the culture of organising and operating a business among Syrian youth.
-
-

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. Please don't make so much noise. I tried to work.
A B C D
2. I can't phone for an ambulance – I will lose my mobile.
A B C D
3. She hurt her back while she is working in the garden.
A B C D
4. Safety procedures must follow by people.
A B C D
5. I am responsible in delivering a key package of work.
A B C D



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B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

- 1) Where then they will go to the job market to get an opportunity.
- Most students, when they go to university, see this experience as a . step in their career.
- For this reason, many students are able to find different ways to start their own small business while they are still in college.
- But some students have some great ideas and don't wait until they graduate.

End of Review One

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Compositions

مواضيع الإنشاء

C- Write a paragraph of no less than 80 words on the following topic: (30 marks)

اكتب موضوع الأ يقل عن ٨٠ كلمة في الموضوع التالي: (٣٠ درجة).

عزيزي الطالب:

فيما يلي نماذج لمواضيع كتابي الثالث الثانوي العلمي - كتاب الطالب وكتاب الأنشطة. هذه النماذج هي من أجل الاطلاع والتدريب على كتابة الموضوع.

نحن مدرسي ثانوية السعادة نعرض عليك هذه النماذج وننصحك بالتدريب عليها حتى يكون لديك القدرة على كتابة الموضوع بنفسك لأن الموضوع قد يكون موازياً ومحاكياً لمواضيع ونصوص الكتاب.

1. A job you want after graduation. What kind of challenges you expect to face in your future career? **Student's book p.18**

اكتب موضوع عن وظيفة تريدها بعد التخرج. ما نوع التحديات التي تتوقع أن تواجهها في حياتك المهنية المستقبلية؟

Include the following in your composition:

- Job requirements
- Expectations
- Your needs
- Beliefs and knowledge

2. Write a paragraph about the following. What can help you prepare for a career as a nurse? **Workbook p.64**

ما الذي يمكن أن يساعدك في التحضير لمهنة الممرض

The following prompts can help:

- qualifications
- skills
- tasks
- challenges

Each person has a dream job and my dream job is to become a nurse. A nurse is a person who provides treatment to people suffering from diseases.

In addition to a university degree in nursing, a nurse should have all the essential skills to take care of his patients. The important role of nurses appears during pandemics. They don't leave their work for fear of infection.

When I become a nurse, I will be patient and kind and I will help sick poor people. **(85 words)**

3. Write about a personal experience in which you have made an important decision that changed your life. **Workbook p.12**

- Name the experience.
- Describe important things that happened before the experience.
- Describe the main part of the experience.
- End with final feelings or something you learned.

2

4. Write about a personal experience in which you failed but then you could achieve your target. **Student's book p.26**

Include the following:

- Name the problem
- Getting help from others if any
- Steps you followed to help you
- Advice to people of your own age

One of the bad moments in my life was a day in the tenth grade when I had a math test. I didn't study well for the exam, so I failed.

I told my father that I was sorry for what happened. He was of great help and advised me not to let that depress me.

I started to study hard and pay attention to what my teachers said. Consequently, I passed my exams with high grades.

Since then, I have been advising my friends to benefit from my experience. **(89 words)**

✿ Write about someone who has influenced you to be the best version. Activity Book p.20

اكتب عن شخص أثرفيك لتكون أفضل نسخة عنه.



✿ Write about your role model in life. اكتب عن قدوتك في الحياة

3

The following questions may help you.

1. Who has been an influential person in your life?
2. What do you admire the most about this person?
3. What specific things have you learned from this person?
4. Which of his traits (e.g., special talents, skills, way of treating others) do you hope to have yourself one day?
5. How has your life changed since meeting your role model?

My role model in life is my father. He is a man of great personality. He finds pleasure in helping other people and he is my strong support in my life. He always gives the family love and positive energy.

My father does his best to educate and support us with the best living standard. He has taught me how to be confident and how to overcome any difficulties.

Because of his instructions and guidance, I live a happy and satisfactory life.

(82 words)

4

✿ Write a composition about the healthcare in Syria nowadays Student's book p.38

اكتب موضوعاً عن الرعاية الصحية في سوريا في الوقت الحاضر

Syria has witnessed a great improvement in healthcare recently. Health indicators have shown huge developments over the past three decades.

The government has built a lot of hospitals to provide healthcare to all people for free. The ministry of health in Syria is responsible for healthcare which covers a person's health needs throughout his life, such as prevention and treatment.

Finally, because of the increasing interest in healthcare system, the number of private hospitals and doctors has increased and the number of deaths has decreased.

(85 words)

5

✿ Write an essay about one of the recent medical inventions that has great impact on medicine nowadays. Workbook p.30

اكتب مقالاً عن أحد الاختراعات الطبية الحديثة التي لها تأثير كبير على الطب في الوقت الحاضر.

Antibiotics are powerful medicines that fight infections in people and animals. They are useful and they have transformed modern medicine. They work by killing the bacteria or by preventing them from multiplying.

Antibiotics were discovered by Alexander Fleming and are still used to treat certain diseases such as scarlet fever and diphtheria. They are available in hospitals and pharmacies.

Finally, it is very important not to overuse antibiotics in order to prevent bacteria from becoming too resistant and if you are taking them, make sure you take everything prescribed.

(89 words)

6

✿ Write an article about the role of engineering in the modern world. Student's book p.48

اكتب مقالاً عن دور الهندسة في العالم الحديث.

Engineers have always looked for new ways to improve the way we live. The main role of engineering is to make people healthier and more comfortable.

Engineers are the bright heads that do not stop thinking about how to improve the quality of human life on Earth. This is done through continuous inventions in the field of technology.

In fact, we need engineers because they bring ideas into reality. They apply the principles of mathematics and science to make us enjoy a good quality of life.

(86 words)

If you are going to start a new job, you should remember some of these tips.

First, you should listen and learn from colleagues. You can ask them questions if you aren't sure about something and offer to help them if you can see something that needs doing.

Second, you have to work hard. People dislike those who make up excuses for not doing something and expect colleagues to do it for them.

In the end, you will be successful if you get on well with your colleagues.

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(88words)

Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class "Scientific Section"



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The Answer Keys of Unit 1

حلول الوحدة الأولى

I. Reading: (120marks)

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. D. both A and B
2. D. wrong
3. C. child's aptitude
4. A. usually
5. B. role
6. C. negative
7. D. both A and B
8. B. role
9. D. aptitude
10. A. courses
11. C. remuneration
12. F
13. T
14. F
15. T
16. C. seek to attain a goal
17. B. load
18. D. natural ability or skill
19. A. influenced
20. D. money paid for work or services
21. C. making someone less eager or willing to do their job

B. Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. A. They can benefit from the experiences of others.

2. A. because life is so unpredictable
3. D. Both A and B
4. C. Because man by nature makes mistakes.
5. D. He did not give up until he succeeded.
6. B. He must be honest, trustful, useful and generous.
7. B. unpredictable
8. A. monotonous
9. D. mistakes
10. B. generous
11. B. from life
12. D. not important
13. C. success
14. D. essential
15. C. increases
16. F 17. F 18. T 19. F
20. B. not serious, important or valuable
21. C. to receive a characteristic in someone's behavior
22. A. too much pride in one's self
23. D. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want
24. C. jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person
25. D. modesty
26. A. a mark that something has been in a place

II- Use of English (130 marks)

Word Family:

1. C. various
2. C. reality
3. B. decisions
4. A. accomplishment
5. D. guidance
6. B. educate
7. A. pain
8. C. prediction
9. A. apologized
10. A. prosperity
11. D. tolerance

Phrasal Verbs:

1. C. reach out
2. B. fit in
3. A. got into
4. D. follow it through
5. B. run into
6. C. keeping up with
7. A. reach out to
8. C. fit in
9. D. follow through
10. A. keep up with
11. A. getting into
12. B. run into

Homophones:

1. D. way / weigh
2. D. whether / weather
3. C. rode / road
4. B. son / sun
5. B. ate / eight
6. D. write / right
7. C. buy / by
8. A. here / hear
9. A. break
10. C. sell
11. A. flour
12. B. hear
13. B. hour
14. A. night
15. A. sea
16. C. son
17. C. whether

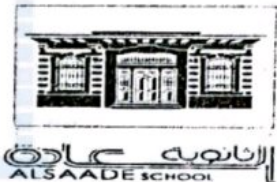


Verb Tenses:		
1. A. think	19. D. have been doing	38. A. did
2. B. is swimming	20. C. has peeled	39. B. visited
3. C. like	21. A. have been cutting	40. D. Have you been
4. C. Are you working	22. C. have been defrosting	41. A. booked
5. D. know	23. B. has swept	42. A. haven't decided
6. A. is shining	24. A. have been peeling	43. A. have been sitting
7. B. understand	25. C. has done	44. A. have been queuing
8. C. saw	26. B. defrosted	45. A. has broken
9. A. haven't seen	27. C. have	
10. D. ever	28. A. get up	Giving Advice
11. C. won	29. A. leave	1. D. Both A and B
12. D. both A and B	30. A. finish	2. A. Try to watch English films.
13. B. have you used	31. A. am working	3. B. I think you shouldn't miss the class.
14. D. have had	32. D. am eating	4. D. I don't think it is a good idea to
15. A. Did you meet	33. D. is drinking	5. A. Why don't you try
16. C. for	34. A. play	6. B. I think you should
17. D. have been sweeping	35. B. went	7. C. It is a good idea to
18. B. has cut	36. A. Did	
	37. A. enjoyed	

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. When did you go to Canada?
2. What did you visit?
3. Where are you going to live?
4. How long have you been talking about that?
5. Why are you crying?



B- There are four mistakes in each of the following paragraphs. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

- 1) Hi,
How are you getting on, Simon? We think it's great here. Everyone is having a good time. I'm sitting in the Nile Hotel. John is swimming in the pool. Sally is lying in the sun, and Jane is shopping!
- 2) We like Egypt. We're all relaxing. What are you doing? Are you working hard at the moment? I know your exams start tomorrow. Good luck! Is it raining in England? The sun is shining here, of course!
- 3) I'm learning a bit of Arabic, but not very much. I understand some of the things that people say, but only if I repeat them many times. Hope to hear from you soon!
- 4) Dear David,
I live in a large flat in Madrid. I have two sisters. They are called Mary and Rose. We get up at seven o'clock every morning, and we have coffee. I leave the flat at eight and walk to the university. I finish classes at five, and I arrive home at six.
- 5) This month, I am working very hard for my first exams. At the moment, I am eating breakfast in the kitchen of our flat: my mother is drinking coffee, and my sisters are reading magazines. On Saturday afternoons, I play tennis with my friends, or I go to the cinema.
- 6) Today, I'm going to see an English film! Sometimes I watch American films on TV, but I don't understand the words! Do you like films. With best wishes, Jane

Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. C | 16. D | 21. D |
| 2. D | 7. C | 12. C | 17. B | 22. A |
| 3. B | 8. B | 13. B | 18. D | 23. A |
| 4. D | 9. B | 14. B | 19. D | 24. B |
| 5. C | 10. B | 15. B | 20. C | 25. A |



B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

- 1) The pursuit of success will make you succeed in the end, no matter how long the period is, but keep trying.
 - Failure is a great teacher in life. It teaches us humility and how to correct our course of life.
 - A great example is Thomas Edison. He failed many times, but he did not give up until he succeeded.
 - Even when he failed, Edison learned something. 'I get results in everything I try,' he said.
- 2) A few weeks ago, a woman called to report a robbery at her house.
 - It happened at four in the afternoon when she was watching news on TV.
 - The burglar came in through the front door, picked up the woman's handbag, emptied it out and stole her purse.
 - When she came into the room, the burglar had already left.
- 3) How are you getting on, Simon? We think it's great here.
 - We like Egypt. We're all relaxing. What are you doing? Are you working hard at the moment? I know your exams start tomorrow. Good luck!
 - The sun is shining here and everyone is having a good time. I'm sitting in the Nile Hotel. John is swimming in the pool, and Jane is shopping!
 - I'm learning a bit of Arabic, but not very much. I understand some of the things that people say, but only if I repeat them many times. Hope to hear from you soon!

The Answer Keys of Unit 2

حلول الوحدة الثانية

I- Reading (120 marks)


A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. A. it is hard work.
2. D. Setting your goals
3. C. To keep learning
4. A. Preparation
5. C. perspiration more than inspiration.
6. F
7. F
8. F
9. T
10. A. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
11. B. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
12. B. to initiate or activate something
13. C. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
14. D. hard work

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. A. Failure plays an important role towards success and we can learn more about our lives when we fail.
2. C. When we fail, life turns upside down and everything seems to vanish into the thin air.
3. A. He eliminated the ways that didn't work and found the way that would work.
4. C. He considered his son to be a major failure / No, he didn't.
5. D. He brought us operating systems such as Microsoft DOS and Windows.
6. C. After he created Mickey Mouse.
7. F 8. F 9. F 10. T
11. B. reduced to a state of financial ruins.
12. C. put an end to or get rid of.
13. A. means of guaranteeing protection or safety.
14. D. a means of progress or advancement.
15. A. amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc.
16. D. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product

II- Use of English (130 marks)

<p>Quotes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B. create 2. C. doing 3. D. failure 4. A. value <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A. bankrupt 2. C. stepping-stone 3. D. patents 4. B. mind-boggling 5. D. insurance 6. A. eliminated <p>Success idioms :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A. is dead in the water 2. C. ace 3. C. on a roll 4. B. back the wrong horse 5. D. join the ranks of 6. B. ace a test 7. A. backed the wrong horse 8. D. dead in the water 9. A. join the ranks of 10. C. on a roll 	<p>Pronunciation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C. /id/ 2. B. /d/ 3. A. /ʌ/ 4. B. /d/ 5. C. /id/ 6. A. /ʌ/ <p>Verb Tenses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C. called 2. B. was watching 3. A. came 4. D. had been struggling 5. C. had already left 6. B. did you wake up 7. D. did you do 8. A. were watching 9. D. were you doing 10. B. had been working 11. A. bought 12. C. hadn't taken 13. D. had been developing 14. A. had discussed 15. D. had 16. B. made 	<div style="text-align: right;">  </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. C. were studying 18. A. apologized 19. C. started 20. C. had started 21. A. stayed 22. A. visited 23. C. had been running 24. D. had tried 25. B. had visited 26. A. had been working <p>Congratulating and Expressing Sympathy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D. Congratulations! 2. C. I'm sorry about what happened. 3. B. You mustn't let this depress you. 4. A. We are proud of you. 5. D. I am sorry about 6. D. it would have been worse 7. A. I'll never be able to 8. C. be as bad as it seems 9. C. all right 10. C. be feeling better soon
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III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. What time (When) did you wake up?
2. Why did you put on your raincoat?
3. Who came in through the front door and picked up the woman's handbag?
4. What was the reason for his success?
5. What did he look like in his childhood?

B- There are four mistakes in each of the following paragraphs. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

- 1) I had a wonderful biology teacher, Mrs. Wilson. She made us excited about the subject because she was so interested herself. I remember one lesson in particular, we were studying different types of plants, and Mrs. Wilson was describing the types of the flower. She picked a white flower, which was tulip, and then suddenly we noticed that she was crying!
- 2) She apologized and said that sometimes nature was so beautiful that it just made her cry! We didn't know what to do at first, but it certainly made us think . Somehow her enthusiasm inspired me, and I started to like biology.

B. Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. C | 9. A | 13. B |
| 2. A | 6. A | 10. B | |
| 3. C | 7. D | 11. B | |
| 4. B | 8. D | 12. D | |

Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

- 1) Start by setting your goals. Having a goal is an essential thing, but it should be a smart goal which is achievable.
 - Having a goal requires to stretch your capabilities and to stay committed and remind yourself that it is not the end of the road.
 - One step more, if there was only one secret to success, it would be preparation.
 - It will set you in the best position to execute the task with the least difficulty.
- 2) Albert Einstein, one of the greatest thinkers of our time, didn't speak until he was four-years old.
 - He also failed his entrance exam to the Swiss Federal Polytechnic school located in Zurich at sixteen-years old.
 - And, even his father, up until the time of his death, considered his son to be a major failure.
 - After eventually graduating from college, Einstein actually worked as an insurance salesman, but quit after some time because he failed at that as well.

**End of the Answer Keys
of Unit One and Two**



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Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class "Scientific Section"



The Answer Keys of Unit 3

حلول الوحدة الثالثة

I. Reading: (120marks)

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. C. there were no hospitals.
2. D. the high-cost treatments.
3. D. by all the people mentioned above.
4. A. medical tools and machines.
5. A. the disease.
6. D. Both A and B
7. B. magic and mythology.
8. A. to reduce inflammation.
9. C. the rapid advance of technology.
10. T
11. F
12. F
13. T
14. A. following one another without any interruptions
15. C. connected with ancient myths or stories
16. B. based on experience rather than ideas
17. D. medicines or treatment that cure a disease
18. A. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
19. C. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
20. B. the scientific study of the structure of the body
21. D. people who have been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. A. an important role
2. C. external radiation
3. B. MRI scanners
4. D. smaller incisions
5. A. sick people
6. D. are changing
7. D. Both A and B
8. A. X-ray
9. A. don't have to
10. B. Unlike
11. C. continue
12. T
13. F
14. T
15. F
16. B. an important development that may lead to an achievement
17. D. a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
18. C. a neat cut made into the skin
19. A. a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
20. D. related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body
21. A. the state of being accurate and careful
22. C. being fixed or inserted firmly into something else

II- Use of English (130 marks)

Medical Idioms

1. D. just what the doctor ordered
2. C. took a turn for the worse
3. C. at death's door
4. B. go under the knife
5. A. on the mend
6. D. a taste of my own medicine
7. B. on the mend
8. A. at death's door
9. D. just what the doctor ordered
10. C. took a turn for the worse
11. D. going under the knife

12. C. a taste of her own medicine

Medical Specialists

1. C. allergist
2. B. cardiologist
3. A. dermatologist
4. B. naturopath
5. C. pediatrician
6. D. ophthalmologist
7. C. allergist
8. A. dermatologist

9. C. pediatrician
10. D. cardiologist
11. B. ophthalmologist
12. D. naturopath
13. A. cardiologist
14. D. allergist
15. C. pediatrician.
16. C. ophthalmologist.
17. B. naturopath
18. A. dermatologist

Verb Tenses (Passive Voice)

1. C. was broken
2. D. had just been locked
3. A. was told
4. D. was tied
5. B. has been organized
6. C. will be found
7. B. is being treated
8. A. can't be cleaned
9. D. are designed
10. B. have been built
11. C. are being sent
12. A. were smuggled
13. B. was captured
14. C. was being renovated

15. C. should have been sent
16. A. hasn't been seen
17. B. will be exhibited
18. D. is expected
19. D. was being examined
20. C. was asked
21. B. must have been brought
22. B. had already been offered
23. D. are made
24. A. by
25. B. with
26. D. is believed
27. C. were given
28. B. believed
29. C. is said

30. D. reported
31. B. to be
32. A. is estimated
33. B. been
34. C. is claimed
35. A. are being shown
36. D. will be paid
37. C. has been told
38. B. was being asked
39. B. are
40. C. paid
41. A. are
42. B. be paid
43. A. do
44. D. wasn't



Asking for Information

1. C. Can you tell me the way to the Post Office?
2. A. How much does it cost to send this parcel?
3. D. All the questions above are correct?
4. C. Could this have an impact on the price of petrol for car drivers?
5. A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated?

6. B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing?
7. D. But what could be the reason behind that?
8. A. How have the students reacted?
9. B. How long have you had yours?
10. B. Is it necessary to book in advance?
11. A. But what could be the reason behind that?
12. C. Could this have an impact on our planet?

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. What did Medical physicians use as a successful remedy to reduce inflammation?
2. Why will medicine continue to develop?
3. When was medicine related to magic and mythology?
4. Why / What for is the owner of the shop being treated by doctors?
5. Why / What for are these clothes designed?
6. Where have many companies built their offices recently?
7. What did the First World War cause?
8. Why was X-ray Imaging used?
9. Who invented a machine invented a machine for making patients unconscious before operations?
10. Did Frank buy a motorbike yesterday?
11. Did David teach at London University?

B- There are four mistakes in each of the following paragraphs. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

1)

A local jewellery shop was broken into by someone yesterday. The shop had just been locked up by the owner when he was threatened by a robber with a gun. He was told by the robber to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe. Then he was tied up by the robber.

2)

A descriptive essay provides details about how something looks, tastes, makes one feel or sound. It can describe what something is, or how something happened. Normally, you should start with an introduction of the object or invention you plan to describe. While introducing, you should specify the purpose of the object

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. A

3. A

5. B

7. C

9. C

2. B

4. B

6. B

8. B

10. D

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

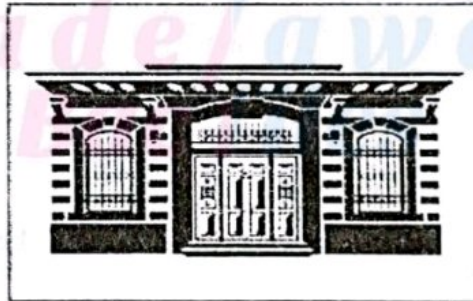
1)

- a. The practice of medicine during the Middle Ages was empirical.
- b. It focused mainly on curing illnesses rather than discovering their causes.
- c. At that time, cures continued to be a mixture of superstitions, religion, herbal remedies, bleeding and purging.
- d. People were bled to reduce inflammation which was then thought to be the root of all diseases.

2)

- a. A descriptive essay provides details about how something looks, tastes, makes one feel or sound.
- b. It can describe what something is, or how something happened.
- c. Normally, you should start with an introduction of the object or invention you plan to describe.
- d. While introducing, you should specify the purpose of the object.

**End of the Answer Keys
of Unit Three**



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اضغط على الرابط للانتقال إلى صفحتنا

سقط - fell - fall - fallen (off)

دفع - Push off

سحب - fence off

سحب - Pull off

سقط - run off

Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class



drive off "Scientific Section"

The Answer Keys of Unit 4 حلول الوحدة الرابعة

I. Reading: (120marks)

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. B. primitive
2. C. old
3. A. Imhotep
4. D. Persia
5. C. Indian
6. B. Thomas Savery's
7. D. James Watt
8. A. James Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz
9. C. Alan Emtage
10. T / True
11. F / False
12. T / True
13. F / False
14. D. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
15. A. a simple machine used to lift something heavy
16. C. a period of one thousand year
17. B. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton
18. D. actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in service

19. A. the science of designing, making, and flying planes
20. C. to raise something to a higher position

B- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. A. study of the body from an engineering point of view.
2. C. define their tasks and facilitates their work more.
3. C. Diagnostic medical devices and medical therapeutic devices.
4. B. more caution.
5. B. simple devices
6. F / False
7. T / True
8. F / False
9. T / True
10. C. a field of study
11. B. an arm or a leg.
12. C. a medical process using the reflections of high-frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ
13. A. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
14. D. to carry out or do something

II- Use of English (130 marks)

Phrasal verbs:

1. D. check over
2. C. drive into
3. B. eat away
4. A. fence off
5. B. jack up
6. D. pull down
7. B. shore up
8. D. check over
9. C. driven into
10. A. eaten away
11. B. fenced off

Prepositions of Movement

1. C. into
2. B. onto
3. A. to
4. D. out of
5. B. off
6. D. from

7. A. to
8. D. off
9. C. into
10. B. from
11. C. onto
12. B. out of
13. B. from
14. D. out of
15. C. onto
16. A. off / onto
17. C. to

The Causative (Have / Get something done)

1. C. mended
2. A. have
3. D. must have
4. B. has
5. D. Both A and B
6. C. got

7. D. painted
8. B. had
9. A. by
10. D. broken
11. C. had forgotten
12. D. torn
13. D. all of them are correct
14. A. get
15. A. go
16. B. can
17. B. had / cleaned
18. D. had / cut
19. B. has / cut
20. C. had / checked
21. A. will have / checked
22. D. are going to have/mended
23. B. didn't have/repainted
24. D. had / reduced
25. D. am having / repaired
26. B. got

Hesitation and Uncertainty

1. A. I'm not sure about it.
2. B. Oh, I don't know whether I could.
3. C. I'm not sure about that.
4. C. I haven't made up my mind yet.

5. A. I am not sure about that
6. B. I don't know much about that
7. D. I am not sure about that
8. B. It might be!
9. B. Perhaps



السؤال الثاني

III- Writing (50 marks)**A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:**

1. Where did the oldest practical water-powered machines appear?
2. What is aeronautical engineering related to?
3. Who developed the world's first Internet search engine?
4. When will you have to pull the old building down?
5. Why do you need a suitable size of nails?
6. Where did you move the chairs?

B- There are four mistakes in each of the following paragraphs. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

1)

The first steam engine was built in 1698 by the mechanical engineer Thomas Savery. The development of this device led to the emergence of the Industrial Revolution in the coming years, which allowed the beginning of the mass production of engines of various functions.

2)

Another classification of medical devices includes three categories. Firstly, we have simple devices such as bandages, body temperature meters and others. There are also more complex devices that require a certain amount of caution, such as those that emit X-rays. Finally, there are those which require a deep study before their use.

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 3. D | 5. D | 7. A | 9. B |
| 2. B | 4. B | 6. A | 8. A | |

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

- Nasser drove his car onto the beach and then he couldn't move it
- because the wheels sank into the sand.
- He needed eight people to push it off the beach.
- Finally, the car went back onto the road.

2)

- A descriptive essay provides details about how something looks, tastes, makes one feel or sound.
- It can describe what something is, or how something happened.
- Normally, you should start with an introduction of the object or invention you plan to describe.
- While introducing, you should specify the purpose of the object.

**End of the Answer Keys
of Unit Four**

Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class "Scientific Section"



The Answer Keys of Review 1 حلول وحدة المراجعة الأولى

I. Reading: (120marks)

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. C. ideas
2. C. practical training and career advice
4. A. three Syrian universities
5. T / True
6. F / False

7. T / True
8. F / False
9. A. professional life
10. C. seek to attain a goal
11. B. improving one's abilities

II- Use of English (130 marks)

Verb Tenses:

1. B. have come
2. A. had been running
3. D. had been paying
4. A. has been working
5. C. keeps
6. B. want
7. D. am waiting
8. C. had happened
9. A. has written
10. C. have / had
11. B. have lost
12. B. was working
13. D. occur
14. A. 'm trying
15. C. watched
16. A. had already seen

Passive Voice:

1. C. is grown
2. B. were used
3. A. are being used
4. C. have been constructed
5. D. been
6. B. opened
7. B. are
8. B. be
9. C. expected
10. D. is sent
11. A. was believed
12. C. must be followed
13. D. is being lost
14. B. had been caught
15. C. has been reported

The Causative (Have / Get something done)

1. B. to have
2. B. changed
3. A. amputated
4. A. have
5. C. had
6. D. am going to have
7. B. had / repaired
8. D. had / cut
9. A. am having / changed
10. B. is going to have / built
11. A. has had / planted
12. D. has / tidied

Phrasal Verbs and Idioms:

1. D. fit in with
2. C. fencing off
3. B. go under the knife
4. A. join the ranks of
5. B. back the wrong horse
6. C. at death's door
7. D. keep up with
8. B. jack it up
9. A. onto
10. D. off

Word Family (Derivatives):

1. C. variety
2. C. reality
3. A. biologist
4. D. specialist
5. B. electrical

Everyday English:

1. A. Very well done! Keep it up.
2. B. What are the procedures that should be followed?
3. B. You'd better reduce eating sugar.

III- Writing (30 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. What are you responsible for?
2. What is the worst part of your job?
3. What does SHABAB project aim to?
4. Who guides students as they search for work?
5. Where is the project applied?
6. How many students has the project succeeded in reaching to?



B- There are four mistakes in each of the following paragraphs. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

1)

SHABAB project is a non-profit Syrian project that works on rehabilitating the skills of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 and developing their basic skills. It is the first project of its kind in Syria that aims to support the culture of organising and operating a business among Syrian youth.

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

1. Most students, when they go to university, see this experience as a first step in their career.
2. Where then they will go to the job market to get an opportunity.
3. But some students have some great ideas and don't wait until they graduate.
4. For this reason, many students are able to find different ways to start their own small business while they are still in college.

**End of the Answer Keys
of Review 1**



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القائمة

اضغط على الأزرار للانتقال إلى الوحدات

Unit 5 الوحدة الخامسة

Unit 6 الوحدة السادسة

Unit 7 الوحدة السابعة

Unit 8 الوحدة الثامنة

Review 2 وحدة المراجعة الثانية

Compositions المواضيع

Answer key الحلول

Module 3 Politics

Unit 5

Civil Rights الحقوق المدنية



Student's Book Page 55

الحقوق المدنية Civil Rights

اقتراع، تصويت، يقترح	vote	a formal choice you take in an election
يضمن، يكفل	guarantee	to give an assurance that something will be done right
انتهاك، اعتداء	violation	an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
تمييز	discrimination	the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
قمع، كبح	repression	using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
قيود	restraints	rules which limit what people can do
محاكمة	trial	a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or not
ينكر	deny	to say that something isn't true
تشرع، شرعة، قانون	legislation	a law or set of laws

لتحدث ببساطة	Simply speaking
حقوق الإنسان	human rights
يكتسب	acquire
كونه على قيد الحياة	by being alive
بينما	while
الحقوق المدنية	civil rights
يحصل	obtain
عضو قانوني	a legal member
حياة سياسية معينة	a certain political life
مواطنين	citizens
حرية	freedom
مساواة	equality
متساو، متعادل	equal
فرص	opportunities
حماية	protection
بموجب القانون	under the law
بغض النظر	regardless of
العرق	race
خصائص شخصية	personal characteristics
الحقوق السياسية	political rights
فئة، نوع	class
أفراد	individuals
المؤسسات الاجتماعية	social organisations
أفراد بصفاتهم الشخصية	private individuals
يضمن، يكفل	ensure

يشارك، يساهم	participate
الدولة	the state
مفهوم، فكرة عامة	concept
حقوق طبيعية	natural rights
متأصلة، بشكل طبيعي	inherently
سلطة الدولة	the power of the state
الحق في التصويت	the right to vote
محاكمة عادلة	fair trial
الخدمات الحكومية	government services
التعليم العام	public education
المرافق العامة	public facilities.
أساسي، جوهري	essential
مكون، عنصر أساسي	component
الديمقراطية، المساواة الاجتماعية	democracy
يمنع، يحول دون	prevent
الاجتمع السياسي	political society
على عكس، و بالمقارنة	in contrast
الحريات المدنية	civil liberties
الحريات التي يتم تأمينها	freedoms that are secured
من خلال فرض قيود	by placing restraints
يحاول	attempt
المواطنة	citizenship
يمييز في المعاملة، يتعصب	discriminate
على أساس	on the basis of
بعض الخصائص	some characteristics



Opposites عكوس

Student's Book Page 56

ميت	dead	alive	على قيد الحياة
اصطناعي، صناعي	artificial	natural	طبيعي
ظالم، غير عادل	unjust	fair	عادل
سُمح	allowed	prevented	منع
اعترف	admitted	denied	أنكر
سلي	negative	positive	ايجابي

Law Idioms مصطلحات قانونية

Student's Book Page 57

- يراوغ، يلف ويدور (حول موضوع)	- beat around / about the bush	to hesitate in getting to the point
- قضاء وقدر، من فعل الله	- an act of God	the will of God
- يخترق القانون	- break the law	to act against the law
- يجمع الأدلة (عن قضية ما)	- assemble the case	to collect data
- بموجب القانون	- by the book	as the rules say

Vocabularies

Student's Book Page 58

حارس شخصي	bodyguard	مكنسة الكهراء	vacuum cleaner
ناسخة، آلة تصوير	photocopier	مصبغة، مغسلة	launderette
السباك، السباك	plumber		

The Right to Education الحق في التعليم

Workbook Page 42

- مستدام، متجدد	sustainable	can continue for a long time
- الزامي، إجباري	mandatory	compulsory
- مهني	vocational	professional
- يتقيد، يلتزم	adhere	behave according to law
- قسم، جزء، شريحة	segment	a part of something
- جانب، مظهر	aspect	any specific feature or element of something

الحقوق العالمية الأساسية	the basic universal rights
الأهداف	goals
جدول التعليم	education schedule
يدعم، يؤيد	support
من المتوقع	it is expected
يحقق، ينجز	achieve
التنمية المستدامة	sustainable development
التي تستهدفها	aimed by
يمكن	enable
يتخلص من	get rid of
فقر، قلة	poverty
رفاه، رفاهية	well-being
يكفله قانونها الخاص	guaranteed by its own law
تمييز في المعاملة	discrimination
التي يحق لهم التمتع بما	that are entitled to
التعليم الابتدائي / الأساسي	primary education

مجاناً	free of charge
التعليم الثانوي	secondary education
متوفر، متاح	available
استثناء	exception
في جميع مجالاته	in all its fields
تقنية	technical
مهنية	vocational
تدريبية	training
وفوق كل شيء	above all
يضمن المساواة في الحصول على	guarantee equal access to
التعليم العالي	higher education
اختلاف، تمييز	distinction
يضمن، يكفل	ensure
(ذو) جودة	quality
تعليم ذو مغزى	meaningful education
عام	public

Worksheets in English for the 12th scientific grade / Unit 5

Page 56

خاص	private
مناسب	appropriate
يسجل	enroll
بغض النظر عن	regardless of
معتقدات، مبادئ	beliefs
ديانات	religions
يؤسس، ينشئ	establish
مؤسسة تعليمية	educational institution
معايير	standards
فيما يتعلق	regarding
أعضاء هيئة التدريس	academic staff
قادة	leaders
سياسيين	politicians
ثقافات وعوالم أخرى	other cultures and worlds

يعزز	enhance
تفاهم	understanding
تواصل	communication
الأفق	horizon
معرفة العظماء	knowledge of the great
فلسفاتهم	their philosophies
المرح والمغامرة	fun and adventure
اهتمامات	interests
شبكة اجتماعية	social network
من خلال تطبيق	by applying
يشجع، يعزز	promote
مبادئ	principles
تبنى، اعتماد	adopting
أساليب، طرق	methods

اشتقاقات Word Family


اتجاه	direction (n)
نشيط، مفعم بالنشاط	active (adj)
حماية	protection (n)
مجتمع	society (n)
قوي	strong (adj)



direct/ed (v)	بوجه
action (n)	عمل، اجراء
protect (v)	يحمى
social (adj)	اجتماعي
strengthen (v)	يقوي

Everyday English

Complaints and Apologies

Complaints (الشكوى والتذمر)	Apologies (الاعتذار)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm afraid I have a complaint to make. I'm sorry to bother you the bill isn't correct. It really isn't good enough. Don't you think? It's very inconvenient. That isn't an excuse. You're always coming late to work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I must apologise. I'm awfully sorry. please forgive me. accept my excuse. I hurt your feelings. I promise it won't happen again. 

I- Reading (120 marks)

Unit 5 Text 1

الحقوق المدنية Civil Rights

Students' Book Page 55

A. Read the following text then do the tasks below.

Simply speaking, human rights are the rights which one acquires by being alive, while civil rights are the rights that one obtains by being a legal member of a certain political life. In other words, civil rights are the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality. They **guarantee** equal social opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other personal characteristics.

Civil and political rights are a class of rights that protect individuals' freedom from **violation** by governments, social organisations, and private individuals. They ensure one's right to participate in the civil and political life of society and the state without **discrimination** or **repression**. Unlike other rights concepts, such as human rights or natural rights, in which people acquire rights inherently from God, civil rights must be given and guaranteed by the power of the state.

Examples of civil rights include the right to vote, the right to a fair trial, the right to government services, the right to a public education, and the right to use public facilities.

Civil rights are an essential component of democracy; when individuals are prevented from participating in political society, their civil rights are being denied. In contrast to civil liberties, which are freedoms that are secured by placing restraints on government, civil rights are secured by positive government action, often in the form of legislation. Civil rights laws attempt to guarantee full and equal citizenship for people who have traditionally been discriminated against on the basis of some characteristics.

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

- Human rights are guaranteed to each individual in society
A. after death B. during lifetime C. after the age of 18 D. after getting married
- In comparison with civil rights, human rights
A. are given to individuals by the government
B. are acquired by nature
C. are freedoms made by the individuals themselves
D. both A and B
- The right to use public facilities is an example of a
A. human right B. natural right C. civil right D. none of them
- It is to prevent people from participating in political life.
A. urgent B. legal C. lawful D. illegal
- Legislations are formed by the government to that people enjoy their civil rights.
A. assure B. ignore C. protect D. prevent

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

- People's civil rights are admitted when they are prevented from participating in political society.
- Civil rights are an important component of democracy.
- Civil rights are guaranteed by positive government action.
- The right to vote is an example of human rights.

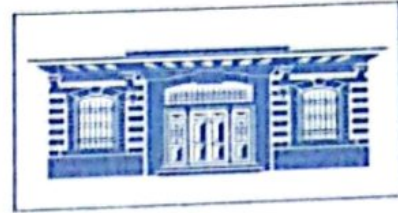
● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

- The word "**vote**" means:
A. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
B. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
C. a formal choice you take in an election
D. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- The word "**guarantee**" means:
A. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
B. to give an assurance that something will be done right
C. rules which limit what people can do
D. a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- The word "**violation**" means:
A. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
B. a formal choice you take in an election
C. to give an assurance that something will be done right
D. a law or set of laws
- The word "**discrimination**" means:
A. to give an assurance that something will be done right
B. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
C. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
D. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others



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14. The word "repression" means:
- the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
 - to give an assurance that something will be done right
 - using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
 - rules which limit what people can do
15. The word "restraints" means:
- a formal choice you take in an election
 - rules which limit what people can do
 - to give an assurance that something will be done right
 - an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
16. The word "trial" means:
- a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or not
 - an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
 - the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
 - using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
17. The word "deny" means:
- using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
 - rules which limit what people can do
 - a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or not
 - to say that something isn't true
18. The word "legislation" means:
- an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
 - a law or set of laws
 - the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
 - using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom



الثانوية العامة
ALSAADE SCHOOL

B. Read the following text then do the tasks below.

The right to education is one of the basic universal rights of the human being. It is one of the goals that the education schedule supports and is expected for the year 2030 in order to achieve sustainable development aimed by the United Nations. It is a force that enables individuals to get rid of poverty and achieve individual and social well-being. It is something mandatory for the state, guaranteed by its own law, for all individuals without any form of discrimination. It is the right to education in all parts of the world that includes a number of freedoms and rights that individuals are entitled to. It is the right to have primary education for all, free of charge, the right to have secondary education available to everyone without exception, and in all its fields, whether technical, vocational, or training. Above all, it guarantees equal access to higher education without any distinction or discrimination, and ensures quality and meaningful education, whether in public or private schools and universities.

Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children and enroll them in, regardless of their beliefs and religions. In addition, it is the right to freely establish any educational institution that adheres to the standards set by the government and the state regarding students and academic staff.

Education is of great importance because of its great role in building society, which is made up of all segments of teachers, leaders, politicians and others. Its importance lies in getting to know a new world.

Through education, people get to know other cultures and worlds, and it helps to enhance understanding and communication between them, and open the horizon to the knowledge of the great and their philosophies. It also helps in bringing fun and adventure by getting to know new things, interests and new people, without looking only at the subject of books and difficult exams. Through education, a person can get to know other people and build a social network and develop different life skills by applying what one learns in different aspects of economic, social or political life. Here in Syria, the government is working hard to promote all these principles in society through free education and adopting new methods of teaching.

☛ **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

- The right to is expected to be achieved by the year 2030?
A. a fair trial B. vote C. education D. government services
- Education individuals to get rid of poverty and achieve individual and social well-being.
A. prevents B. stops C. enables D. disables
- According to the UN education schedule, education is accessible to.....
A. primary school level only. C. preparatory school level only.
B. secondary school level only. D. higher education.
- Education people's knowledge about the world.
A. reduces B. decreases C. increases D. makes less
- It is expected to achieve development aimed by the United Nations by the year 2030.
A. non-renewable B. temporary C. unsustainable D. sustainable
- Education enables individuals to poverty and achieve individual and social well-being
A. get rid of B. employ C. save D. keep
- Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children and enroll them in, of their beliefs and religions.
A. regarding B. in relation to C. in reference to D. regardless
- A person can develop life skills by applying what one learns in aspects of economic, social or political life.
A. similar B. the same C. different D. identical

☛ **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

- Individuals are able to achieve social security through education.
- The right to education allows individuals to make decisions freely.
- Education schedule ensures quality and meaningful education only in public schools.
- Education decreases people's knowledge about the world.

☛ **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

- The word "**sustainable**" means:
A. professional
B. a part of something
C. behave according to law
D. can continue for a long time
- The word "**mandatory**" means:
A. compulsory
B. any specific feature or element of something
C. can continue for a long time
D. professional
- The word "**vocational**" means:
A. a part of something
B. professional
C. behave according to law
D. can continue for a long time
- The word "**adhere**" means:
A. compulsory
B. behave according to law
C. can continue for a long time
D. professional



السايدة
ALSAADE SCHOOL

17. The word "segment" means:
- compulsory
 - a part of something
 - can continue for a long time
 - professional
18. The word "aspect" means:
- any specific feature or element of something
 - professional
 - behave according to law
 - can continue for a long time

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Word family (derivatives):

- Education must be to the development of human personality.
 - directed
 - direction
 - direct
 - directly
- Civil rights are secured by a positive government
 - active
 - actively
 - action
 - activate
- Political rights are a class of rights that individual's freedom.
 - protection
 - protective
 - protecting
 - protect
- Civil rights guarantee equal opportunities.
 - socialize
 - society
 - social
 - sociability
- Education the respect for human rights.
 - strong
 - strengthens
 - strongly
 - stronger

Law Idioms:

- You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't
 - go under the knife
 - assemble the case
 - ace the test
 - beat around the bush
- The insurance company refused to pay the money because they said that the forest fire was
 - acing the test
 - an act of God
 - going under the knife
 - breaking the law
- The lawyers were unable to
 - go under the knife
 - follow through
 - assemble the case
 - beat around the bush
- The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had
 - broken the law
 - assembled the case
 - followed through
 - gone under the knife
- Our lawyer is very good and he does everything
 - go under the knife
 - follow through
 - by the book
 - an act of God

Relative Pronouns:

- A drill is a tool is used to make a hole in something.
 - that
 - which
 - who
 - both A and B
- Mobile phones are phones you can carry around in your pocket.
 - where
 - which
 - whose
 - all of them are correct
- The man worked in a printing company visited me last night.
 - who
 - that
 - which
 - both A and B
- The woman car was stolen called the police.
 - who
 - that
 - whose
 - both A and B
- Lattakia, I spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city.
 - where
 - which
 - who
 - both A and B

6. A photocopier is a machine makes copies of documents.
A. who B. which C. whose D. when
7. A bodyguard is a person protects important people from being attacked.
A. where B. which C. who D. when
8. A launderette is a place with washing machines you can wash your clothes.
A. where B. in which C. who D. both A and B
9. A plumber is a person job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.
A. that B. which C. whose D. both A and B
10. A vacuum cleaner is a machine you use to clean floors and carpets.
A. whose B. which C. who D. both A and B
11. The girl is waving to us is my sister.
A. who B. which C. where D. whose
12. The guest speaker is the one to you should address the letter.
A. which B. whose C. whom D. who
13. The manager daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.
A. who B. which C. where D. whose
14. The bill you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.
A. who B. that C. where D. when
15. This is the house I grew up
A. who B. which C. where D. when
16. This is the house I grew up in
A. where B. which C. whose D. when
17. This is the house in I grew up
A. where B. whose C. which D. when
18. Saturday is the day I tidy the flat,
A. who B. which C. where D. when
19. Here is the website my sister created.
A. who B. where C. which D. whose
20. My cousin, volunteers at a local homeless shelter, won the lottery.
A. which B. whose C. that D. who
21. We have a package for the man stopped by today.
A. who B. whose C. where D. which
22. I met the author book is on the best-seller list.
A. who B. which C. where D. whose
23. The income tax, he paid last year, is accurate.
A. that B. which C. whose D. where
24. Will you be presenting the slides you took in Canada last summer?
A. who B. which C. when D. Whose
25. This is the city in Shakespeare was born.
A. who B. when C. whose. D. which
26. This is the city Shakespeare was born.
A. where B. who. C. whose D. when
27. The evening is a time we can all relax.
A. who B. where C. whose D. when
28. Omar met a teacher spoke Arabic.
A. who B. which C. where D. when
29. Lubna bought a dress cost \$45. She had to return it.
A. who B. which C. where D. when

30. Mrs. Duncan is talking to her students projects are due on Friday.
A. who B. which C. where D. whose
31. Sally introduced me to her sister is a civil engineer.
A. when B. which C. who D. where
32. Summer is the time of year it is the hottest.
A. who B. which C. where D. when
33. We went to a café on Sunday was very nice
A. who B. which C. where D. when
34. Yesterday I ran into an old friend I hadn't seen for years.
A. whose B. whom C. where D. all of them are correct
35. I know a man last name is Goose.
A. whose B. which C. where D. when
36. Ali's the only one knows the answer in our class.
A. who B. which C. where D. when
37. I know someone can help you.
A. where B. which C. who D. when
38. The courses I'm taking this term are more difficult than the ones I took last year.
A. who B. which C. where D. when
39. The teacher thanked the students had got high marks.
A. when B. which C. where D. who
40. We enjoyed the city we spent our vacation.
A. who B. which C. where D. when
41. I will never forget the day I got 100% in my exam
A. who B. which C. where D. when

Vocabulary:

1. A is a tool which is used to make a hole in something.
A. launderette B. photocopier C. drill D. vacuum cleaner
2. A is a machine which makes copies of documents.
A. launderette B. photocopier C. drill D. vacuum cleaner
3. A is a place with washing machines where you can wash your clothes.
A. launderette B. photocopier C. drill D. vacuum cleaner
4. A is a machine which you use to clean floors and carpets.
A. launderette B. photocopier C. drill D. vacuum cleaner
5. A is a person who protects important people from being attacked.
A. plumber B. bodyguard C. photographer D. firefighter
6. A is a person whose job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.
A. plumber B. bodyguard C. photographer D. firefighter

Pronunciation (Voiced and Voiceless sounds):

Which of the following sounds is voiced?

1. A. / s / B. / v / C. / f / D. / p /
2. A. / t / B. / d / C. / sh / D. / k /

Which of the following sounds is voiceless?

3. A. / z / B. / m / C. / l / D. / t /
4. A. / b / B. / s / C. / r / D. / d /

Which of the following sounds in bold is voiceless?

5. A. / path / B. / run / C. / mad / D. / door /
6. A. / ram / B. / cat / C. / bad / D. / zoo /

Everyday English (Complaints and Apologies)

- The bath in your hotel is full of spiders. You call the manager. **(Express complaint)**
 - You deserve this honour.
 - I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.
 - I'm awfully sorry. I assure you it won't happen again.
 - I hurt your feelings.
- You receive a bill higher than it should be. You ring the manager of the shop. **(Express complaint)**
 - Please accept my excuse.
 - Please forgive me.
 - I'm sorry to bother you, the bill is incorrect
 - I hurt your feelings.
- The bookshop tells you the book you ordered three months ago still hasn't arrived. **(Express complaint)**
 - I hurt your feelings.
 - Please accept my excuse.
 - Please forgive me.
 - Don't you think it's about time you brought the book?
- What's the matter with you? **(Express complaint)**
 - That isn't an excuse.
 - Please accept my excuse.
 - Please forgive me.
 - You're always coming late to work.
- Please, sir. I've been busy taking care of my son these days. He's been feeling under the weather recently but he's good now. **(Express apology)**
 - hurt your feelings
 - You're always coming late to work
 - accept my excuse
 - that isn't an excuse
- Come on darling! You know..... It's just there's been a lot of stress at work these days that I forgot about our anniversary! **(Express apology)**
 - that isn't an excuse
 - I'd never hurt your feelings
 - it really isn't good enough.
 - I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined word or group of words in each sentence:

- A:
B: The insurance company refused to pay the money because the forest fire was an act of God.
- A:
B: A drill is used to make a hole in something.
- A:
B: Lattakia is a wonderful city.
- A:
B: It took two hours to drive between the two cities.
- A:
B: Yesterday, I ran into an old friend.
- A:
B: The weather was hot in Aleppo.
- A:
B: Education is of great importance because of its great role in building society.
- A:
B: A person can develop life skills by applying what he learns in different aspects life.
- A:
B: You should address the letter to the guest speaker.
- A:
B: We enjoyed the city in which we spent our vacation.
- A:
B: The teacher thanked the students who had got high marks.



B- There are four mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraph:

1)

The right to education include a responsibility to provide basic education for individuals whom have not completed primary education from the school and college levels. in addition to this access to education necessitys, the right to education includes the obligations of the students to avoid discrimination at all levels of the educational system, to set minimum standards of education and to improve its quality.

.....

.....

2)

The rights of all children from early childhood stems from the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights'. the declaration states that human rights begin in birth and that childhood is an period demanding special care and assistance.

.....

.....

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. The woman whom car was stolen called the police.

A B C D

2. A launderette is a place with washing machines which you can wash your clothes.

A B C D

3. Education must be direct to the development of human personality.

A B C D

4. The girl whom is waving to us is my sister.

A B C D

5. The manager who daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.

A B C D

6. The bill whose you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.

A B C D

7. This is the house where I grew up in.

A B C D

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

- This was amplified by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- and that childhood is a period demanding special care and assistance.
- The declaration states that human rights begin at birth
- The rights of all children from early childhood stem from the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights'.

End of Unit Five

Our Best Wishes,

Teachers of English at al-Sa'ada School

Unit 6

United Nations
الأمم المتحدة

World Organizations منظمات عالمية

Student's Book Page 61

منظمة التجارة العالمية	WTO OMC	World Trade Organization
منظمة الصحة العالمية	WHO	World Health Organization
مفوض الأمم المتحدة السامي لشؤون اللاجئين	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
صندوق الطوارئ الدولي للأطفال التابع للأمم المتحدة	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلم والثقافة	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
وكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل اللاجئين	UNRWA	The United Nations Relief and Works Agency

History of the United Nations تاريخ الأمم المتحدة

Student's Book Page 62

ميثاق، صك	charter	a statement of the principles and purposes of an organisation
تصديق على	ratification	making something valid by confirming it
دائم	permanent	continuing to exist for a long time
سلف لـ	predecessor	a system that existed before another one
تابع، مؤسسة تابعة	affiliated	being joined in close association
دمار، خراب	devastation	the state of being decayed or destroyed
تباين، تفاوت	disparity	a difference between two or more things, especially an unfair one

ينشئ، يؤسس	establish
النظام الأساسي، قانون، تشريع	statute
محكمة العدل	Court of Justice
يقع	sign
ممثلين لـ (مندوبين)	the representatives
الأعضاء المؤسسين	founding members
رسمياً، بصورة رسمية	officially
ظهرت، وُجدت	came into existence
يحتفل بـ	celebrate
أعضاء دائمين	permanent members
أعضاء غير دائمين	non-permanent members
ينتخب، يختار	elect
لمدة عامين	for two-year terms
الجمعية العامة	the General Assembly
متعددة الأغراض	multipurpose
عالمي النطاق / على نطاق عالمي	worldwide in scope
عضوية	membership
عصبة الأمم	the League of Nations
معاهدة فرساي	the Treaty of Versailles
تم حلها	disbanded
مكاتب إقليمية	regional offices
الوكالات التابعة	affiliated agencies

كافحت لمواجهة	struggled to address
الأزمات الإنسانية	humanitarian crises
الحروب الأهلية	civil wars
تدفقات اللاجئين غير المسبوقة	unprecedented refugee flows
الدمار	the devastation
انتشار الإيدز	the spread of AIDS
الاضطرابات المالية	financial disruptions
الإرهاب الدولي	international terrorism
تفاوت في الثروة	disparities in wealth
أغنى شعوب العالم وأفقرها	the world's richest and poorest peoples.
العلاقات الودية	friendly relations
لتهرب الجوع	to conquer hunger
الأمية	illiteracy
ينجز، يحقق	achieve
الدول الأعضاء	Member States
السيادة	sovereign
لتسوية خلافاتها	to settle their differences
تهديد	threatening
التدخل	interfere
الشؤون الداخلية	domestic affairs
يساعد	assist

Worksheets in English for the 12th scientific grade / Unit 6

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A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

البادئة هي حرف أو مجموعة أحرف مضافة إلى بداية الكلمة لتكوين كلمة جديدة.

These prefixes give a negative or opposite meaning to a word.

de- dis- in- il- im- ir- non- un- mis- anti

ينشط، يفعل	activate
ممکن	possible
يفهم	understand
مألوف	familiar
شجاعة	courage
منطقي	logical
نظامي	regular
كامل، تام	complete
قابل للاسترداد	refundable
فايروس	virus

يغلف	wrap
يوافق	agree
يبرهن	prove
يحجب	veil
يحمل	load
يربط	connect

deactivate	يخمد، يفقد الفاعلية
impossible	مستحيل
misunderstand	يمسئ فهم
unfamiliar	غير مألوف
discourage	يثبط الهمة
illogical	غير منطقي
irregular	غير نظامي
incomplete	غير كامل، غير تام
nonrefundable	غير قابل للاسترداد
antivirus	مضاد فيروسات

unwrap	يفتح، يحل الرباط
disagree	يخالف
disprove	يثبت بطلان شيء
unveil	يكشف النقاب عن
unload	يفرغ الحمولة
disconnect	يفصل

unicef منظمة اليونيسيف

Workbook Page 50

fund	the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
corporation	an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose
adopt/ed	to select and take or approve
advocate	to defend or support
prevailing	existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time

مسؤول عن	responsible for
تقديم	providing
إنساني	humanitarian
المساعدات التنموية	developmental aid
أول جائزة تُمنح	the first to be awarded
منظمة	organisation
على الرغم من كونها نشطة للغاية	despite being highly active
جمع التبرعات	fundraising
توعية	awareness
أعمال الإغاثة	relief work
كلياً، بالكامل	entirely
المساهمات الطوعية	voluntary contributions

مؤسسات	foundations
الشركات	corporations
الأفراد بصفتهم الشخصية	private individuals
لا تتلقى أي تمويل	receive no funding
المستحقات المقررة	assessed dues
لجان وطنية	national committees
دعم طوعي	voluntary support
شركاء	partners
الاجتمع المدني	civil society
القطاع الخاص	private sector
مهمة محددة	definite mission
طارئ، حاجة ملحة	emergency

الرعاية الصحية	healthcare
يعكس	reflect
مهمتها الأوسع	its broader mission
يحتفظ به	retain
اختصار	acronym
فرع دائم	a permanent branch
وكالة، منظمة	agency
الأكثر انتشاراً	the most widespread
الأكثر شهرة، تميزاً	recognisable
الرعاية الاجتماعية	social welfare
المقر الرئيسي	headquarters
يعمل	operate
التركيز على	focusing on
المناطق المعرضة للخطر	at-risk areas
يركز على	concentrate on
قضايا محددة	specific issues
الحفاظ على حياة الطفل	child survival
نماء الطفل	child development
المساواة بين الجنسين	gender equality

تأييد سياسة (الدولة)	policy advocacy
الشراكات	partnerships
لاعب رئيسي	key player
أعمال التنمية العالمية	global development work
البلدان النامية	developing countries
يدافع	advocate
قضايا محددة	specific issues
بأي شكل آخر	otherwise
لا يقع الطفل ضحية	no child is victimised
يستحق	deserve
التبني بين البلدان	inter-country adoption
عندما يتم إجراؤه	when conducted
بشكل أخلاقي	ethically
وفقاً لـ	in accordance with
القانون السائد	prevailing law
أفضل الممارسات	best practices
لا يشعر أحد أبداً بأنه مجبر	no one ever feels forced
انعدام الأمن	insecurity
التخلي	give up

Everyday English

Modesty (التواضع)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was nothing really, nothing at all. - That's very kind of you, but I feel the real credit must go to the - I feel the real credit must go to - Oh, you're exaggerating. I only played a small part in the whole thing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You're embarrassing me. - I don't deserve any of the credit. - I had very little to do with it. - That had really nothing to do with me. - You're very kind but it wasn't difficult at all. Anyone could have done it. |
|--|--|

I- Reading (120 marks)

Unit 6 Text 1

History of the United Nations تاريخ الأمم المتحدة

Student's Book Page 62

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

The United Nations was established by the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries including Syria; Poland signed on 15 October 1945. There were 51 founding members in 1945. The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence on October 24, 1945 after ratification of the Charter. The day is now celebrated each year around the world as United Nations Day. The UN contains five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, And ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. The UN also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the UN and its programmes and affiliated agencies struggled to address humanitarian crises and civil wars, unprecedented refugee flows, the devastation caused by the spread of AIDS, global financial disruptions, international terrorism, and the disparities in wealth between the world's richest and poorest peoples.

the Aims of the United Nations

- To keep peace throughout the world
- To develop friendly relations between nations
- To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease, illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms
- To be a centre for helping nations achieve these aims

the principles of the United Nations

- All Member States have sovereign equality
- All Member States must obey the Charter
- Countries must try to settle their differences by peaceful means
- Countries must avoid using force or threatening to use force
- The UN may not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country
- Countries should try to assist the United Nations



الاسم
ALSAADE SCHOOL

● Choose the right answer a, b, c or d

1. The United Nations was established by
 - A. the Charter of the United Nations.
 - B. the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
 - C. the General Assembly.
 - D. both A and B
2. On of each year, all countries around the world celebrate the United Nations Day.

A. June 26 th	B. October 15 th	C. October 24 th	D. October 14 th
--------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------
3. One of the aims of the United Nations is to keep throughout the world.

A. poverty	B. hatred	C. peace	D. discrimination
------------	-----------	----------	-------------------
4. All Member States must the Charter.

A. reject	B. deny	C. neglect	D. obey
-----------	---------	------------	---------
5. The League of Nations was disbanded the creation of the United Nations.

A. before	B. after	C. by the time	D. previous to
-----------	----------	----------------	----------------
6. The United Nations have always struggled to address
 - A. humanitarian crises and civil wars.
 - B. unprecedented refugee flows.
 - C. the devastation caused by the spread of AIDS.
 - D. All of the above mentioned answers are true.

● Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:

7. There are five official languages used in the United Nations .
8. The United Nations develop friendly relations between nations.
9. Countries must try to settle their differences by violent means.
10. The UN must interfere in the domestic affairs of any country.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

11. The word "**charter**" means:
- being joined in close association
 - the state of being decayed or destroyed
 - a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - making something valid by confirming it
12. The word "**ratification**" means:
- a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - making something valid by confirming it
 - continuing to exist for a long time
 - a system that existed before another one
13. The word "**permanent**" means:
- a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - making something valid by confirming it
 - continuing to exist for a long time
 - a system that existed before another one
14. The word "**predecessor**" means:
- being joined in close association
 - making something valid by confirming it
 - continuing to exist for a long time
 - a system that existed before another one
15. The word "**affiliated**" means:
- being joined in close association
 - a system that existed before another one
 - making something valid by confirming it
 - continuing to exist for a long time
16. The word "**devastation**" means:
- a system that existed before another one
 - being joined in close association
 - the state of being decayed or destroyed
 - continuing to exist for a long time
17. The word "**disparity**" means:
- being joined in close association
 - a system that existed before another one
 - making something valid by confirming it
 - a difference between two or more things, especially an unfair one



السادة
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Unit 6 Text 2

unicef منظمة اليونيسيف

Workbook Page 50

B- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency **Fund**, is responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide and it has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an organisation. Despite being highly active in fundraising, awareness, relief work and research, very few people know the origin of the organisation. UNICEF is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of governments, non-governmental organisations, foundations, **corporations** and private individuals and receives no funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations. Most of the fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 national committees, the voluntary support of millions of people around the world, partners in government, civil society and the private sector.

UNICEF was created in 1946 and began with a definite mission of providing emergency food and healthcare to children in the countries that had been destroyed by World War II. In 1953, Its original name was changed to the United Nation's Children Fund to reflect its broader mission, but it retained the original acronym, after being officially **adopted** as a permanent branch of the UN in 1954.

The agency is among the most widespread and recognisable social welfare organisations in the world. Though its headquarters are in New York City, it operates in over 190 countries, focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas. Since 2006, the organisation has concentrated on a few specific issues; child survival and development, basic education and gender equality, child protection and policy advocacy, and partnerships. UNICEF has been a key player in global development work since its beginning. UNICEF operates during emergencies in addition to supporting developing countries to provide children with basic resources and **advocate** for their rights.

At last, UNICEF is working to create a world in which no child is ever bought or sold, stolen from a family or otherwise victimised. UNICEF believes that every child deserves to grow up in a loving family and it supports inter-country adoption when conducted ethically in accordance with **prevailing** law and best practices. At the same time, UNICEF works to support families in need so that no one ever feels forced by poverty or insecurity to give up a child.

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

1. The acronym UNICEF stands for

- A. The United Nations High Commissioner for refugees.
- B. The United Nations Children's Fund.
- C. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization.
- D. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

2. UNICEF gets its funding from

- A. the UNICEF's 36 national committees.
- B. the voluntary support of millions of people around the world.
- C. partners in government.
- D. All of the above mentioned answers.



3. UNICEF inter-country adoption.

- A. rejects
- B. refuses
- C. encourages
- D. disapproves

4. UNICEF changed its name

- A. to become easy to read.
- B. to become easy to write.
- C. to reflect its broader mission.
- D. to reflect its limited mission.

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5. Which of the following sentences isn't mentioned in the text.

- A. UNICEF develops friendly relations between nations.
- B. UNICEF focuses on the welfare of children in at-risk areas.
- C. UNICEF provides children with basic resources and advocate for their rights.
- D. UNICEF works to create a world in which no child is ever bought or sold

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

- 6. UNICEF was established in 1964.
- 7. UNICEF is responsible for providing help to children worldwide.
- 8. The acronym UNICEF stands for the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees.
- 9. UNICEF's headquarters are in over 190 countries.
- 10. UNICEF does not receive funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

11. The word "fund" means:

- A. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- B. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- C. to select and take or approve
- D. an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose .

12. The word "corporations" means:
- existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
 - to select and take or approve
 - an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose
 - the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
13. The word "adopt" means:
- existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
 - to select and take or approve
 - to defend or support
 - the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
14. The word "advocate" means:
- existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
 - to select and take or approve
 - to defend or support
 - the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
15. The word "prevailing" means:
- the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
 - to select and take or approve
 - an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose
 - existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Prefixes:

- Children love parcels at Christmas time.

A. wrap	B. unwrapping	C. diswrapping	D. wraps
---------	---------------	----------------	----------
- I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often with him.

A. unagree	B. agreeable	C. disagree	D. agreement
------------	--------------	-------------	--------------
- I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to his story.

A. inprove	B. unprove	C. disprove	D. improve
------------	------------	-------------	------------
- After a brief speech the minister the new statue.

A. misveiled	B. unveiled	C. disveiled	D. inveiled
--------------	-------------	--------------	-------------
- It took the removal men an hour to our things from the van.

A. loads	B. unload	C. disload	D. loading
----------	-----------	------------	------------
- His phone was because he didn't pay his last bill.

A. connect	B. disconnect	C. disconnected	D. connects
------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------

Pronunciation (word Stress):

- Which one from the following words is a "verb"?

A. INcrease	B. perFECT	C. PERfect	D. PREsent
-------------	------------	------------	------------
- Which one from the following words is a "noun"?

A. IMport	B. imPORT	C. conFLICT	D. subJECT
-----------	-----------	-------------	------------
- Which one from the following words is a "verb"?

A. adDICT	B. ADdict	C. CONtrast	D. DEcrease
-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------
- Which one from the following words is a "noun"?

A. conDUCT	B. reCORD	C. proDUCE	D. DEcrease
------------	-----------	------------	-------------

5. We need to our sales figures.
 A. CONduct B. REcord C. inCREASE D. INcrease
6. He's showed a / an interest in the project.
 A. INcreased B. inCREASED C. perFECT D. conFLICT
7. They their goods from the UK.
 A. IMport B. imPORT C. EXport D. INcrease
8. This is a cheap
 A. IMport B. imPORT C. exPORT D. inCREASE
9. The city was founded in 944.
 A. preSENT B. PREsent C. imPORT D. perFECT
10. He's going to his friend, Maher.
 A. preSENT B. PREsent C. IMport D. PERfect
11. This is one of the from the factory.
 A. exPORTS B. inCREASES C. REjects D. reJECTS
12. He her advice.
 A. Exported B. INcreased C. REjected D. reJECTed

Future Forms

1. "I think the weather will be too hot tomorrow."
 A. The sentence talks about a fixed arrangement.
 B. The sentence talks about prediction.
 C. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
 D. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.
2. "The two companies are going to provide very different experiences."
 A. The sentence talks about an intention to do something.
 B. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
 C. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.
 D. The sentence talks about an event continuing over a period of time in the future.
3. "The team manager is holding a party on our return."
 A. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
 B. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.
 C. The sentence talks about a fixed arrangement.
 D. The sentence talks about prediction.
4. "When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft will be carrying 25 kilos of plutonium."
 A. The sentence talks about a fixed arrangement.
 B. The sentence talks about events continuing over a period of time in the future.
 C. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
 D. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.
5. "By the time you get home, I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom."
 A. The sentence talks about a fixed arrangement.
 B. The sentence talks about prediction.
 C. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
 D. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.
6. I think Manchester United their next game.
 A. will win B. has won C. wins D. will have won.
7. I early tomorrow.
 A. will have got up B. will be getting up C. am going to get up D. am about to get up


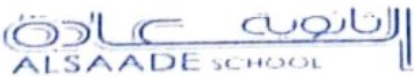


السايدة
ALSAADE SCHOOL

8. The plane at 9.30.
 A. arrive B. arrives C. is arriving D. arriving
9. I a meeting tomorrow.
 A. am holding B. am going to hold C. am about to hold D. both A and B
10. I the new laptop for the next two years.
 A. would use B. am going to use C. will have used D. both A and B
11. One day, people to Mars.
 A. travel B. travelled C. were travelling D. will travel
12. A: Anything to drink, sir?
 B: I a glass of water, please.
 A: am going to have B. am having C. will have D. both A and B
13. I my room tomorrow.
 A. am going to clean B. cleaned C. cleaning D. have cleaned
14. The train to the airport in 20 minutes.
 A. has left B. had left C. leave D. leaves
15. Can you write the report before we the meeting?
 A. will hold B. are going to hold C. hold D. will have hold
16. He a new job next week.
 A. start B. is starting C. started D. has started
17. I on the report all next week.
 A. worked B. will be working C. have worked D. work
18. How long this computer?
 A. have you used B. have you been using C. you will be using D. both A and B
19. By the end of the year, I the same talk at 6 conferences.
 A. gave B. give C. would give D. will have given
20. In a week's time, I the report.
 A. wrote B. will have written C. will wrote D. have written
21. When I the answer, I'll let you know.
 A. find B. will find C. would find D. found
22. My exams on 27th June.
 A. finishes B. finish C. would finish D. has finished
23. I'll be fine in the interview as long as they me technical questions.
 A. didn't ask B. won't ask C. don't ask D. doesn't ask
24. What time tomorrow?
 A. does your plane take off C. is your plane taking off
 B. had your plane taken off D. has your plane taken off
25. I'll hand in my notice for this job after I the contract for my new one.
 A. will get B. would get C. got D. get
26. I'll text you before we
 A. will set off B. would set off C. had set off D. set off
27. The bus until 7.30 in the evening.
 A. would have arrived B. won't arrive C. don't arrive D. wouldn't arrive
28. 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. flew B. are flying C. will have flown D. is going to fly
29. The moment I my results I'll phone you.
 A. will receive B. received C. receive D. has received

30. In about ten years' time, I think I in the same city.
 A. will still be living B. have lived C. was living D. lived
31. By that time, I my studies, and perhaps I will have found a good job.
 A. has B. will have finished C. finished D. had finished
32. By that time, I will have finished my studies, and perhaps I a good job.
 A. find B. found C. will have found D. have found
33. In a few years' time, I with the same friends too!
 A. probably goes B. probably went C. had probably gone D. will probably be going out
34. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything
 A. will have changed B. are changing C. changed D. have changed
35. By the time I'm sixty, everyone their best to adapt to new circumstances.
 A. try B. trying C. are trying D. D. will have tried
36. I can't imagine that we will be using cars, because by then most of the oil in the world
 A. will have run out B. will ran out C. ran out D. will running out
37. I can't imagine that we cars, because by then most of the oil in the world will have run out.
 A. will been using B. have used C. will be using D. used
38. In the future, people in electric cars, or perhaps we will be walking everywhere.
 A. will travelling B. will be travelling C. will have travel D. will been travelling
39. I hope that scientists pollution problem, but who knows! Perhaps some other worse problems will have come along by then!
 A. solved B. were solving C. had solved D. will have solved
40. I've got the ticket. I to London next Friday .
 A. am traveling B. was travelling C. was going to travel D. will have travelled
41. We will move into a new flat before they
 A. arrived B. will arrive C. arrives D. were arriving

Everyday English (Modesty)

1. Oh, I do think you're clever, knowing all about computers and things. **(Express modesty)**
 A. I deserve this honour.
 B. I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.
 C. I'm awfully sorry about it. I assure you it won't happen again.
 D. You're embarrassing me.
2. Your skiing has improved tremendously. You're really a future champion. **(Express modesty)**
 A. I am sorry about what happened.
 B. Oh, you're exaggerating.
 C. This isn't an excuse.
 D. I'd never hurt your feelings
- 

3. It must be wonderful to be able to understand so many languages. I can't think how you manage it!
(Express modesty)
 A. I am sure this won't happen again.
 B. I don't think it is a good idea.
 C. That's very kind of you, but I feel the real credit must go to the teachers.
 D. How did the students react toward that?

4. I've never seen such an attractive and talented class of children. I think you, as their teacher, deserve the highest praise. **(Express modesty)**
- A. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.
 B. We are proud of you.
 C. Oh no. They're a splendid group of young people. I don't deserve any of the credit.
 D. I'm sorry about what happened.
5. I'm sure they are splendid, but I don't agree that you don't deserve any credit. I know for sure that you planned the lovely decorations in their classroom. **(Express modesty)**
- A. OK. I can do that.
 B. I had very little to do with it. The children contributed lots of ideas themselves.
 C. Congratulations!
 D. You mustn't let this depress you.
6. Perhaps they did, but you gave them the idea in the first place, didn't you? And that project for helping old people is the finest thing I've seen for years. **(Express modesty)**
- A. Yes, you're right. I'll do that.
 B. You really deserve this honour.
 C. I'm sure this won't happen again.
 D. That had really nothing to do with me. They suggested it in the first place.
7. I'm sorry, I just can't believe it had nothing to do with you. And, even if they had the original idea, I'm sure you guided them in how to organize it. **(Express modesty)**
- A. You're very kind but it wasn't difficult at all. Anyone could have done it.
 B. Of course! I should've thought about that.
 C. Very well done! Keep it up.
 D. I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time.

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined word or group of words in each sentence:

1. A:
 B: The United Nations was established in 1946.
2. A:
 B: There are six official languages in the United Nations.
3. A:
 B: The acronym UNICEF stands for The United Nations Children's Fund.
4. A:
 B: UNICEF changed its name to reflect its broader mission.
5. A:
 B: UNICEF is responsible for providing help to children worldwide.
6. A:
 B: It took the removal men an hour to unload our things from the van.
7. A:
 B: His phone was disconnected because he didn't pay his last bill.
8. A:
 B: The weather will be too hot tomorrow.
9. A:
 B: The train to the airport leaves at 9.30.
10. A:
 B: On October 24th of each year, all countries around the world celebrate the United Nations Day.

B- There are four mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraph:

1)

UNICEF is working to create a world in which no child is ever buy or sold, stolen from a family or otherwise victimised. UNICEF belevies that every child deserve to grow up in a loving family and it supports inter-country adoption when conducted ethically in accordance at prevailing law and best practices.

.....

.....

.....

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. The moment I'll receive my results, I'll phone you.

A B C D

2. When it went into orbit, the spacecraft will be carrying 25 kilos of plutonium.

A B C D

3. By the time you got home, I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom.

A B C D

4. When I'll find the answer, I'll let you know.

A B C D

5. My exams finishes on 27th June.

A B C D

6. I'll be fine in the interview as long as they won't ask me technical questions .

A B C D

7. What time is your meeting start tomorrow.

A B C D

8. I'll hand in my notice for this job after I'll get the contract for my new one.

A B C D

9. I'll text you before we will set off.

A B C D



B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

- Poland signed on 15 October 1945. There were 51 founding members in 1945.
- The United Nations was established by the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice.
- The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence on October 24, 1945 after ratification of the Charter.
- The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries including Syria;

End of Unit Six

*Our Best Wishes,
Teachers of English at al-Sa'ada School*

Module 4 Biology

Unit 7

Microorganisms الكائنات الدقيقة



Viruses and Bacteria الفيروسات والبكتيريا

Student's Book Page 68

مسبب -	causative	acting as the cause of something
التهاب رئوي، ذات الرئة -	pneumonia	an acute inflammation of the lungs
علامة مرض، عرض -	symptom	a sign that something exists, especially bad
القناة الهضمية، الأمعاء -	gut	a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach
يتحلل -	decompose	to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
يهضم -	digest	to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
يختطف، يهاجم -	hijack	attack to control something
مسحة -	swab	a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it

العامل المسبب	the causative agent
أمراض معدية	infectious diseases
الفيروس	the virus
البكتريا (مفرد bacteria)	the bacterium
صغير جداً	tiny
العين المجردة	the naked eye
ينتشر	spread
كائنات حية	living organisms
خلية وحيدة معقدة	a single complex cell
يعيش، يبقى حياً	survive
يسمح	allow
خصوصاً، بصورة خاصة	especially
أدوار حيوية	vital roles
عن طريق تحلل	by decomposing
مادة عضوية	organic matter
عن طريق تحويل	by converting
مضيف	host
يتكاثر، يتضاعف	multiply
تتكاثر، تتوالد	reproduce

يصيب، يعدي	infect
يتضمن	involve
اختطاف	hijacking
كيميائي حيوي	biochemical
عدوى فيروسية / التهاب فيروسي	viral infections
عدوى بكتيرية / التهاب بكتيري	bacterial infections
أنفلونزا	influenza
زكام (نزلة البرد)	common cold
الزكام	flu
عمليات جراحية أكثر تنوعاً	more varied operation
تسمح الفرصة	the opportunity arises
التهاب الحلق	strep throat
التهاب الأذن	ear infection
التسمم الغذائي	food poisoning
عينة	sample
البول	urine
مسحة	swab
الحلق	throat
العلاجات، المعالجة	treatments

Antibiotics المضادات الحيوية

Workbook Page 58

حذر -	cautious	being careful about what to do / careful to avoid danger or risks
يتكاثر، يتضاعف -	multiply	increase very much in number or amount
شديد الحساسية -	allergic	being sensitive to a substance
مفرط، زائد -	excessive	greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate
مقاومة -	resistance	the act of using force to oppose something
طيف، مدى -	spectrum	a range

Worksheets in English for the 12th scientific grade / Unit 7

Page 78



تشكيلة واسعة، مجموعة متنوعة	wide variety
أمراض معدية، التهابات	infections
أمراض	diseases
مضادات حيوية	antibiotics
من التكاثر	from multiplying
بتكاثر، بتضاعف	multiply
الجهاز المناعي	the immune system
على نحو نموذجي، بشكل اعتيادي	typically
مفرط، زائد	excessive
في هذه المرحلة	at that point
يتطلب عملاً عاجلاً	urgently
هناك حاجة ماسة	are urgently needed
ضار، مؤذ	harmful
خصوصاً، بصورة خاصة	especially
يؤثر	affect
صنف واسع، مجال واسع	a wide range
مضادات حيوية واسعة الطيف	broad spectrum antibiotics
مضادات حيوية ضيقة الطيف	narrow spectrum antibiotics
رد فعل تحسسي	an allergic reaction
تأثيرات جانبية	side effects
طفح جلدي	rash
تورم، انتفاخ	swelling
اللسان	the tongue
تنفس	breathing
فوري، مباشر	immediate

متأخر، لاحق	delayed
قصور في وظائف الكبد	reduced liver function
قصور في وظائف الكلى	reduced kidney function
يجب عليهم توخي الحذر	they should be cautious
الجرعة التي يتلقونها	the dose they receive
المهنيون الطبيون	medical professionals
يشعرون بالقلق	have concerns
إفراط في استخدام	overusing
بشكل غير صحيح	incorrectly
مقاوم	resistant
الالتهابات البكتيرية	bacterial infections
أصعب بكثير	much harder
يعالج	treat
كامل، كل	the whole
دورة العلاج	course of medication
يمنع	prevent
عودة	the return of
يصف (يكتب وصفة طبية)	prescribe
تغيير السلوك	behaviour change
مقاومة المضادات الحيوية	antibiotics resistance
يبقى	remain
تهديداً كبيراً	a major threat
التطعيم، اللقاح	vaccination
عادات الطعام الصحية	food hygiene
ينجز، ينفذ	fulfill

Verb-noun Collocations ارتباط الاسم بالفعل

Student's Book Page 70

يفقد أعصابه	lose one's temper
يخاطر، يجازف	runs the risk
يرفع الضرائب	raise taxes

يلبي تطلعات الشخص	meet one's expectations
ينقل شخص في سيارة	give one a lift
يبذل جهداً	make an effort

Everyday English

On the Phone Terms

Receptionist:	Caller:
1. National Health Agency, good morning.	2. Good morning. I'd like to speak to Dr. Amal please.
3. May I ask who's calling, please?	4. This is Zaina.
5. Just a moment Miss Zaina, I'll put you through I'm sorry, Dr. Amal's line is engaged. Will you hold or can I take a message?	6. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
7. Certainly. Thank you for calling.	

Pronunciation Silent Letters

A silent or mute letter in a word is a letter that is written but not pronounced.



Here are some examples of silent letters:

الحرف الصامت في الكلمة هو حرف مكتوب ولكن لا يتم نطقه.

Silent «k»	
عقدة	<u>k</u> not
بقرع، يدق	<u>k</u> nock
الفارس	<u>k</u> nigh <u>t</u>
يعرف	<u>k</u> now
معرفة	<u>k</u> nowledge
سكين	<u>k</u> nife
الركبة	<u>k</u> nee

Silent «h»	
قافية	<u>h</u> yme
صادق	<u>h</u> onest
أين	<u>h</u> ere
الفارس	<u>h</u> igh <u>t</u>
الكورس	<u>h</u> oir
الغادم، يتهك	<u>h</u> exhaust
شبح	<u>h</u> ost
حوت	<u>h</u> ale

Silent «e»	
جذاب، بارع	<u>e</u> te
طائرة ورقية	<u>e</u> te
درجة، معدل	<u>e</u> te
يكره	<u>e</u> te
ملاحظة	<u>e</u> te
يعض	<u>e</u> te
يصنع	<u>e</u> te
نسيج	<u>e</u> te

Silent «b»	
هادئ	<u>b</u> alm
صفار البيض	<u>b</u> olk
من الأفضل	<u>b</u> ould
يتحدث	<u>b</u> alk
نصف بنس	<u>b</u> alfpenny
سمك السلمون	<u>b</u> almon

Silent «w»	
خاطب	<u>w</u> rong
جواب	<u>w</u> rong
كله	<u>w</u> rong
يكتب	<u>w</u> rite
سيف	<u>w</u> rong
المعصم	<u>w</u> rist

Silent «b»	
مشط	<u>b</u> omb
إصبع الإبهام	<u>b</u> omb
لب الخبز، كسرة خبز	<u>b</u> omb
شك	<u>b</u> omb
تسلق	<u>b</u> omb
قنبلة	<u>b</u> omb

Silent «a»	
منطقي التفكير	<u>a</u> lly

Silent «i»	
عمل	<u>i</u> ness

Silent «t»	
قلعة	<u>t</u> le

Silent «m»	
مقوي للذاكرة	<u>m</u> onic

Silent «n»	
فصل الخريف	<u>n</u> nn

Silent «d»	
يوم الأربعاء	<u>d</u> nesday

Silent «c»	
عضلة	<u>c</u> le
مقص	<u>c</u> issors

Silent «gh»	
مشعل	<u>gh</u> t

Silent «ue» «u»	
زميل	<u>ue</u> gue
آلة الجيتار	<u>u</u> itar

Viruses and Bacteria الفيروسات والبكتيريا

Textbook Page 68

The two most common **causative** agents of infectious diseases are the virus and the bacterium. They both are tiny to be seen by the naked eye, they can cause similar **symptoms** and are often spread in the same way.

Bacteria are living organisms, but viruses aren't. A bacterium is a single complex cell. **It** can survive on its own, inside or outside the body. This allows bacteria to live in many places - soil, water, plants and the human body. Most bacteria aren't harmful; we have many bacteria on and inside our body, especially in the **gut** to help **digest** food. They also serve many vital roles in nature by **decomposing** organic matter and by converting nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants. On the other hand, viruses are smaller and aren't cells. Unlike bacteria, **they** need a host such as a human or an animal to multiply. Viruses only grow and reproduce inside the host cells they infect. Their life involves the **hijacking** of the biochemical activities of a living cell.

Viruses and bacteria differ in how they cause infections. As the names suggest, viruses cause viral infections, whereas bacteria cause bacterial infections. Viruses infect a host cell and then multiply by the thousands, leaving the host and infecting other cells of the body. Diseases caused by a viral infection include influenza, common cold, flu, AIDS and COVID - 19. Bacteria, on the other hand, have a more varied operation and will often infect when the right opportunity arises. Bacterial infections include **pneumonia**, strep throat, ear infection and food poisoning.

In fact, it is very important to know whether bacteria or viruses cause an infection because the treatments differ. It can be very difficult to know what causes an infection because viral and bacterial infections can cause similar symptoms. Doctors need a sample of your urine, blood or **swab** from your nose or throat to see what infection you have.

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

- Viruses and bacteria can't be seen by the naked eye because they are very
A. small B. big C. large D. huge
- Bacteria can survive on its own, the body
A. outside B. inside C. neither A nor B D. both A and B
- Which sentence about the text **isn't true**?
A. Bacteria are useful in the gut because they help digest food.
B. Bacteria are useful to nature by decomposing organic matter.
C. Bacteria are useful to nature by converting nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants.
D. Bacteria can cause influenza and common cold.
- Viruses need a host asto become large in number.
A. a plant B. an animal C. a human D. both B and C
- Because viral and bacterial infections can cause similar symptoms, it is to know what causes an infection.
A. simple B. easy C. hard D. not difficult
- The word "*It*" in italic refers to
A. a virus B. a bacterium C. an infection D. a symptom
- The word "*they*" in italic refers to
A. viruses B. bacteria C. plants D. chemicals
- Because the treatment of viruses and bacteria differs, it is important to know
A. if only bacteria can cause an infection.
B. if only viruses can cause an infection.
C. whether bacteria or viruses cause an infection.
D. whether bacteria or pesticides cause an infection.

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

- The gut has many bacteria to decompose organic matter.
- The two most common causative agents of infectious diseases are flue and influenza.
- Pneumonia is caused by a bacterial infection.
- The life of viruses needs a guest.
- Common cold is caused by a viral infection.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

- The word "**causative**" means:
A. a sign that something exists, especially bad
B. acting as the cause of something
C. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
D. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- The word "**pneumonia**" means:
A. attack to control something
B. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
D. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
- The word "**symptom**" means:
A. a sign that something exists, especially bad
B. a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach
C. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
D. an acute inflammation of the lungs

17. The word "gut" means:
- attack to control something
 - a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
 - an acute inflammation of the lungs
 - a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach
18. The word "decompose" means:
- a sign that something exists, especially bad
 - acting as the cause of something
 - to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
 - an acute inflammation of the lungs
19. The word "digest" means:
- attack to control something
 - a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
 - an acute inflammation of the lungs
 - to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
20. The word "hijack" means:
- to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
 - a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
 - an acute inflammation of the lungs
 - attack to control something
21. The word "swab" means:
- a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
 - attack to control something
 - an acute inflammation of the lungs
 - to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use

Antibiotics are powerful medicines used to fight a wide variety of infections or diseases caused by bacteria in people and animals. Antibiotics work to kill the bacteria or stop them from multiplying. Before bacteria can **multiply** and cause **symptoms**, the immune system can typically kill them. Sometimes, however, the number of harmful bacteria is **excessive**, and the immune system can't fight all. At that point, antibiotics are urgently needed.

Different antibiotics work against different types of bacteria; antibiotics that stop bacteria from multiplying and affect a wide range of bacteria are called broad spectrum antibiotics like amoxicillin and gentamicin, whereas antibiotics that kill bacteria and affect only a few types of bacteria are called narrow **spectrum** antibiotics such as penicillin. Some people may develop an allergic reaction to antibiotics, especially penicillin.

Side effects might include rash, swelling of the tongue and face, and difficulty in breathing. **Allergic** reactions to antibiotics might be immediate or delayed. People with reduced liver or kidney function should be **cautious** when using antibiotics. This may affect the types of antibiotics they can use or the dose they receive.

Medical professionals have concerns that people are overusing antibiotics. The more often antibiotics are used or taken incorrectly, the more chance bacteria have to change and become resistant to them. This can make bacterial infections much harder to treat. Patients should complete the whole course of medication to prevent the return of the infection.

The world needs to change the way it prescribes and uses antibiotics. Even if new medicines are developed, without behaviour change, antibiotics **resistance** will remain a major threat. Behaviour changes must include actions to reduce the spread of infections through vaccination, hand washing and food hygiene.

1. Antibiotics are powerful medicines used to caused by bacteria in people and animals.
 - A. multiply a wide variety of infections or diseases.
 - B. increase a wide variety of infections or diseases.
 - C. fight a wide variety of infections or diseases.
 - D. reproduce a wide variety of infections or diseases.
 2. Antibiotics work by
 - A. killing the bacteria.
 - B. stopping them from multiplying.
 - C. increasing the bacteria.
 - D. both A and B
 3. If the immune system can't fight all the bacteria, are urgently needed.
 - A. antibiotics
 - B. viruses
 - C. bacteria
 - D. infections
 4. The immune system can't kill all bacteria when they are
 - A. small in number
 - B. limited in number
 - C. great in number
 - D. insufficient
 5. The two kinds of antibiotics mentioned in the text are
 - A. broad and wide spectrum antibiotics.
 - B. limited and narrow spectrum antibiotics.
 - C. extensive and wide spectrum antibiotics.
 - D. broad and narrow spectrum antibiotics.
 6. Penicillin is one of the spectrum antibiotics.
 - A. wide
 - B. narrow
 - C. invasive
 - D. broad
 7. Amoxicillin and gentamicin are called spectrum antibiotics.
 - A. wide
 - B. narrow
 - C. short
 - D. limited
 8. People with reduced liver or kidney function should be cautious when using antibiotics because
 - A. this may influence the types of antibiotics they can use.
 - B. this may affect the types of the dose they receive.
 - C. they do not have side effects.
 - D. Both A and B
 9. When we use a great amount of antibiotics, bacteria becomes
 - A. very weak
 - B. more resistant
 - C. powerless
 - D. unresistant
 10. Antibiotics become less effective when they are used
 - A. correctly
 - B. properly
 - C. wrongly
 - D. truthfully
 11. Which sentence about the text **is true**:
 - A. One of the side effects of penicillin is difficulty in running.
 - B. One of the side effects of penicillin is difficulty in sleeping.
 - C. One of the side effects of penicillin is difficulty in hearing.
 - D. One of the side effects of penicillin is difficulty in breathing.
- **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**
12. The immune system can destroy all bacteria immediately even if they multiply.
 13. Penicillin prevents bacteria from multiplying.
 14. Antibiotics become more effective when they are taken correctly.
 15. Patients should continue the course of medication even if they feel better,

● Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:

16. The word "multiply" means:
 A. increase very much in number or amount C. reduce
 B. being careful about what to do. D. decrease
17. The word "spectrum" means:
 A. increase very much in number or amount C. a range
 B. signs of disease or illness / a sign that something exists, especially bad D. decrease
18. The word "excessive" means:
 A. decrease C. reduce
 B. extremely sensitive D. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate.
19. The word "allergic" means:
 A. increase very much in number or amount C. reduce
 B. being sensitive to a substance D. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate.
20. The word "cautious" means:
 A. increase very much in number or amount C. being careful about what to do
 B. extremely sensitive D. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate
21. The word "resistance" means:
 A. the act of using force to oppose something C. reduce
 B. extremely sensitive D. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Verb-noun Collocations:

1. Our boss often gets angry and his when things go wrong.
 A. loses ... temper B. raises ... taxes C. meets ... expectations D. makes ... an effort
2. If she never posts anything on her personal website, she the of alienating her fans.
 A. a loses ... temper B. raises ... taxes C. runs ... risk D. makes ... an effort
3. Politicians often think the government should in order to get more money to spend.
 A. make an effort B. raise taxes C. meet expectations D. lose temper
4. The new clerk didn't his boss and was fired after only two months.
 A. lose ... temper B. raise ... taxes C. meet ... expectations D. make ... an effort
5. His car broke down, so I him to the nearest garage.
 A. lost ... temper B. raised ... taxes C. met ... expectations D. gave ... a lift
6. Not everything happens on its own sometimes. You have to to get things done.
 A. make an effort B. raise taxes C. lose temper D. meet expectations
7. The Council strives to the expectations and aspirations of the community in delivering top-quality services.
 A. give B. lose C. meet D. raise
8. If taxes were by just one percent, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.
 A. given B. raised C. lost D. met
9. It will be difficult to attain your goal of fluency if you don't an effort to speak more in class.
 A. make B. lose C. give D. raise
10. When I feel like I'm about to my temper, I just leave the room.
 A. give B. make C. raise D. lose
11. Can you me a lift to work tomorrow. My car is being repaired.
 A. raise B. meet C. give D. lose
12. Invest if you like, but you're the risk of losing everything if the business fails.
 A. making B. giving C. losing D. running

Conditional Sentences:

1. If I had enough money, I a Ferrari.
A. would buy B. will buy C. would have bought D. am going to buy
2. If I had had enough money, I a Ferrari.
A. would buy B. will buy C. would have bought D. am going to buy
3. If you more, your English would improve.
A. practice B. practiced C. would have practiced D. will practice
4. I would ring the police if I a burglar breaking into my house.
A. see B. am going to see C. saw D. had seen
5. If the referee the foul, he would have awarded a penalty kick to our team.
A. had seen B. will see C. saw D. sees
6. I a huge house by the beach if I won the lottery.
A. will build B. would build C. would have built D. am going to build
7. If I your address, I would have written you a postcard.
A. have B. had C. would have D. had had
8. She wouldn't have arrived on time if she the bus.
A. has taken B. had taken C. would take D. takes
9. I very unhappy if my friends didn't come to the party.
A. would have been B. will be C. would be D. am
10. Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he a university diploma.
A. hadn't had B. didn't have C. doesn't have D. won't have
11. If you had come in time, you the lesson.
A. don't miss B. wouldn't have missed C. won't miss D. wouldn't miss
12. People wouldn't have crossed the Bosphorus if they these bridges.
A. haven't built B. didn't build C. hadn't built D. don't build
13. You would have some money in your pocket if you it so generously.
A. wouldn't spend B. hadn't spent C. didn't spend D. don't spend
14. If I in debt, I would quit my job.
A. am not B. haven't been C. hadn't been D. weren't
15. If I a bird, I would fly.
A. am B. was C. were D. both B and C
16. If I were you, I do this.
A. don't B. won't C. wouldn't D. both A and B
17. If I had found her address, I her an invitation.
A. send B. will send C. would send D. would have sent
18. If I her address, I would send her an invitation.
A. found B. find C. will find D. am finding
19. If I enough time now, I would visit my aunt.
A. have B. had C. had had D. have had
20. If I had enough time now, I my aunt.
A. visit B. visited C. will visit D. would visit
21. If I enough time yesterday, I would have visited my aunt.
A. have B. had C. had had D. have had
22. I you a lift into town if I finish my work in time.
A. will give B. would give C. would have given D. gave
23. I'll give you a lift into town when I my work.
A. had finished B. will finish C. finished D. finish

24. Unless she the seat belt, she would have been injured.
 A. didn't fasten B. fastened C. had fastened D. hadn't fastened
25. If I writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.
 A. started B. start C. would start D. had started
26. People would see my photo everywhere if I a famous model.
 A. am B. were C. would be D. had been
27. If the family had saved enough money, they a new flat.
 A. could buy B. will buy C. would buy D. would have bought
28. The buildings wouldn't have burned to ashes if the firemen in time.
 A. come B. came C. had come D. would come
29. If my little sister did something wrong, I'm sure she me.
 A. would have told B. tell C. would tell D. will tell
30. If the policeman had seen the thief, he him.
 A. will arrest B. would have arrested C. would arrest D. arrest
31. I would spend every winter in Kasab if I enough time.
 A. have B. had had C. had D. would have
32. If Sara had had enough time, she her project.
 A. finish B. would have finished C. finished D. would finish
33. Jack will buy his son a computer when he his exams
 A. passes B. passed C. had passed D. will pass
34. If my car hadn't run out of petrol, I on time
 A. would arrive B. will arrive C. would have arrived D. arrive
35. Jane would have attended her friend's birthday if she an invitation
 A. would receive B. would have received C. will receive D. had received
36. Unless Caroline's car had broken down, she there
 A. would have been B. would be C. will be D. is
37. If I had gone to bed early last night, I tired the following day.
 A. wouldn't have been B. won't be C. can't be D. wouldn't be
38. I would ring my friend now if I her phone number.
 A. will know B. knew C. had known D. know
39. If the officials hadn't stopped the poor man, he his house
 A. build B. built C. could build D. could have built
40. Unless the officials the poor man, he could have built his house.
 A. stop B. stopped C. had stopped D. would stop
41. Our team would have moved up if they the match.
 A. were winning B. had won C. win D. won
42. If Christine in hospital now, she would be on holiday in Italy.
 A. weren't B. wasn't C. won't be D. both A and B
43. If the streets in our town weren't very crowded, I my car.
 A. drive B. will drive C. could drive D. could have driven
44. Unless the streets in our town so crowded, I could drive my car.
 A. were B. is C. was D. are

Pronunciation: (Silent Letters)

1. Which letter in the word "**knot**" is silent:
 A. k B. n C. o D. t
2. Which letter in the word "**ghost**" is silent:
 A. g B. h C. o D. s

3. Which letter in the word "make" is silent:
A. m B. a C. k D. e
4. Which letter in the word "calm" is silent:
A. c B. a C. l D. m
5. Which letter in the word "wrist" is silent:
A. w B. r C. i D. s
6. Which letter in the word "comb" is silent:
A. c B. o C. m D. b
7. Which letter in the word "guitar" is silent:
A. g B. u C. i D. t
8. Which letter in the word "talk" is silent:
A. t B. a C. l D. k
9. Which letter in the word "Wednesday" is silent:
A. w B. d C. n D. y
10. Which of the following words has a silent letter:
A. start B. sad C. wrist D. sun
11. The word that has silent letter is
A. open B. paint C. sheep D. psychology

Everyday English (On the Phone Terms)

1. You want to talk to Dr. Amal. The operator answers your call.
(Ask the operator to put you through to Dr. Amal)
A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated?
B. May I ask who's calling, please?
C. "Good morning. I'd like to speak to Dr. Amal please"
D. I'd never hurt your feelings
2. "Dr. Amal's line is engaged. Will you hold or can I take a message?" (Choose the suitable response)
A. Certainly. Thank you for calling.
B. May I ask who's calling, please?
C. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
D. I'd never hurt your feelings
3. "Hello, Frank and Brothers. How can I help you?" (Introduce yourself)
A. This is Peter Martin. Can I have extension 3421?
B. May I ask who's calling, please?
C. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
D. I'd never hurt your feelings
4. "This is Peter Martin calling. Is Bob in?" (Choose the suitable response)
A. This is Peter Martin. Can I have extension 3421?
B. May I ask who's calling, please?
C. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
D. I'm afraid he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?
5. "Could you ask Bob to call me at 025567896? I need to talk to him about the line. It's urgent."
(Choose the suitable response)
A. Could you repeat the number please?
B I'm sorry about what happened.
C. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
D. It's very inconvenient.

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined word or group of words in each sentence;

1. A:
B: Viruses and bacteria can't be seen by the naked eye because they are so tiny.
2. A:
B: Antibiotics are used to fight a wide variety of infections or diseases.
3. A:
B: His car broke down, so I gave him a lift to the garage.
4. A:
B: If I had enough money, I would buy a Ferrari.
5. A:
B: Nurses take care of me every day.

B- There are four mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraph:

- 1)
Antibiotics are powerful medicines use to fight a wide variety of infection or diseases caused by bacteria in people and animals. Antibiotics work to kill the bacteria or stop them from multiplying. before bacteria can multiply and cause symptoms, the imune system can typically kill them.
-
-

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. We won't have to leave home so early if we lived closer to the office.
A B C D
2. If I am you, I would go with them.
A B C D
3. If I had had your adress, I would have written you a postcard.
A B C D
4. If you had came in time, you wouldn't have missed the lesson.
A B C D
5. Unless she had fastened her seat belt, she would have be injured.
A B C D
6. I will give you a left into town if I finish my work in time.
A B C D

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

- 1)
- This allows bacteria to live in many places - soil, water, plants and the human body.
 - Bacteria are living organisms, but viruses aren't.
 - It can survive on its own, inside or outside the body.
 - A bacterium is a single complex cell.

End of Unit Seven

*Our Best Wishes,
Teachers of English at al-Sa'ada School*

Unit 8

Facts about Human Body
حقائق عن جسم الإنسان

Human Body جسم الإنسان

Student's Book Page 77

- إطراح	excretory	having the function of getting rid of waste material from the body
- الغدد الصماء	endocrine	relating to the system in your body that produces hormones
- تُفرز	secreted	produced
- الأطراف	limbs	an arm or leg
- متجدد	wrinkled	with small lines and folds
- مرن، قابل للتمدد	elastic	capable of stretching
- ترتخي (العضلات)، يرخي	loose	to make less tight, to loosen

آلة	machine
يؤدي، ينجز	performs
وظائف	functions
دون راحة	without rest
منذ الولادة	from birth
لثانية واحدة	for a second
أعضاء	organs
الرئتين	lungs
القلب	heart
الكلية	kidney
الكبد	liver
الدماغ	the brain
جهاز الهضم	digestive system
جهاز الإطراح	excretory system
جهاز الدوران	circulatory system
جهاز الغدد الصماء	endocrine system
الجهاز العصبي	nervous system
الجهاز العضلي	muscular system
يقوم به، ينفذ	carries out
وظيفة رئيسية	a major function
ذكاء	intelligence
جسدي	physical
عقلي	mental
قدرات	abilities
خلايا حية	living cells
الخلية العصبية	neurons
الخلايا العصبية	nerve cells
الغدد	glands
خلايا متخصصة	specialized cells

الهرمونات	hormones
الإنزيمات	enzymes
يتم إنتاجها وإفرازها	produced and secreted
مغطى	is covered
الجلد	skin
مرن	flexible
غطاء	covering
يحمي	protects
جراثيم ضارة	harmful germs
الميكال الداخلي	internal framework
الميكال العظمي	skeleton
العظام	bones
مفصل	joint
العمود الفقري	backbone
يدعم	support
أطراف	limbs
النخاع الشوكي	the spinal cord
العضلات	muscles
الأعصاب	nerves
يمتد، ينتشر	spread
إشارات	signals
على شكل	in the form of
نبضات كهربائية صغيرة جداً	tiny electrical impulses
أعضاء الحواس	the sense organs
يمر، ينقل	pass
بشكل آلي، تلقائياً	automatically
يتحكم	control
ضربة القلب	heartbeat
الهضم	digestion

Worksheets in English for the 12th scientific grade / Unit 8

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يستمر في النمو	keeps on growing
ذروة	the peak
النمو البدني	physical growth
متجعد	wrinkled
أقل مرونة	less elastic
غير مرنة	inflexible
ترخي العضلات	muscles loose

نصائح	tips
تصل سن الشيخوخة بأمان	for aging gracefully
ذو شكل رشيق	gracefully
تناول الملح	salt intake
ضغط الدم	blood pressure
يقلل	to lower
سكتة دماغية	stroke

كيف يعمل جهاز المناعة؟

Workbook Page 65

- يصادف، يواجه	encounter	to meet or experience something unpleasant
- عدواني	aggressive	behaving in an angry threatening way
- مستقبلات	receptors	nerve endings which receive information about changes in light, heat and causes the body to react in particular ways
- ينبه، يثير، ينشط، يطلق	trigger	to make something happen very quickly
- طفيليات	parasites	organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
- المستضدات (مولدات ضد)	antigens	a substance that makes the body produce antibodies
- الفطريات	fungi	a group of organisms that grow in a wound

جهاز المناعة	the immune system
دورًا حيويًا	a vital role
لأنّ	since
مواد ضارة	harmful substances
جراثيم	germs
تغيرات خلوية	cell changes
مكون من	made up of
مختلف، متنوع	various
أعضاء	organs
بروتينات	proteins
طالما	as long as
يعمل بسلاسة	is running smoothly
أنه موجود هنالك	that it's there
بشكل صحيح	properly
يحارب، يقاتل	fight
بشكل خاص	particularly
عدواني	aggressive
يصادف، يواجه	encounter
من المحتمل	likely
يلامس، تتعرض لـ	come into contact
أمراض الطفولة	childhood diseases
جدري الماء (الحُمَاق)	chickenpox

مهمة	task
تغيرات ضارة	harmful changes
يحدث	occur
جراثيم مسببة للأمراض	disease-causing germs
مسببات الأمراض، كائن ممرض	pathogens
الطفيليات	parasites
فطريات	fungi
يزيل	remove
يتعرف على، يميز	recognize
يحيّد، يعيد	neutralize
تغيرات مسببة للأمراض	disease-causing changes
خلايا سرطانية	cancer cells
يُنشِط	activate
خاص به	as its own
مستضدات (مولد ضد)	antigens
يرتبط بـ	attach to
مستقبلات خاصة	special receptors
خلايا مناعية	immune cells
خلايا الجهاز المناعي	immune system cells
سلسلة كاملة	a whole series
يتم إثارتها، يتم تنبيهها	(be) triggered
على الفور، مباشرة	straight away

- مزعج	- a pain in the neck	annoying
- تعبر عن رأيها بصراحة	- speak her mind	to say exactly what she thinks
- غالي / باهظ الثمن	- cost you an arm and a leg	it is very costly
- يندهل، ينصدم	- jump out of his skin	shocked
- اتبع قلبك، استفت قلبك	- follow your heart	to go after your deeper feeling and instinct

Everyday English

Asking for Help

- I need your help urgently.
- How can I help?
- Could you please help me
- Do you think you could possibly
- Would you help me prepare *what to do about the graduation party?*
- I would like you to help me with
- I would be happy to help.
- What would you like me to help with?

Human Body جسم الإنسان

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

The human body is a wonderful machine which performs several functions without rest from birth. Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second. The main organs of the human body are lungs, heart, kidney, liver and brain. These organs work together and are controlled by the brain. Each system such as digestive system, **excretory** system, circulatory system, **endocrine** system, nervous system or muscular system carries out a major function. All of them are controlled by the brain which gives us intelligence to use our physical and mental abilities.

The body has more than 50,000 living cells of two hundred different types. These cells include neurons (nerve cells) and glands (specialized cells). The hormones and enzymes are produced and **secreted** by these glands that perform different functions.

The human body is covered by the skin which is a flexible covering that protects the body and keeps water and harmful germs out. The body's strong internal framework (skeleton) is made of 206 bones, connected at the joint, such as in legs. These joints help us to move. The backbone supports the head and **limbs** and protects the spinal cord. Between the skeleton and the skin, there are about 500 muscles. Nerves spread from the brain to all parts of the body, carrying signals in the form of tiny electrical impulses. The sense organs namely eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin pass the messages to the brain through nerves, which take the instructions from the brain to the muscles. The brain automatically controls breathing, heartbeat, digestion, etc.

The body keeps on growing. The peak of physical growth is reached at about 18 to 25 years of age. When we grow old, the skin becomes **wrinkled** and less **elastic**, the joints become inflexible, muscles **loose**, and bones become weak.

Here are some tips for aging gracefully: be kind to your skin which is your largest organ. You should also keep your salt intake to a minimum to keep your blood pressure down. Also, getting enough sleep has been proved to lower the risk of heart disease and stroke.

Adapted from evirtualguru.com

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

1. The human body is considered a great machine because it
 - A. doesn't perform any function.
 - B. does several functions.
 - C. performs one function.
 - D. doesn't carry out any function.
2. controls all the body organs.
 - A. The brain
 - B. The heart
 - C. The head
 - D. The nervous system
3. Hormones and enzymes are produced in
 - A. the circulatory system
 - B. the nerve cells
 - C. the glands
 - D. the brain
4. The body can be protected from harmful germs by
 - A. the nerves
 - B. the skin
 - C. the spinal cord
 - D. the skeleton
5. The nerves in our body
 - A. take the instructions from the brain to the muscles.
 - B. carry signals in the form of tiny electrical impulses.
 - C. pass the messages to the brain.
 - D. all of the them are correct.
6. When we become older,
 - A. the skin becomes wrinkled and less elastic.
 - B. the joints become inflexible.
 - C. the bones become weak.
 - D. all of the them are correct.
7. Which sentence **is not mentioned** in the text?
 - A. The hormones and enzymes are produced and secreted by the glands.
 - B. The human body is covered by the skin.
 - C. The brain weighs about 2.75 pounds.
 - D. Getting enough sleep has been proved to lower the risk of heart disease.



● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

8. There are three basic organs in the human body.
9. The human body is covered by a flexible covering that protects the body from harmful germs.
10. Nerves spread from the brain to all parts of the body, carrying the blood in the form of tiny impulses.
11. You should reduce the salt intake to keep your blood pressure down.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

12. The word "**excretory**" means:
 - A. having the function to attack something
 - B. having the function of getting rid of waste material from the body
 - C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
 - D. a sign that something exists, especially bad
13. The word "**endocrine**" means:
 - A. relating to the system in your body that produces hormones
 - B. making something valid by confirming it
 - C. existing before another one
14. The word "**secreted**" means:
 - A. joined in close association
 - B. devastated
 - C. produced
 - D. placed

15. The word "limbs" means:

- A. endings of the fingers
B. human rights

- C. ears and eyes
D. an arm or leg

16. The word "wrinkled" means:

- A. inflammation
B. with small lines and folds

- C. organisms
D. many vital roles

17. The word "elastic" means:

- A. an acute inflammation
B. a biochemical activity

- C. capable of stretching
D. a tube in the body

18. The word "loose" means:

- A. to host someone
B. to make someone happy

- C. to make less tight, to loosen
D. to cause similar symptoms

How does the Immune System Work? كيف يعمل جهاز المناعة؟

B- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

The immune system has a vital role since it protects your body from harmful substances, germs and cell changes that could make you ill. It is made up of various organs, cells and proteins.

As long as your immune system is running smoothly, you don't notice that it's there. But if it stops working properly – because it's weak or can't fight particularly **aggressive** germs – you get ill. Germs that your body has never **encountered** before are also likely to make you ill. Some germs will only make you ill the first time you come into contact with them. These include childhood diseases like chickenpox.

The task of the immune system:

Without an immune system, we would have no way to fight harmful things that enter our body from the outside or harmful changes that occur inside our body. The main tasks of the body's immune system are:

- to fight disease-causing germs (pathogens) like bacteria, viruses, **parasites** or **fungi**, and to remove them from the body.
- to recognize and neutralize harmful substances from the environment.
- to fight disease-causing changes in the body, such as cancer cells.



How is the immune system activated?

The immune system can be activated by a lot of different things that the body doesn't recognize as its own. These are called **antigens**. Examples of antigens include the proteins on the surfaces of bacteria, and viruses. When these antigens attach to special **receptors** on the immune cells (immune system cells), a whole series of processes are **triggered** in the body. Once the body has come into contact with a disease-causing germ for the first time, it usually stores information about the germ and how to fight it. Then, if it comes into contact with the germ again, it recognizes the germ straight away and can start fighting it faster.

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d**

1. The immune system plays a vital role because it our body from harmful substances.
A. fights B. attacks C. protects D. decomposes
2. The immune system consists of
A. only various organs. C. the nerves and cells.
B. various organs, cells and enzymes. D. various organs, cells and proteins.
3. If the immune system is unable to work,
A. you get better. C. you become healthier.
B. you get ill. D. nothing happens.

4. Which sentence about the text is **true**?
- One task of the immune system is to look after disease-causing germs.
 - One task of the immune system is to protect harmful things.
 - One task of the immune system is to neutralize harmful substances from the environment.
 - One task of the immune system is to help disease-causing changes in the body.
5. When the body has been exposed to a disease-causing germ for the first time,
- it doesn't care about it.
 - it neglects it.
 - it stores information about the germ and how to fight it.
 - it ignores it.
6. The body can fight germs more quickly
- if it comes into contact with the germ for a second time.
 - if it comes into contact with the germ for the first time.
 - if it doesn't come into contact with the germ again.
 - both b and c

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

- Germs that your body has never come across before are likely to make you better.
- The immune system is made up of various organs, cells and proteins.
- Without an immune system, we would have one way to fight harmful things that enter our body.
- The immune system can be activated by antigens.
- As long as your immune system is running smoothly, you don't notice that it's there.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

- The word "**encounter**" means:
 - to meet or experience something unpleasant
 - a neat cut made into the skin
 - being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
 - a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
- The word "**aggressive**" means:
 - relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
 - behaving in an angry threatening way
 - importance of medical technology engineering
 - professional
- The word "**receptors**" means:
 - related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body
 - a sound that is produced or increased in one object
 - nerve endings which receive information about changes in light, heat and causes the body to react in particular ways
 - a medical process using the reflections of high-frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ
- The word "**trigger**" means:
 - to make something happen very quickly
 - to reduce the spread of infections through vaccination
 - to fight a wide variety of infections or diseases caused by bacteria
 - to cause a viral infection



16. The word "parasites" means:
- antibiotics that stop bacteria from multiplying
 - organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
 - changes in the body, such as cancer cells
 - things that the body doesn't recognize as its own
17. The word "antigens" means:
- a substance that makes the body produce antibodies
 - a response of body tissues to injury of the body
 - a viral infection
 - a medical operation
18. The word "fungi" means:
- organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
 - a host cell which multiplies on other cells of the body
 - a group of organisms that grow in a wound
 - a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

General facts:

- About percent of the brain is made up of water.
 - 25
 - 50
 - 75
 - 100
- The largest organ in our bodies is
 - the heart
 - the skin
 - the head
 - the lungs
- The heart pumps about gallons of blood a day.
 - 2000
 - 2500
 - 30000
 - 3500
- The is the soldier of our body.
 - immune system
 - blood
 - cell
 - head
- The human hand has bones.
 - 43
 - 32
 - 27
 - 21
- The skin is a / an
 - system
 - organ
 - cell
 - both a and b
- The skin the body.
 - protects
 - strengthens
 - supports
 - increases
- The skin has
 - fibers
 - bones
 - tissues
 - both a and b
- The skin the temperature of our bodies.
 - regulates
 - increases
 - decreases
 - strengthens
- The skin provides the human body with vitamin
 - D
 - A
 - B
 - C
- The dangerous radiation of the sun is reduced by producing by the skin.
 - vitamins
 - melanin
 - new cells
 - bones

Body Idioms:

- The idiom "a pain in the neck" means:
 - it is very costly
 - to say exactly what one thinks
 - annoying
 - to go after your deeper feeling and instinct
- The idiom "to speak one's mind" means:
 - it is very costly
 - to say exactly what one thinks
 - annoying
 - to go after your deeper feeling and instinct

3. The idiom "*it costs you an arm and a leg*" means:
- A. it is very costly
B. to say exactly what one thinks
C. shocked
D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct
4. The idiom "*to jump out of one's skin*" means:
- A. it is very costly
B. to say exactly what one thinks
C. to be shocked
D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct
5. The idiom "*to follow your heart*" means:
- A. it is very costly
B. to say exactly what she thinks
C. to be shocked
D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct
6. Writing long essays on uninteresting topics is a
- A. cost an arm and a leg B. pain in the neck C. jump out of your skin D. speak his mind
7. She has very strong opinions and she's not afraid to
- A. cost an arm and a leg B. pain in the neck C. jump out of her skin D. speak her mind
8. You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it
- A. costs an arm and a leg B. pain in the neck C. jumped out of your skin D. speak your mind
9. The doorbell made him
- A. cost an arm and a leg B. pain in the neck C. jump out of his skin D. speak his mind
10. You might make less money from that job, but if it really attracts you, you should
- A. follow your heart B. pain in the neck C. jump out of your skin D. cost an arm and a leg
11. His sudden outbursts have made him a real and socially unwanted.
- A. cost an arm and a leg B. pain in the neck C. jumped out of his skin D. speak his mind
12. Buying a brand new car is going to Maybe we should ride bikes.
- A. cost an arm and a leg B. pain in the neck C. jump out of our skin D. speak our minds
13. My sister is very polite. She does not
- A. follow her heart B. pain in the neck C. jump out of her skin D. speak her mind
14. The best advice is to but keep your eyes open.
- A. follow your heart B. pain in the neck C. jump out of your skin D. speak your mind
15. Our neighbour almost when she learned her son and his wife were having triplets.
- A. followed her heart B. pain in the neck C. jumped out of her skin D. spoke her mind

Expressing Wishes

1. I started smoking. I wish
- A. I started smoking. C. I hadn't started smoking.
B. I had started smoking. D. I didn't start smoking.
2. I have a strong desire that our head teacher limits absence in our school.
- A. I wish our head teacher can limit absence in our school.
B. I wish our head teacher will limit absence in our school.
C. I wish our head teacher would limit absence in our school.
D. I wish our head teacher wouldn't limit absence in our school.
3. I can't watch the match tonight. I wish I watch it.
- A. can B. could C. couldn't D. didn't
4. I am very tired today. I wish I so tired.
- A. am B. would be C. was D. weren't
5. Our classroom doesn't have coloured walls. I wish our classroom coloured walls.
- A. had B. have had C. has D. had had
6. The sun isn't shining right now. I wish the sun shining.
- A. is B. was C. wasn't D. had been
7. I didn't go shopping last week. I wish I shopping.
- A. go B. went C. had gone D. have gone

8. I don't know how to dance. I wish I how to dance.
 A. had known B. knew C. have known D. had been knowing
9. I can't go with you tomorrow but I wish I with you.
 A. went B. had gone C. go D. could go
10. Where do you wish you were right now?
 A. I wish I were at home. C. I wish I was at home.
 B. I wish I am at home. D. both a and c
11. What do you wish you were doing?
 A. I wish I were walking on the beach. C. I wish I walk on the beach.
 B. I wish I am walking on the beach. D. I wish I have walked on the beach.
12. Are you pleased with the weather today, or do you wish it were different?
 A. I wish it were warmer. C. I wish it was warmer.
 B. If only it were warmer. D. all the answers are correct.
13. Look around this room. What do you wish were different?
 A. I wish we are having a smart board. C. I wish we had a smart board.
 B. I wish we have a smart board. D. I wish we have had a smart board.
14. Didn't you save your friend's phone number?
 A. If only I had saved my friend's phone number.
 B. If only I have saved my friend's phone number.
 C. If only I haven't saved my friend's phone number.
 D. If only I hadn't saved my friend's phone number.
15. I wish I rich.
 A. was B. were C. am D. both a and b
16. Michel didn't revise his lessons for the exam. I wish he for the exam.
 A. revises B. revised C. had revised D. hadn't revised
17. James is a heavy smoker. I wish he
 A. will stop smoking B. would stop smoking C. would smoke much D. wouldn't stop smoking
18. What might you say to someone who never answers your emails?
 A. I wish you would answer my emails. C. I wish you had answer my emails.
 B. I wish you'd not answer my emails. D. I wish you'll answer my emails.
19. What might you say to someone who makes fun of people?
 A. I wish he would make fun of people. C. I wish he wouldn't respect people.
 B. I wish he wouldn't make fun of people. D. I wish he won't make fun of people.
20. What might you say to someone who can't help you?
 A. I wish he can help me. C. I wish he could help me.
 B. I wish he couldn't help me. D. I wish he has helped me.
21. What might you say to someone who didn't do the laundry for you?
 A. I wish he hadn't done the laundry for me. C. I wish he had done the laundry for me.
 B. I wish he has done the laundry for me. D. I wish he does the laundry for me.
22. What might you say to someone who isn't telling you the truth?
 A. I wish he were telling me the truth. C. I wish he could tell me the truth.
 B. I wish he told me the truth. D. All the answers are correct.
23. What might you say to someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face?
 A. I wish he would stop smoking. B. I wish he didn't stop smoking.
 C. I wish he wouldn't stop smoking. D. I wish he will stop smoking.
24. I spent all my money. I wish now that I it.
 A. spent B. had spent C. had saved D. saved
25. I missed the flight. I really wish I it.
 A. hadn't caught B. had missed C. had caught D. missed

26. Rana left the meeting early. Rita wishes
- A. Rana had stayed in the meeting. C. Rana hadn't stayed in the meeting.
B. Rana had left the meeting. D. Rana stays in the meeting.
27. Lama refused to sign the contract. But her parents wish
- A. she hadn't accepted it. C. she had accepted it.
B. she had refused it. D. she has accepted it.
28. I looked everywhere for my key. I wish
- A. I had found it. B. I hadn't found it. C. I will find it D. I had lost it.
29. The injured player could only watch the match. He wishes
- A. he has played the match. C. he hadn't played the match.
B. he plays the match. D. he had played the match.

Pronunciation (Syllable Stress):



1. Choose the stressed syllable in the word "unbelievable":
- A. un B. be C. liev D. able
2. Which syllable is stressed in the word "distinctive":
- A. dis B. tinc C. tive D. none of them
3. Which syllable is stressed in the word "misbehave":
- A. mis B. be C. have D. all of them
4. Which syllable is stressed in the word "unfriendly":
- A. un B. friend C. ly D. both A and B

Everyday English: (Asking for Help)

1. You are in a launderette. The instructions on the washing machine are not clear. (Ask for help)
- A. Could you rush us to a nearby hospital?
B. Do you think you could possibly bring the first aid kit with you?
C. Could you explain to me the instructions on the washing machine.
D. Could you tell me your address?
2. You have a long ladder to get up on the roof. Ask a friend to help you put it up and hold it while you climb up and take a bird's nest out of the drainpipe.
- A. I need your help to pass my test. C. Do you think you could possibly hold the ladder for me?
B. I think you deserve this honour. D. Could you tell me how to run away?
3. You are having a graduation party next week and you don't know what to do. (Ask for help)
- A. Would you help me prepare what to do about the graduation party?
B. Don't you think you would feel isolated?
C. You are exaggerating!
D. Congratulations!

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. A:
B: The brain controls all the body organs.
2. A:
B: Hormones and enzymes are produced in the glands.
3. A:
B: The body can be protected from harmful germs by the skin.
4. A:
B: The immune system plays a vital role since it protects our body.

5. A:
B: The human hand has **27** bones.
6. A:
B: The skin **regulates the temperature of our bodies.**
7. A:
B: It is **Omar's** car.
8. A:
B: She wishes **her husband would stop smoking.**
9. A:
B: The immune system is running **smoothly.**

B- There are four mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraph:

1)

The skin is a largest organ. It covers and protect the entire body. Without skin, people's muscles, bones, but organs would have no support. Skin holds everything together and contains lots of tissues each doing a difference job.

.....

.....

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it costs you an arm and a head.

A B C D

2. The doorbell made him go out of his skin.

A B C

3. The dangerous radiation of the sun is reduced by produce melanin by the skin.

A B C D

4. If only I have saved my friend's phone number.

A B C D

5. I missed the flight. I really wish I have caught it.

A B C D

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

- These organs work together and are controlled by the brain,
- Its main organs are lungs, heart, kidney, liver and brain.
- and each system in the human body carries out a major function.
- Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second.

End of Unit Eight

*Our Best Wishes,
Teachers of English at al-Sa'ada School*

<h1>Review 2</h1> <h2>Progress Test 2</h2>	<h2>وحدة المراجعة الثانية</h2>	
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Progress Test 2 The Inspiration of Civil Rights' Movements Workbook Page 71

- تمييز	discrimination	treating one person or group less fairly than others
- يثبت ، يبرهن	to prove	to show that something is true
- تسامح	tolerance	the act of allowing people to say or do anything
احتجاج	protest	a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something

إلهام	inspiration
الإمبراطورية البريطانية	the British Empire
شهد	witnessed
عنصري	racial
نقطة تحول	turning point
رُمي، أُلقي	he was thrown off
محطة القطار	train station
رفض	refused
مدني	civil
عصيان	disobedience
نظم	organized
حملة	campaign
يكافح / يناضل من أجل	fight for
حقوق	rights
العودة للوطن	returning home
استقلال	independence

شخصية بارزة	a leading figure
حركة الاستقلال	independence movement
كفاح	struggle
اعتقالات	arrests
حركة "اتركوا الهند"	"Quit India" movement
يمهد الطريق لـ	pave the way
أخيراً	eventual
انسحاب	withdrawal
تعهد، التزام	commitment
اللاعنف	nonviolence
سلمي	peaceful
أُهم	inspired
على العمل	to action
مباشراً، واعظاً	preaching
تجنب	avoiding
طمع، جشع	greed

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Gandhi was born in India in 1869. At that time, India was a part of the British Empire and at the age of 18, he travelled to London to study law. At the age of 24, Gandhi went to South Africa where he witnessed the racial discrimination.

The biggest turning point in young Gandhi's life was on June 7, 1893, when he was thrown off a train station by a white man because he refused to move to a back seat. That would prove to be Gandhi's first, but certainly not last, act of civil disobedience.

By 1906, Gandhi had organised his first civil disobedience campaign in South Africa. He would spend the next 9 years fighting for Indian rights in the country before returning home to fight for Indian independence. Over the years Gandhi would become a leading figure in the independence movement. After years of struggle and many arrests, Gandhi's "Quit India" movement in 1942 paved the way for Britain's eventual withdrawal from the country.

Today, Gandhi is remembered for his commitment to nonviolence, peaceful protest and simple living. He inspired millions of people to action, preaching a message of love, tolerance and avoiding greed.

● **Choose the right answer a, b, c or d inspired**

- Gandhi studied law in.....
A. India B. South Africa C. London D. Paris
- He was thrown off the train station because.....
A. he didn't accept to move to a back seat.
B. he refused to move to a front seat.
C. he didn't refuse to move to a back seat.
D. he accepted to move to a back seat.
- Gandhi millions of people to action, preaching a message of love, tolerance and avoiding greed.
A. depressed B. motivated C. discouraged D. repressed
- Gandhi's "Quit India" movement in 1942 the way for Britain's eventual withdrawal from the country.
A. prevented B. obstructed C. stopped D. facilitated

● **Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:**

- Gandhi started his first civil disobedience campaign in India.
- "Quit India" movement started in 1924.
- Gandhi is remembered as a violent protester.
- At the age of 24, Gandhi went to South Africa where he witnessed the racial discrimination.

● **Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

- The word "**discrimination**" means:
A. the act of allowing people to say or do anything
B. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something
C. treating one person or group less fairly than others
D. to show that something is true
- The word "**prove**" means:
A. to show that something is true
B. the act of allowing people to say or do anything
C. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something
D. treating one person or group less fairly than others
- The word "**tolerance**" means:
A. the act of allowing people to say or do anything
B. treating one person or group less fairly than others
C. to show that something is true
D. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something
- The word "**protest**" means:
A. treating one person or group less fairly than others
B. to show that something is true
C. the act of allowing people to say or do anything
D. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Relative clauses:

- Hani turned up late wasn't unusual.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where

2. This is the repair man saw the machine and fixed it.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where
3. That is the village my grandparents live in.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where
4. All students the teacher asked gave correct answers.
A. whom B. which C. whose D. where
5. February 7 is the day I met my best friend.
A. who B. which C. whose D. when
6. This isn't the building the bus stopped.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where
7. That is the doctor patients always talks highly about him.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where
8. Bob travelled all over the world, he met a lot of famous people.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where
9. We will spend our holiday in the same village, we have had a lot of joyful days .
A. where B. which C. whose D. who
10. I don't know most of the people, you invited to the party.
A. whom B. when C. whose D. where
11. The subject you wrote about last week interested everyone.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where
12. I apologised to the woman coffee I spilled on her new dress.
A. who B. which C. whose D. where

Verb tenses:

1. What be doing this time tomorrow?
A. were you B. have you C. will you D. are you
2. go if you like because I have to do some shopping
A. I'm B. I'll C. I'd D. would have gone
3. I simply wait until she comes back.
A. am B. have C. would D. will
4. He was quite definite about it and assured me he come.
A. would B. shall C. will D. have
5. If they arrive late, they have to get their own meal.
A. do B. had C. will D. would
6. I really hope I see you again.
A. did B. would C. will D. have
7. What happen to the family if he loses all his money.
A. does B. will C. did D. would
8. be buying the house or haven't you decided yet?
A. Have you B. Did you C. Were you D. Will you
9. I'm sure they get married and live happily ever afterwards.
A. have B. shall C. will D. would
10. What to do when you leave school?
A. are you intending B. do you intend C. will you intend D. could you intend
11. If only they you for help before they started.
A. would ask B. will ask C. had asked D. asked
12. He wishes he back and see the Norias in Hama.
A. could travel B. could have travelled C. could to travel D. will travel

13. If only the children their books on the floor. I am always falling over them.
 A. wouldn't leave B. left C. wouldn't have left D. leaves
14. It took us a long time to arrive. I wish we the train instead.
 A. catches B. would catch C. caught D. had caught
15. I am so tired. I wish I home earlier.
 A. had gone B. go C. went D. would have gone
16. We are having such a lovely time in Homs. If only it all the time.
 A. hadn't rained B. had rained C. rained. D. hasn't rained
17. I wish our neighbours arguing. They annoy us.
 A. stopped B. will stop C. had stopped D. would stop
18. It's a fantastic novel! I have almost finished it. I wish it longer.
 A. had been B. will be C. were / was D. would be
19. If Hind book a seat on the train, she'll have to stand.
 A. didn't B. haven't C. will D. doesn't
20. If you how much the laptop was, you wouldn't have asked about the price.
 A. know B. had known C. knew D. would know
21. If you too many things in your drawer, it will break.
 A. puts B. will put C. had put D. put
22. If I had enough time, I visit your aunt in the next town.
 A. can B. would have C. could to D. could
23. If you had studied earlier for the test, you
 A. will pass B. would pass C. pass D. would have passed
24. If you some help, give me a ring.
 A. need B. needed C. I had needed D. would need
25. If you the product advertised, you could have bought it.
 A. saw B. see C. have seen D. had seen
26. Joe has inherited a lot of money. He a new villa next month.
 A. will buy B. bought C. have bought D. buys
27. It was a stupid thing to say. I wish I it.
 A. said B. say C. had said D. hadn't said.
28. I should have listened to you. I wish I your advice.
 A. took B. hadn't taken C. takes D. had taken
29. At 8:30 this evening I my friend Tom at Yooooj Café.
 A. am going to meet B. meet C. have seen D. had seen
30. By the end of this year I more than 1000 km. with my car.
 A. had been driven B. will have driven C. will be driving D. drive
31. Our flat is rather small. I wish it a bit bigger.
 A. was / were B. is C. has been D. had been
32. The young boy wouldn't have been sad if his mother him to the fun city.
 A. takes B. took C. will take D. had taken
33. If it were too cold to snow, we go skiing.
 A. can B. will C. could D. shall
34. If my little brother hadn't lost his money, he happy.
 A. will be B. would be C. would have been D. wouldn't have been
35. If I a computer, I could surf the net.
 A. had B. has C. have D. had had
36. If I were rich enough, I the poor.
 A. will help B. can help C. would have helped D. would help

Pronunciation:

- Which word has the silent letter / h /
A. heart B. hour C. seahorse D. downhill
- Which word has the silent letter / w /
A. wait B. software C. reward D. write
- Which word has the silent letter / k /
A. knee B. key C. talk D. racket
- Which word has the silent letter / n /
A. dinner B. neck C. column D. mankind
- Which word has the silent letter / p /
A. psychology B. sheep C. open D. apologise

Idioms:

- The police officer told the suspect to stop and to tell him exactly where he was the night before.
A. assembling the case B. beating around the bush C. jumping out of his skin D. following his heart
- Having the law, that 32-year-old man was sentenced for two months.
A. broken B. beaten C. assembled D. fenced
- Being late for the final exam, Kamel was very angry and his temper.
A. lost B. raised C. made D. gave
- One of the most important income for local councils is taxes.
A. raising B. making C. running D. meeting
- My car is broken; could you me a lift to the nearest bus stop?
A. give B. meet C. lose D. lose
- To jump out of your skin means that you are
A. relaxed B. shocked C. happy D. excited.
- When doing something this means that it is a pain in the neck.
A. easy B. simple C. not complex D. annoying
- It was very difficult to tell you whether you have to travel or not. Think carefully and then
A. assemble the case B. beat around the bush C. jump out of your skin D. follow your heart
- Asking people to leave their mobile phones at home when they leave is something
A. logical B. dislogical C. illogical D. imlogical
- Uncooked meat is a / an type of food for so many people in my society.
A. familiar B. unfamiliar C. infamiliar D. disfamiliar

Everyday English:

- You're at a restaurant. You order pizza but it is salty. **(Express complaint to the waiter)**
A. I am sorry to bother you but the pizza is too salty.
B. Oh, you're exaggerating.
C. This isn't an excuse.
D. I'd never hurt your feelings.
- Someone tells you that you are a great violinist and you can play all kinds of music. **(Express modesty)**
A. I am sorry about what happened.
B. Oh, you're exaggerating.
C. This isn't an excuse.
D. I'd never hurt your feelings

3. You want to talk to the company manager. The operator answers your call.
(Ask the operator to put you through to the manager)
- A. I am sorry about what happened.
B. Can I talk to the manager please?
C. This isn't an excuse.
D. Congratulations.
4. You have a birthday party tomorrow and there are a lot of things to do. (Ask for help)
- A. Would you help me prepare what to do about the birthday party tomorrow?
B. Can I talk to the manager please?
C. This isn't an excuse.
D. Congratulations.

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. A:
B: Gandhi was born in India.
2. A:
B: At the age of 18, Gandhi travelled to London to study law.
3. A:
B: If I were rich enough, I would help the poor.

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. That is the village whose my grandparents live in.
A B C D
2. We will spend our holiday in the same village, which we have had a lot of joyful days.
A B C D
3. I apologised to the woman who coffee spilled on her new dress.
A B C D
4. I would simply wait until she comes back.
A B C D
5. What will you intend to do when you leave school?
A B C D
6. Bob travelled all over the world whose he met a lot of famous people..
A B C D

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

- 1)
- and at the age of 18, he travelled to London to study law,
 Gandhi was born in India in 1869.
 At the age of 24, Gandhi went to South Africa where he witnessed the racial discrimination.
 At that time, India was a part of the British Empire

End of Review Two

*Our Best Wishes,
Teachers of English at al-Sa'ada School*

school system into basic and secondary. Education in Syria is free, and it is compulsory from grades 1 to 9.

The government has built a lot of schools whether primary or secondary and the ministry continues to develop curricula to keep pace with global progress.

The Ministry of Education also supports private schools and online education because of their important role in the educational process.

al-Sa'adeh School

(83 words)

Worksheets in English for the 12th scientific grade / Compositions



● Write an article to your school magazine about students' rights and duties at school.

اكتب مقالاً في مجلة مدرستك حول حقوق وواجبات الطلاب في المدرسة.

Use the answers of these questions to help you.

Student's Book p.66

11

1. What are the duties of students?
2. What are the rights of students?
3. Why is it important for students to know their rights and duties?
4. How can students be aware of their duties?
5. Who is responsible for assuring students' rights?



المدرسة

Every student has rights and duties. On the one hand, all students have the right to education. They have the right to highly qualified teachers who teach and help them to improve their skills. They also have the right to be respected and treated kindly.

On the other hand, students must love their school, respect their teachers and listen to their advice and guidance. They must attend classes on time and cooperate with their colleagues. They have to do their homework and keep the school clean. (86 words)

● Your name is "Sami al-Ali". You have applied for a job in one of the big companies and you were asked about your abilities. Write a short autobiography about yourself.

اسمك "سامي العلي". لقد تقدمت بطلب للحصول على وظيفة في إحدى الشركات الكبرى وتم سؤالك عن قدراتك. اكتب سيرة ذاتية قصيرة عن نفسك.

12

You should include the following:

Workbook p.56

- age - place of birth - certificates and qualifications - skills
- experiences - languages - interests - personal abilities

Dear Sir,

My name is Sami Al Ali with a Bachelor's Degree in Information Technology from Damascus University. I am 25 years old and I live in Damascus. I am applying for the position of a computer programmer in your company. My strong background in computer will put me in the right direction to run any programme.

During my years of education, I have participated in several projects. I am a highly-motivated person with good communication skills. I am fluent in Arabic, English and French. I believe I am well-prepared to handle such a position. (95 words)

● Write a paragraph about environmental health.

Student's Book p.75

اكتب موضوعاً عن الصحة البيئية.

13

The following prompts can help:

- setting laws to limit pollution.
- awareness and health education.
- laws prohibiting smoking in public areas.
- uncontaminated water, air, soil and food.

Environmental health is one of the most important issues nowadays. To live a healthy life, we need a clean environment. Firstly, we should set laws to limit pollution which threatens our lives on the Earth. Secondly, smoking should be banned in public places and smokers should be fined to stop environmental damage.

In addition, we have to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural resources. Finally, we have to take care of the elements that affect our health such as clean water, productive soil and healthy food. (89 words)

14	<p>● Many people look for medical advice on the Internet before they visit their doctor. Do you think this is a good idea? Why? Why not? <u>Student's Book p.82</u></p> <p>يبحث العديد من الأشخاص عن المشورة الطبية على الإنترنت قبل زيارة الطبيب. هل تعتقد بان هذه فكرة رائعة؟ لماذا؟ لماذا لا؟</p>
<p>Most people, nowadays, look for medical advice on the Internet before they visit their doctor. Surfing the Net for medical advice is sometimes useful. A patient can take an idea about his medical problem and can treat himself if he has a minor disease. However, some information on the Internet isn't reliable and not accurate. If a patient takes the wrong medicine, he will get dangerous results. In my opinion, patients shouldn't depend on online sources because this might have negative impacts on their health. (85 words)</p>	
15	<p>● A patient has a medical problem and asking for help. Imagine you are a doctor, then write a reply with two or three pieces of good advice. <u>Student's Book p.82</u></p> <p>يعاني أحد المرضى من مشكلة طبية ويطلب المساعدة. تخيل أنك طبيب، ثم اكتب ردًا باثنتين أو ثلاث من النصائح الجيدة.</p>
<p>You have told me that you have a headache and asked for some pieces of advice. First of all, headaches are a common condition and you do not need to worry about. Here are some tips to get rid of your headache. First, drink water: drinking water has been shown to reduce headache symptoms. Second, take some magnesium: it has also been proved to be a safe remedy for headaches. Third, get enough sleep: sleep deprivation can cause headaches for most people. Finally, you can use a cold compress to soothe pain. (92 words)</p>	
16	<p>● Write a paragraph about the effects of the food on our brains and bodies. <u>Workbook p.70</u></p> <p>اكتب فقرة عن تأثيرات الطعام على أدمغتنا وأجسادنا.</p> <p><u>The following questions may help you:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do the quality and quantity of food we eat affect our health? 2. Mention some foods which are healthy and other foods which are unhealthy. 3. How does the type of food you eat change your life?
<p>Food has many effects on our brains and bodies. It influences our physical health, our thinking and even our mood. If you want to eat the food you enjoy and still have a healthy diet, you should eat high quality food. Healthy food contains lots of vitamins and minerals which nourish the body, especially the brain. In addition, you should lessen sugary and fatty food. You should eat only the amount of food that your body needs. Finally, it is no secret that when we eat healthy food, we feel healthy. (91 words)</p>	
17	<p>● Write an essay about the women's role in the Syrian society. <u>Workbook p.73</u></p> <p>اكتب مقالاً عن دور المرأة في المجتمع السوري.</p> <p><u>The following prompts may help you:</u></p> <p>- family - achievements and contributions - female figures from the Syrian society</p>
<p>In the past 50 years, Syria has witnessed a great increase in women's participation in all fields of work. They are teachers, doctors, engineers, and politicians. Besides their important role as mothers, taking care of their families and raising their children, they have managed to succeed in building society. They work in hospitals, schools, factories and help in all aspects of life. One example of successful Syrian women is Dr. Najah Al-Attar, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. She is the first Arab woman to reach this position (89 words)</p>	

Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class



الوزارة
التربية

"Scientific Section"

The Answer Keys of Review 1 حلول وحدة المراجعة الثانية

I. Reading: (120marks)

● Choose the right answer a, b, c or d:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. C. London | 7. F / False |
| 2. A. he didn't accept to move to a back seat. | 8. T / True |
| 3. B. motivated | 9. C. treating one person or group less fairly than others |
| 4. D. facilitated | 10. A. to show that something is true |
| 5. F / False | 11. A. the act of allowing people to say or do anything |
| 6. T / True | 12. D. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something |

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

<p>Relative clauses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> B. which A. who D. which A. whom D. when D. where C. whose D. where A. where A. whom B. which C. whose 	<p>Verb tenses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> C. will you B. I'll D. will A. would C. will C. will B. will D. Will you C. will B. do you intend C. had asked A. would travel A. wouldn't leave D. had caught C. went A. hadn't rained D. would stop C. were / was 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> D. doesn't B. had known D. put D. could D. would have passed A. need D. had seen A. will buy D. hadn't said D. had taken A. I am going to meet B. will have driven A. was / were D. had taken C. could C. would have been A. had D. would help 	<p>Pronunciation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> B. hour D. write A. knee C. column A. psychology <p>Idioms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> B. beating around the bush A. broken A. lost A. raising A. give B. shocked D. annoying D. follow your heart C. illogical B. unfamiliar
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Everyday English:

- A. I am sorry to bother you but the pizza is too salty.
- B. Oh, you're exaggerating.
- B. Can I talk to the manager please?
- A. Would you help me prepare what to do about the birthday party tomorrow?



III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. Where was Gandhi born?
2. When did Gandhi travel to London?
3. Why was he thrown off a train station?
4. What is Gandhi remembered for?
5. What do you wish?
6. What would you do if you were rich?
7. Why was James very angry?



B- There are four mistakes in each of the following paragraphs. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

1)

Gandhi was born in India in 1869. At that time, India was a part of the British Empire and at the age of 18, he travelled to London to study law. At the age of 24, Gandhi went to South Africa where he witnessed the racial discrimination.

2)

The biggest turning point in young Gandhi's life was on June 7, 1893, when he was thrown off a train station by a white man because he refused to move to a back seat. That would prove to be Gandhi's first, but certainly not last, act of civil disobedience.

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

1. Gandhi was born in India in 1869.
2. At that time, India was a part of the British Empire
3. and at the age of 18, he travelled to London to study law.
4. At the age of 24, Gandhi went to South Africa where he witnessed the racial discrimination.

End of the Answer Keys of Review Two

**Worksheets For
The Third Secondary Class
"Scientific Section"**



The Answer Keys of Unit 5 حلول الوحدة الخامسة

I. Reading: (120marks)

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. B. during lifetime
2. B. are acquired by nature
3. C. civil right
4. D. illegal
5. A. assure
6. F / False
7. T / True
8. T / True
9. F / False
10. C. a formal choice you take in an election
11. B. to give an assurance that something will be done right
12. A. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
13. D. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
14. C. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
15. B. rules which limit what people can do
16. A. a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or not
17. D. to say that something isn't true
18. B. a law or set of laws

B- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. C. education
2. C. enables
3. D. a higher education.
4. C. increases
5. D. sustainable
6. A. get rid of
7. D. regardless
8. C. different
9. T / True
10. T / True
11. F / False
12. F / False
13. D. can continue for a long time
14. A. compulsory
15. B. professional
16. B. behave according to law
17. B. a part of something
18. A. any specific feature or element of something

II- Use of English (130 marks)

Word family (derivatives):

1. A. directed
2. C. action
3. D. protect
4. C. social
5. B. strengthens

Law Idioms:

1. D. beat around the bush
2. B. an act of God
3. C. assemble the case
4. A. broken the law
5. C. by the book

Relative Pronouns:

1. D. both A and B
2. B. which
3. D. both A and B
4. C. whose
5. B. which
6. B. which

7. C. who
8. A. where
9. C. whose
10. B. which
11. A. who
12. C. whom
13. D. whose
14. B. that
15. C. where
16. B. which
17. C. which
18. D. when
19. C. which
20. A. who
21. A. who
22. D. whose
23. B. which
24. B. which
25. D. which
26. A. where
27. D. when

28. A. who
29. B. which
30. D. whose
31. C. who
32. D. when
33. B. which
34. B. whom
35. A. whose
36. A. who
37. C. who
38. B. which
39. D. who
40. C. where
41. D. when

Prepositions / Articles / Auxiliaries / Conjunctions:

1. C. of
2. A. are
3. D. and
4. C. the
5. C. was

Everyday English (Complaints and Apologies)

1. B. I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.
2. C. I'm sorry to bother you, the bill is incorrect
3. D. Don't you think it's about time you brought the book?
4. D. You're always coming late to work.
5. C. accept my excuse
6. B. I'd never hurt your feelings



III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. Why did the insurance company refuse to pay the money?
2. What is a drill used to / for?
3. What is Lattakia like?
4. How long did it take to drive between the two cities?
5. Who(m) did you run into yesterday?
6. What was the weather like in Aleppo?
7. Why is education of great importance?
8. How can a person develop life skills?
9. Who(m) should I address the letter to?
To whom should I address the letter?
10. Which / What city did you enjoy?
11. What did the teacher do to/for the students who had got high marks?

B- There are four mistakes in each of the following paragraphs. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

1)

The right to education includes a responsibility to provide basic education for individuals who have not completed primary education from the school and college levels. In addition to this access to education necessities, the right to education includes the obligations of the students to avoid discrimination at all levels of the educational system, to set minimum standards of education and to improve its quality.

2)

Simply speaking, human rights are the rights which one acquires by being alive, while civil rights are the rights that one obtains by being a legal member of a certain political life. In other words, civil rights are the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality. They guarantee equal social opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other personal characteristics.

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A | 6. B |
| 7. B | 8. A | 9. A | 10. C | 11. C | |

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

1. The rights of all children from early childhood stem from the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights'.
2. The declaration states that human rights begin at birth
3. and that childhood is a period demanding special care and assistance
4. This was amplified by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

2)

1. Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children and enroll them in,
2. regardless of their beliefs and religions.
3. In addition, it is the right to freely establish any educational institution
4. that adheres to the standards set by the government and the state regarding students and academic staff.

End of the Answer Keys of Unit Five

Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class "Scientific Section"



The Answer Keys of Unit 6 حلول الوحدة السادسة

I. Reading: (120 marks)

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. D. both A and B
2. C. October 24th
3. C. peace
4. D. obey
5. B. after
6. D. all of the above mentioned answers are true.
7. F / False
8. T / True
9. F / False
10. F / False
11. C. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
12. B. making something valid by confirming it
13. C. continuing to exist for a long time
14. D. a system that existed before another one
15. A. being joined in close association
16. C. the state of being decayed or destroyed

B- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. B. The United Nations Children's Fund.
2. D. all of the above mentioned answers.
3. C. encourages
4. C. to reflect its broader mission.
5. A. UNICEF develops friendly relations between nations.
6. F / False
7. T / True
8. F / False
9. F / False
10. T / True
11. A. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
12. C. an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose
13. B. to select and take or approve
14. C. to defend or support
15. D. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Prefixes:

1. C. unwrapping
2. C. disagree
3. C. disprove
4. B. unveiled
5. B. unload

6. C. disconnected

Pronunciation (word Stress):

1. B. perFECT
2. A. IMport
3. A. addICT
4. D. DEcrease
5. C. inCREASE

6. A. Increased

7. B. imPORT
8. A. IMport
9. B. PREsent
10. A. preSENT
11. C. REjects
12. D. reJECTed

Future Forms

1. B. The sentence talks about prediction.
2. A. The sentence talks about an intention to do something.
3. C. The sentence talks about a fixed arrangement.
4. B. The sentence talks about events continuing over a period of time in the future.
5. D. The sentence talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.
6. B. The sentence talks about something likely to happen in the immediate future.
7. A. will win
8. C. am going to get up
9. B. arrives
10. D. both A and B
11. A. is about to have
12. B. am going to use

13. D. will travel
14. C. will have
15. A. am going to clean
16. D. leaves
17. C. hold
18. B. is starting
19. D. am about to go
20. B. will be working
21. D. both A and B
22. D. will have given
23. B. will have written
24. A. find
25. B. finish
26. C. don't ask

27. A. does your meeting start
28. D. get
29. D. set off
30. B. won't arrive
31. B. are flying
32. C. receive
33. A. will still be living
34. B. will have finished
35. C. will have found
36. D. will probably be going out
37. A. will have changed
38. D. will have been trying
39. A. will have run out
40. C. will be using
41. B. will be travelling
42. D. will have solved



Everyday English (Modesty)



1. D. You're embarrassing me.
2. B. Oh, you're exaggerating.
3. C. That's very kind of you, but I feel the real credit must go to the teachers.
4. C. Oh no. They're a splendid group of young people. I don't deserve any of the credit.
5. B: I had very little to do with it. The children contributed lots of ideas themselves.
6. D: That had really nothing to do with me. They suggested it in the first place.
7. A. You're very kind but it wasn't difficult at all. Anyone could have done it.

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined word or group of words in each sentence:

1. When was the United Nations established?
2. How many languages are used in the United Nations?
3. What does the acronym UNICEF stand for?
4. Why did UNICEF change its name?
5. What / Which organisation is responsible for providing help to children worldwide?
6. How long did it take the removal men to unload our / your things from the van?
7. Why was his phone disconnected?
8. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
9. When / what time does the train to the airport leave?
10. How often / When do all countries around the world celebrate the United Nations Day?

B- There are four mistakes in each of the following paragraphs. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

1)

The United Nations was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946.

2)

UNICEF is working to create a world in which no child is ever bought or sold, stolen from a family or otherwise victimised. UNICEF believes that every child deserves to grow up in a loving family and it supports inter-country adoption when conducted ethically in accordance with prevailing law and best practices.

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. C | 9. D | 10. C |

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

1. The United Nations was established by the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries including Syria,
3. Poland signed on 15 October 1945. There were 51 founding members in 1945.
4. The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence on October 24, 1945 after ratification of the Charter.

End of the Answer Keys of Unit Six



WORKS SHEETS FOR
The Third Secondary Class
"Scientific Section"

The Answer Keys of Unit 7 حلول الوحدة السابعة

I. Reading: (120 marks)

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. A. small
2. D. both A and B
3. D. Bacteria can cause influenza and common cold.
4. D. both B and C
5. C. hard
6. B. a bacterium
7. A. viruses
8. C. whether bacteria or viruses cause an infection.
9. False / F
10. False / F
11. True / T
12. False / F
13. True / T
14. B. acting as the cause of something
15. C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
16. A. a sign that something exists, especially bad
17. D. a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach
18. C. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
19. D. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
20. D. attack to control something
21. A. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it

B- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. C. fight a wide variety of infections or diseases.
2. D. both A and B
3. A. antibiotics
4. C. great in number
5. D. broad and narrow spectrum antibiotics.
6. B. narrow
7. A. wide
8. D. Both A and B
9. B. more resistant
10. C. wrongly
11. D. One of the side effects of penicillin is difficulty in breathing.
12. False / F
13. False / F
14. True / T
15. True / T
16. A. increase very much in number or amount
17. B. signs of disease or illness / a sign that something exists, especially bad
18. D. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate.
19. B. extremely sensitive
20. C. being careful about what to do
21. A. the act of using force to oppose something

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

Verb-noun Collocations:

1. A. loses ... temper
2. C. runs ... risk
3. B. raise taxes
4. C. meet ... expectations
5. D. gave ... a lift
6. A. make an effort
7. C. meet
8. B. raised
9. A. make
10. D. lose
11. C. give
12. D. running

Conditional Sentences:

1. A. would buy
2. C. would have bought
3. B. practiced
4. C. saw
5. A. had seen
6. B. would build
7. D. had had
8. B. had taken
9. C. would be
10. A. hadn't had
11. B. wouldn't have missed
12. C. hadn't built
13. C. didn't spend
14. D. weren't
15. C. were
16. C. wouldn't
17. D. would have sent
18. A. found
19. B. had
20. D. would visit
21. C. had had
22. A. will give
23. D. finish
24. C. had fastened
25. A. started
26. B. were
27. D. would have bought
28. C. had come
29. C. would tell
30. B. would have arrested
31. C. had
32. B. would have finished
33. A. passes

34. C. would have arrived
35. D. had received
36. A. would have been
37. A. wouldn't have been
38. B. knew
39. D. could have built
40. C. had stopped
41. B. had won
42. D. both A and B
43. C. could drive
44. A. were



Pronunciation: (Silent Letters)

1. A. k 2. B. h 3. D. e 4. C. l 5. A. w
6. D. b 7. B. u 8. C. l 9. B. d

Everyday English (On the Phone Terms)

1. C. "Good morning. I'd like to speak to Dr. Amal please"
2. C. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
3. A. This is Peter Martin. Can I have extension 3421?
4. D. I'm afraid he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?
5. A. Could you repeat the number please?



III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined word or group of words in each sentence:

1. Why can't viruses and bacteria be seen by the naked eye?
2. What do viruses need to multiply?
3. What is used to fight a wide variety of infections or diseases?
4. Who thinks the government should raise taxes?
5. Why did you give him a lift to the garage?
6. What would you do if you had enough money?
7. Who takes care of you every day?

B- There are four mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

1)

Antibiotics are powerful medicines used to fight a wide variety of infections or diseases caused by bacteria in people and animals. Antibiotics work to kill the bacteria or stop them from multiplying. Before bacteria can multiply and cause symptoms, the immune system can typically kill them.

.....

B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

- 1 Bacteria are living organisms, but viruses aren't.
2 A bacterium is a single complex cell.
3 It can survive on its own, inside or outside the body.
4 This allows bacteria to live in many places - soil, water, plants and the human body.

2)

- 1 The world needs to change the way it prescribes and uses antibiotics.
2 Even if new medicines are developed, without behaviour change,
3 antibiotics resistance will remain a major threat.
4 Behaviour changes must include actions to reduce the spread of infections through vaccination, hand washing and food hygiene.

End of the Answer Keys of Unit Seven

Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class "Scientific Section"



وزارة التربية والتعليم
State of Palestine

The Answer Keys of Unit 8 حلول الوحدة الثامنة

I. Reading: (120 marks)

A- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. B. does several functions.
2. A. The brain
3. C. the glands
4. B. the skin
5. D. all of the them are correct.
6. D. all of the them are correct.
7. C. The brain weighs about 2.75 pounds.
8. F / False
9. T / True
10. F / False
11. T / True
12. B. having the function of getting rid of waste material from the body
13. A. relating to the system in your body that produces hormones
14. C. produced
15. D. an arm or leg
16. B. with small lines and folds
17. C. capable of stretching
18. C. to make less tight, to loosen

B- Read the following text and do the tasks below.

1. C. protects
2. D. various organs, cells and proteins.
3. B. you get ill.
4. C. One task of the immune system is to neutralize harmless substances from the environment.
5. C. it stores information about the germ and how to fight it.
6. A. if it comes into contact with the germ for a second time.
7. F / False
8. T / True
9. F / False
10. T / True
11. T / True
12. A. to meet or experience something unpleasant
13. B. behaving in an angry threatening way
14. C. nerve endings which receive information about changes in light, heat and causes the body to react in particular ways
15. A. to make something happen very quickly
16. B. organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
17. A. a substance that makes the body produce antibodies
18. C. a simple type of plants that grows on the surface

II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

(General facts):

1. C. 75
2. B. the skin
3. A. 2000
4. A. immune system
5. C. 27
6. B. organ
7. A. protects
8. C. tissues
9. A. regulates
10. A. D
11. B. melanin

Body Idioms:

1. C. annoying
2. B. to say exactly what one thinks
3. A. it is very costly
4. C. to be shocked

5. D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct

6. B. pain in the neck
7. D. speak her mind
8. A. costs an arm and a leg
9. C. jump out of his skin
10. A. follow your heart
11. B. pain in the neck
12. A. cost an arm and a leg
13. D. speak her mind
14. A. follow your heart
15. C. jumped out of her skin

Expressing Wishes

1. C. I hadn't started smoking.
2. C. I wish our head teacher would limit absence in our school.
3. B. could
4. D. weren't
5. A. had

6. C. was
7. C. had gone
8. B. knew
9. D. could go
10. D. both a and c
11. A. I wish I were walking on the beach.
12. D. all the answers are correct.
13. C. I wish we had a smart board.
14. A. If only I had saved my friend's phone number.
15. D. both a and b
16. C. had revised
17. B. would stop smoking
18. A. I wish you would answer my emails
19. B. I wish he wouldn't make fun of people
20. C. I wish he could help me.
21. C. I wish he had done the laundry for me
22. D. All the answers are correct

23. A. I wish he would stop smoking.
24. C. had saved
25. C. had caught
26. A. Rana had stayed in the meeting.
27. C. she had accepted it.
28. A. I had found it.
29. D. he had played the match.

Everyday English: (Asking for Help)

1. C. Could you explain to me the instructions on the washing machine.
2. C. Do you think you could possibly hold the ladder for me?
3. A. Would you help me prepare what to do about the graduation party?

III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

1. What controls all the body organs.
2. Where are hormones and enzymes produced?
3. How can the body be protected from harmful germs?
4. Why does the immune system play a vital role?
5. How many bones does the human hand have?
6. What does the skin do?
7. Whose car is it?
8. What does he wish?
9. When does the skin become wrinkled?
10. How is the immune system running?



سؤال عن الكلمات

B- There are four mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them out and correct them, then write down the paragraphs:

1)

The skin is the largest organ. It covers and protects the entire body. Without skin, people's muscles, bones, and organs would have no support. Skin holds everything together and contains lots of tissues each doing a different job.



B- Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct:

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. C

B- Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one.

1)

- 1 Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second.
- 2 Its main organs are lungs, heart, kidney, liver and brain.
- 3 These organs work together and are controlled by the brain,
- 4 and each system in the human body carries out a major function.

End of the Answer Keys of Unit Eight



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