

### I. Text 1

1. Because computer criminals are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove.
2. Because the number of people using the Internet has grown.
3. They can order goods without paying, and they can break into the computer systems of businesses and move money to their own accounts.
4. It refers to "criminals" or: criminals
5. invisible 6. confidential 7. identity theft 8. persuade
9. Computer criminals send viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain.
10. – Computers help criminals to persuade people to pay for something worthless.  
– Computers help criminals to persuade people to buy invaluable things/ to buy something worthless.

### Text 2

1. It is one of the organisations that provides aid during times of war and peace.
2. Due to (Because of) different types of war.
3. It will be tried in a court of law and can be severely punished.
4. Because during war a country might need help from neutral organisations to care for the wounded.
5. convention / treaty 9. civilians
6. International 10. court
7. severely 11. gender
8. prejudice 12. aid
13. If you are an injured soldier, you will... - be saved./ ...- be given aid / ..... receive medical help.
14. To ignore the rules of the Geneva Convention is considered illegal.
15. The Red Crescent is an organisation that provides aid during (times of) war and peace.

### Text 3

1. At home, at school or at work.
2. Children may become unsociable and forget how to communicate normally with other people.
3. Computers can hurt (your) eyes, cause headaches, or damage (your) arms and hands..
4. In writing letters, searching the Internet or just playing games.
5. purchase 6. embraced 7. damage/hurt 8. scheme
9. The number of Syrians using computers is increasing.
10. – It is obvious that computers are here to stay.  
– There is no doubt that computers are here to stay.

### II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:

- |    |               |               |             |                |          |
|----|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| A. | 1. as/because | 2. has        | 3. of       | 4. who/that/to | 5. their |
| B. | 1. a          | 2. that/which | 3. and      | 4. was         | 5. to    |
| C. | 1. of         | 2. is         | 3. for      | 4. and         | 5. do    |
| D. | 1. is         | 2. on/at      | 3. who/that | 4. and         | 5. with  |

### III- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:

- ①
1. What is the law?
  2. When was the first code of laws made?
  3. - Who does the law govern?  
- What governs all individuals and organisations in society?  
- What does the law do?
  4. - Who enforces laws?  
- What do the police and judges enforce?
  5. They would behave badly. (or any other correct answer)

- ②
1. What is your favourite sport?
  2. How long (Since when) have you been playing it?
  3. - Who taught you how to play tennis?  
- What did your father do/teach you?
  4. When do you (usually) play it?
  5. I feel happy/active/refreshed/excited/tired.... (or any other logical answer)

**IV- Complete the following sentences using clauses:**

(suggested answers)

1. .... I was ten/a child
2. .... I have been studying English.
3. .... I can now drive my father's car.
4. .... they will be punished.
5. .... I had to sleep early/ I used to study hard.
6. .... he was driving/had driven very fast.
7. .... there were no legal systems.
8. .... (he had proved that) he was innocent.
9. .... someone proves/has proved that he is guilty.
10. .... they have broken the law.

**V - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

- |            |             |            |           |           |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. which   | 5. chaotic  | 9. Society | 13. case  | 17. since |
| 2. famous  | 6. innocent | 10. court  | 14. court |           |
| 3. of      | 7. guilty   | 11. case   | 15. mean  |           |
| 4. violent | 8. since    | 12. fine   | 16. for   |           |

**VI- Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                           |                               |                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. governs                | 11. have you known            | 21. has been swimming      |
| 2. proves                 | 12. has been running/ has run | 22. has been doing         |
| 3. am doing               | 13. has she been teaching     | 23. has been playing       |
| 4. has increased          | 14. has interviewed           | 24. have just had          |
| 5. was driving/had driven | 15. have been interviewing    | 25. have been working      |
| 6. will appear            | 16. has been writing          | 26. have you been doing    |
| 7. had proved             | 17. have been playing         | 27. have been having       |
| 8. have broken            | 18. have played               | 28. have you ever learnt   |
| 9. has committed/commits  | 19. have been reading         | 29. have only been playing |
| 10. has been studying     | 20. has been revising         | 30. have you had           |

**VII- Translation:**

١- غادر المحكمة حراً (رظيقاً) لأنه أثبت أنه بريئاً.

٢- ازداد سعر العقارات في المدينة بشكل مطّاعٍ / كبير / ابلت للنظر / اطر موقع هذا العام.

٣- أي شخص (أمرى) يتركب جريمة سيكون له سجل إجرامي (جرمي).

٤- إن النظام القانوني المعين (القوي) مهم في المجتمع الحديث.

٥- يضمن / يوكد القانون أن يعامل كل شخص بشكل جيد و باحترام.

1. The judge in charge of the case carried all his documents in a black leather case.
2. The Red Crescent provides aid/help during times of war and peace.
3. Three men will appear in court tomorrow accused of dangerous driving.
4. The driver/motorist had to pay a fine because he was driving without insurance.
5. Students who have been cheating / have cheated will be punished severely.

**Text 1**

1. It depended on agriculture. / It was agriculture.
2. Because potato was the main food for most of the population.
3. Because the island was no longer safe.

Or: Because the earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent.

4. By ship.

Or: A ship picked them up and took them to South Africa.

5. Because 14 people had adapted to life in England (and decided to stay there), and five elderly people had died.
6. emigrated 7. island 8. tremors 9. famine 10. deteriorated 11. main 12. safe
13. Irish farmers used old-fashioned methods in agriculture.
14. In the (early) 19<sup>th</sup> century, 350,000 people died in Ireland because of starvation.
15. Ten couples from the island had married and eight babies had been born.

**Text 2**

1. Because (the longer summer days mean that) there is always plenty of food.
2. (They migrate south) in the autumn, when the weather gets colder to find food and warmer weather.
3. They follow the same route every year and from generation to generation.
4. (We mean) the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home.
5. forge 6. recurrent 7. raise 8. extensive 9. temperate 10. creature

11. Animals usually migrate to find food (and warmer weather) or to raise their young.

12. Most animals migrate northwards in the summer and southwards in the winter.

13. Finding food is one of the main reasons for migration.

Finding food and raising their young are the reasons for migration.  
Finding food is usually / often the main reason for migration.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |               |             |         |            |         |
|---------------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|
| A. 1. an      | 2. was      | 3. when | 4. of/in   | 5. been |
| B. 1. was     | 2. and      | 3. the  | 4. of      | 5. had  |
| C. 1. by      | 2. and      | 3. the  | 4. over    | 5. were |
| D. 1. was     | 2. a        | 3. I    | 4. that/if | 5. out  |
| E. 1. was     | 2. our / my | 3. the  | 4. could   | 5. from |
| F. 1. an      | 2. in       | 3. was  | 4. because | 5. she  |
| G. 1. in      | 2. which    | 3. an   | 4. we/I    | 5. and  |
| H. 1. but/and | 2. were     | 3. to   | 4. an      | 5. had  |

**III - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

1. Where do some people emigrate?  
1. When did your sister leave England?  
How old was your sister when she left England?
2. Why do they emigrate/do that?  
2. Where did she move (to)?
3. How much can they earn there?  
3. - How long will she stay there?
4. Because they love their country.  
- (For) How many years will she stay there?  
4. She is going to study at university.  
(or any correct answer.)

**IV- Complete the following sentences using clauses:**  
(suggested answers)

1. .... it killed many people./ ..... it destroyed many buildings.
2. .... many people had been killed.
3. .... he saw me smoking.
4. .... she couldn't stop smiling./ ..... she smiled.
5. .... they were poor.
6. .... the volcano erupted.
7. .... I found the window shattered./ ..... I saw my little brother sleeping.
8. .... he was very ill.
9. .... was very comfortable.
10. .... I (had) felt sick during the night.
11. .... they want to find food (or to raise their young).
12. .... he hadn't seen him for a long time.
13. .... he had worked hard/late the night before.
14. .... he had driven nearly 1,000 km without a break./ ..... he was tired.

**V - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

- |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 18. earnings    | 23. economic    | 28. earnings    |
| 19. destruction | 24. development | 29. disastrous  |
| 20. disastrous  | 25. many        | 30. destruction |
| 21. majority    | 26. destroying  |                 |
| 22. activity    | 27. permanent   |                 |

**VI- Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                 |                                |                  |                        |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 31. left        | 41. had emigrated              | 51. left         | 61. had worked         |
| 32. left        | 42. (had) died/were dying      | 52. was          | 62. had driven         |
| 33. emigrated   | 43. (had) erupted/was erupting | 53. was provided | 63. had looked         |
| 34. started     | 44. had never flown            | 54. returned     | 64. found              |
| 35. were taken  | 45. could not (couldn't)       | 55. had          | 65. had been destroyed |
| 36. caused      | 46. had failed                 | 56. will have    | 66. were               |
| 37. was funded  | 47. had not seen               | 57. was offered  | 67. had adapted        |
| 38. had left    | 48. had worked                 | 58. had felt     |                        |
| 39. had adapted | 49. had switched               | 59. had dreamt   |                        |
| 40. emigrated   | 50. was                        | 60. had lived    |                        |

**VII- Translation:**

- ١- كان هؤلاء العمال قادرين على إيجاد حياة أفضل و المساعدة في تطوير المنطقة.
- ٢- إن مكاسي (إيراداتي) الأسبوعية الآن ضعف ما كانت عليه (في) السنة الماضية.
- ٣- بعض النشاطات البشرية تدمر العالم الطبيعي / عالم الطبيعة.

1. Unemployment is falling as / because more people find permanent work.
2. The majority of the world's migrants move to find a better life.
3. Many animals migrate at the same time every year.
4. Animals make the same journeys as their mothers and fathers (parents) did.
5. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young.
6. My mother was worried about the plane journey because she is always scared of flying.
7. Storms caused the destruction of most of the agricultural crops last year.

- I -
1. - Because the modern world uses so much paper.  
or: - To take care of the environment.
  2. When (old) trees are cut down.
  3. The parts of trees that can't be used in other industries such as building and furniture making.
  4. (Paper can be made from) cloth, cotton fibers, grass, sugar cane or/and wood pulp.
  5. wood pulp
  6. fiber
  7. cloth
  8. contain(s)
  9. sustainable
  10. There is an increasing awareness in Syria of the need to recycle both paper and other materials.
  11. Wood pulp is the most common material used to make new paper.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |               |        |         |        |
|---------------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. 1. the     | 2. and | 3. been | 4. of  |
| B. 1. on/upon | 2. be  | 3. we   | 4. as  |
| C. 1. ago     | 2. be  | 3. as   | 4. the |

**III - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ①  | ②                                      |
| 1. Is it necessary to recycle (any) waste materials? | 1. When did the newspaper come?        |
| 2. What (materials) can we recycle?                  | 2. Who brought it?                     |
| 3. What is one of the advantages of recycling?       | 3. What does it say?                   |
| 4. (Any correct answer is acceptable)                | 4. (Any correct answer is acceptable.) |

**IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :**

1. - I wish I could swim.
2. - I wish I could sleep at night. / - I wish I wouldn't/weren't so tired.
3. - I wish the weather wasn't/weren't so hot (at the moment).  
- I wish it was/were cooler/cold.
4. - I wish they/people would drive more slowly.  
- I wish people didn't/wouldn't drive so fast in the city center.
5. - I wish the streets were not (so) dirty.  
- I wish the streets were cleaner).
6. - I wish he would stop smoking.  
- I wish he wouldn't / didn't smoke (so much).
7. - I wish people would take the problem more seriously.  
- I wish people took the problem more seriously.
8. - I wish we could recycle plastic (more) easily.
9. - I wish I was/were in charge of our company.
10. - I wish they didn't/wouldn't make so much noise.  
- I wish they would stop making so much noise.
11. - I wish you didn't/wouldn't waste so much paper.  
- I wish you would stop waiting (so much) paper.
12. - I wish my brother wouldn't/didn't spend so many hours talking on the phone.  
- I wish my brother would stop spending so many hours talking on the phone.
13. - I wish I wasn't/weren't so shy about talking in public.
14. - I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.  
- I wish you wouldn't/didn't eat so quickly.
15. - I wish you ate slowly.  
- I wish I wasn't/weren't such a slow reader/a very slow reader.
16. - I wish we spent much more time together.  
- I wish we could spend much more time together.

18. I wish the city center wasn't / weren't so busy this morning.  
 19. I wish he could find his keys  
 I wish he hadn't lost his keys  
 I wish he didn't lose his keys  
 20. I wish I was/were older / old enough to go to university  
 21. I wish I was/ were good/better at maths.  
 22. I wish Sami didn't / wouldn't speak so quickly  
 I wish Sami spoke (more) slowly  
 23. I wish I could speak French  
 24. I wish you didn't always lose things  
 I wish you weren't losing things  
 I wish you wouldn't lose things  
 25. I wish we didn't have to start work very / so early tomorrow morning.  
 26. I wish going to the theater wasn't / weren't expensive  
 27. When he accused me of being wasteful, I saw red.  
 28. They gave the green light to the building of a new incinerator.  
 29. I heard this morning, out of the blue, that I had won a writing competition.

**Y. Complete the following sentences using clauses. (suggested answers)**

1. .... I could speak Spanish. 4. .... I can't sleep.  
 2. .... I saw red. 5. .... are ready to help you.  
 3. .... I can see you 6. .... you have to eat healthy food.

**VI. Choose the correct words in brackets:**

- |          |             |           |           |          |
|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. at    | 6. red      | 11. to    | 16. black | 21. with |
| 2. red   | 7. blue     | 12. with  | 17. red   |          |
| 3. black | 8. with     | 13. with  | 18. to    |          |
| 4. green | 9. on       | 14. blue  | 19. with  |          |
| 5. black | 10. against | 15. green | 20. on    |          |

**VII. Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                    |             |                      |                   |             |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. causes          | 3. got      | 5. would drive/drove | 7. had worn       | 9. was made |
| 2. have been built | 4. was/were | 6. could             | 8. have just come | 10. gets    |

**VIII. Translation:**

- 1 - قبل انصر اليه بعد يومين بولك حبيبه لطور اللانك  
 2 - الرطوب من اصوات المرحبه على المطارات المحتره في المراسيم. وفي سوسند اسكون هناك دائما طلب على الورق  
 3 - ان ابقه اتموه الصبح الورق من اقل حبرا على اليه من مفاد نظره في مواقع مكبات البلاستيك  
 4 - سعت على الصبح. يمكن طباقي وهو موفيق) اني بولت بسعاده انكبه

1. If you want to improve your health, you should cut down on the amount of sugar and fat you take.  
 2. I got angry/was red when he accused me of being wasteful.  
 3. Scientists have had some sap with a new way of reprocessing plastic  
 4. Scientists have had some sap with a new way of reprocessing plastic  
 4. Scientists have had some sap with a new way of reprocessing plastic

- I -
1. Because everybody recycled all their rubbish.
  2. They felt angry. - They were angry.
  3. They realised that the cause of the problem might be the landfill site on the edge of the town.
  4. The fumes from the unburied rubbish had poisoned Greenchester.
  5. several 6. advisors 7. fumes 8. furious
  9. In Greenchester the sky used to be blue.
  10. The people found out that the council had buried it/their rubbish in the landfill site.

II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:

- |               |              |            |          |          |
|---------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------|
| A. 1. was     | 2. and       | 3. because | 4. to    | 5. the   |
| B. 1. was     | 2. from / of | 3. had     | 4. it    | 5. and   |
| C. 1. because | 2. are       | 3. by      | 4. but   | 5. it    |
| D. 1. at      | 2. at        | 3. the     | 4. but   | 5. can't |
| E. 1. for     | 2. and       | 3. have    | 4. but   | 5. is    |
| F. 1. of      | 2. though    | 3. they    | 4. can   | 5. a     |
| G. 1. in      | 2. since     | 3. She     | 4. there | 5. had   |
| H. 1. she     | 2. from      | 3. but     | 4. has   | 5. that  |
| I. 1. when    | 2. for       | 3. was     | 4. into  | 5. my    |
| J. 1. have    | 2. out       | 3. a       | 4. been  | 5. and   |

III - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 - Where did your brother Hani travel (to)? | 1 - When did you migrate to Canada?          |
| - Who travelled to Australia?                | - Where did you migrate (ten years ago)?     |
| - What did your brother Hani do?             | - What did you do ten years ago?             |
| 2 - What is he studying/doing there?         | 2 - How old were you?                        |
| 3 - How long has he been there?              | - (At) what age were you (then)?             |
| - How many years has he been there?          | 3 - I felt sad/happy... (any logical answer) |
| 4. (Any logical answer is acceptable)        | 4 - Who/Whom did you always miss?            |

IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :

- 1 - I wish people in my village would smoke less.  
- I wish people in my village wouldn't smoke so much.
- 2 - I wish there weren't so many adverts on TV.  
- I wish they would collect rubbish in my city more often.
- 3 - I wish they would collect rubbish in my city more often.  
- I wish our city collected rubbish very/more often.
- 4 - I wish I was/were good/better at maths.  
- I wish I could sing very well.
- 5 - I wish I could read very quickly.  
- I wish I wasn't/weren't so tired this morning.
- 6 - I wish I could read very quickly.  
- I wish my friend would give me my CD back.
- 7 - I wish I wasn't/weren't so hot today.  
- I wish it was/were cooler/colder today.
- 8 - I wish my friend would give me my CD back.  
- I wish I could remember where I left the newspaper.
- 9 - I wish it wasn't/weren't so hot today.  
- I wish she would turn her music down/off.
- 10 - I wish I could remember where I left the newspaper.  
- I wish her music wasn't/weren't so loud.
- 11 - I wish she would turn her music down/off.  
- I wish her music wasn't/weren't so loud.

**Y- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. .... they asked the Mayor to resign.                    | 9. .... he left Syria.                           |
| 2. .... he was innocent.                                   | 10. .... I bumped into my friend Tareq.          |
| 3. .... infections spread through people.                  | 11. .... I met Tareq.                            |
| 4. .... they can keep up with the latest news.             | 12. .... they are very tired.                    |
| 5. .... I have sold the old one.                           | 13. .... they came up against a serious problem. |
| 6. .... she was very happy.                                | 14. .... I have been revising for the exam.      |
| 7. .... I want to go to bed soon.                          | 15. .... I will study at university.             |
| 8. .... I have worked/have been working hard for 10 hours. |  |

**VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

- |          |                |          |                     |             |
|----------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. where | 6. chaotic     | 11. of   | 16. migrants        | 21. of      |
| 2. which | 7. guilty      | 12. on   | 17. who             | 22. with    |
| 3. many  | 8. majority    | 13. with | 18. blue            | 23. against |
| 4. at    | 9. disastrous  | 14. with | 19. red             |             |
| 5. daily | 10. infections | 15. than | 20. black and white |             |

**VII - Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                          |                                 |                                   |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. rose                  | 8. have you been doing          | 15. got                           | 22. was walking                 |
| 2. has increased         | 9. haven't had                  | 16. have recently had             | 23. took/was taking             |
| 3. have arrived          | 10. recycled                    | 17. haven't slept                 | 24. bumped                      |
| 4. entered               | 11. had turned                  | 18. haven't slept                 | 25. haven't slept               |
| 5. have been trying      | 12. had died/were dying         | 19. have you spoken               | 26. haven't seen                |
| 6. have been sorting out | 13. arrived                     | 20. arrived                       | 27. will play/are going to play |
| 7. haven't seen          | 14. has worked/has been working | 21. have worked/have been working | 28. have moved                  |

**VIII - Translation:**

- ١- ان متبول جداً، لالك اجد من الصب جداً ان ابقى على اطلاع على الراكي آخر/حدث الاخبار.
- ٢- كان كل شيء يسيء على ما يرام/ كانت الامور تجري بخير حتى وانجوا مشكلاً غير موقوم.
- ٣- بيتون/ يسكنون قريباً جداً من المطار ويطنون من الصب جداً ان يحطوا الفلجج/ المرفطاء.
- ٤- مكسباتي الاسبوعية/ دخلني الاسبوعي الان ضعف ما كانت عليه (في) الامم الماضي.
- ١- It hasn't rained / No rain has fallen in our region/ area for a long time.
2. She has worked/has been working as a primary school teacher for twenty years.
3. I was walking near the park when suddenly I met my friend.
4. If you want to improve your health, you should cut down on/reduce the amount of sugar and fat (which) you take.
5. Our city is trying hard to reduce the amount of rubbish/waste (which) it buries in the ground.
6. I haven't seen you since this early morning. What have you been doing?
7. I wish people would take the problem more seriously.



**Text 1**

1. Desertification is the process in which productive land changes into desert.
2. The natural changes in the climate and the activities of human beings./ - Lack of rain and harsh climate.
3. Because the top layer of soil is destroyed.
4. They move to greener areas./ - A proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die.
5. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed.
6. The soil becomes poor and unproductive.
7. Deforestation is the cutting down of trees.
8. To make more agricultural land.
9. climate 10. soil 11. grazing 12. dust 13. survive 14. overcultivate 15. conditions 16. erodes
17. A sixth of the world's population is affected by desertification.
18. The land becomes unproductive if the soil is destroyed.
19. When we cut down trees, there is nothing to stop the wind from blowing.
20. Dust has had effects on the health of people.

**Text 2**

- 1- To make more land for farmers./ - To improve the economy of the country.
- 2- The destruction of trees leaves the land dry and dusty.
- 3- Because it takes in carbon dioxide and releases oxygen./ - Because of its size and location.
- 4- To feed chickens./ - For animal and human consumption.
- 5- To make land for their cattle.
- 6- It provides them with everything they need, from food and tools to medicines and shelter.
- 7- (It refers to) native populations.
8. region 9. vital 10. export 11. tools 12. illegal 13. devastating 14. improve
- 15 - The rainforest in South America covers five percent of the world's land surface.
- 16 - The rainforest of the Amazon region plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate.
- The rainforest of the Amazon region affects the world's climate.
17. Clearing the rainforests will be harmful to the global environment.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |                 |               |                |                |                    |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| A. 1. to        | 2. It         | 3. be          | 4. or          | 5. are             |
| B. 1. of        | 2. where      | 3. <u>has</u>  | 4. because     | 5. is              |
| C. 1. the       | 2. is         | 3. <u>from</u> | 4. a           | 5. <u>in</u>       |
| D. 1. is        | 2. <u>and</u> | 3. <u>in</u>   | 4. has         | 5. <u>which</u>    |
| E. 1. <u>is</u> | 2. and        | 3. the         | 4. <u>from</u> | 5. <u>who/that</u> |
| F. 1. an        | 2. because    | 3. It          | 4. and         | 5. been            |
| G. 1. which     | 2. be         | 3. are         | 4. <u>into</u> | 5. on              |

**III - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

1. How many (different) tribes live in South American rainforests?
  1. What is desertification?
  2. Where does it (usually) occur?
  3. Why do people move to 'greener' areas?
    - Where do people move in order to survive?
  4. It is the cutting down of trees (or any other correct answer).
2. Why/How does the Amazon rainforest play a vital part in controlling the world's climate?
  1. What is desertification?
  2. Where does it (usually) occur?
  3. Why do people move to 'greener' areas?
    - Where do people move in order to survive?
  4. It is the cutting down of trees (or any other correct answer).
3. It takes in carbon dioxide and releases oxygen.
  - By taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
4. They plant *soya* beans. (or any other relevant answer).

IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :

1. Farmers tend to overcultivate their land because there are growing numbers of people to feed.
2. The top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops.
3. Farmers tend to overcultivate their land, with the result that the soil becomes poor and unproductive.
4. Forests are cut down so that the rain washes away the soil.
5. Some people move to greener areas in order to survive.
6. Large areas of the forest have been cut down, with the result that the soil is now dry and dusty.
7. Loggers cut down trees in order to sell wood.
8. Fadwa didn't go to school because she was feeling ill.
9. I went to the post office so that I could buy stamps.
10. We need to protect some animals in order not to become extinct.
11. Forests are being cut down because we need more farming land.
12. People move away from desert areas in order to find food and water.
13. Farmers need more land so that they can grow more soya beans.
14. People write things in their diaries in order not to forget important things.

V - Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)

1. .... many people have emigrated to America.
2. .... there is no rain.
3. .... the land cannot be used for farming.
4. .... many houses were destroyed.
5. .... I had to rewrite it.
6. .... farmers can make more agricultural land.
7. .... the temperature is low.
8. .... it will not work properly.
9. .... she felt ill.
10. .... I wanted to buy some stamps.
11. .... he had to meet his brother there.
12. .... they don't forget important things.
13. .... they can grow soya beans.
14. .... it takes in carbon dioxide and releases oxygen.

VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:

- |                |               |                          |                     |                 |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. who         | 6. climate    | 11. calm                 | 16. in order to     | 21. overcharged |
| 2. in order to | 7. over       | 12. weather              | 17. because         | 22. undercooked |
| 3. so that     | 8. efficiency | 13. with the result that | 18. so that         |                 |
| 4. misbehaved  | 9. climate    | 14. in order to          | 19. in order not to |                 |
| 5. rebuilt     | 10. low       | 15. so that              | 20. because         |                 |

VII - Correct the verbs in brackets:

- |                |           |                                |                       |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. have turned | 4. occurs | 7. misheard                    | 10. didn't go         |
| 2. affects     | 5. are    | 8. did/had done                | 11. wrote/had written |
| 3. was covered | 6. shines | 9. will not work/ doesn't work | 12. has               |

VIII - Translation:

- 1- يوجد تقريبا لث حوانات و نباتات العالم في غابات الأمازون الاستوائية المطيرة
- 2- يستجج المزارعون لشدة الأبخار الجوية لقرروا متى يحمضون محاصيلهم
- 3- الظروف الصحاحه القاسية يمكن أن تلفن / تفضي على طقة البرية المبرية
- 4- الناس الذين لا يستطيعون الهروب من المناطق الصحراوية معرضون لحظر الموت من الجماعة
- 5- بسبب نقص عواقل زنبقة اللقلم الشري

ext 1  
1. It is a living  
2. They v

of people to food  
ing crops  
of reproductive

**Text 1**

1. It is a living plant museum.
2. They visit it - to see plants from all over the world (growing in this special environment).
  - to see / to know how dependent human beings are on plants.
  - to see a living plant museum..... to see the biomes.
  - because it is a very popular attraction.
3. - They are like giant greenhouses.
  - They are specially built domes, (where the humidity and temperature are carefully controlled).
4. It is to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment.
5. exotic                                    6. educate                                    7. popular                                    8. combines
9. Millions of / A lot of / Many people visit the Eden project every year.
- 10 - Giant greenhouses are like biomes.
  - Biomes are like giant greenhouses.

**Text 2**

1. (It is situated) on the bank of the Orontes River.
2. It was very hot.
3. The views were incredible.
4. It took two days.
5. arrived                                    6. bank                                    7. columns                                    8. camp
9. The stars were visible because the sky was very clear.
10. Ahmad and his friend stayed in / at a camp.

**Text 3**

1. -Because animals might damage or kill them.
  - Because plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them.
2. Because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are under constant attack from mammals, insects or birds.
3. They have sharp thorns.
4. They can inject / By injecting painful or irritating substances into their enemies (by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves).
5. It can be found in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant.
6. acacia trees                                    7. seeds                                    8. poison                                    9. thorns                                    10. attack
11. inject                                    12. trunks                                    13. protect                                    14. escape
15. Animals attack cactuses to get to the water from them / these plants.
16. Nettles protect themselves from their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves.
17. Some acacia trees in Africa are protected by ants.

**Text 4**

1. Swimming with the fish and taking photographs of them.
2. With their underwater camera.
3. To lay their eggs.
4. Because the day was too short, and there was so much more to see.
5. species                                    6. spotted                                    7. disturb                                    8. rare
6. They saw some really colourful fish.
7. Turtles are very rare in Latakia.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |                  |                 |              |         |                |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|----------------|
| A. 1. which      | 2. is           | 3. the       | 4. and  | 5. from        |
| B. 1. but        | 2. where        | 3. and       | 4. the  | 5. in          |
| C. 1. is         | 2. how          | 3. our / the | 4. from | 5. has         |
| D. 1. from       | 2. but          | 3. it        | 4. an   | 5. of          |
| E. 1. was        | 2. of           | 3. we        | 4. and  | 5. which/ that |
| F. 1. were       | 2. we           | 3. When      | 4. an   | 5. will        |
| G. 1. which/that | 2. can/will/may | 3. them      | 4. be   | 5. of          |
| H. 1. are        | 2. which        | 3. from      | 4. that | 5. they        |

III- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least 10 words for each question:

1. What did you visit (in the Eden project)?  
 -Where did you visit the biomes?  
 -What did you do?  
 2. What are the biomes like?  
 3. Why do you (usually) go there?  
 4. The biomes have domes instead of flat ceilings.
1. Why do plants need to protect themselves?  
 2. What can the hairs on a nettle's leaves hurt / do?  
 3. How do some plants protect themselves?  
 4. Because horse chestants trees are covered with a sticky substance.
1. When did you go to Lanzarote? - Where did you go last summer?  
 2. We swam in the sea.  
 3. What did you sport?  
 4. It was very hot.  
 (or any other correct answer)

IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :

- The polar ice must be melting because the world is getting warmer. The world must be getting warmer because the polar ice is melting.
- It might be your / my brother. He usually rings at this time.
- It must be the postman. He always comes at this time.
- There is an important match tonight. The roads might be very busy.
- She can't have forgotten to phone me/you.
- Salwa has worked very hard. She must have got good grades in her exams.
- Bats can't be birds - they don't have feathers.
- Someone waves to you from a car. It might be your friend's father's car. -It might be my friend's father's car. It looks like his car.
- It can't be my uncle's car.
- They might be building a new school.
- Faisal's car lights were on all night. He must have forgotten to switch them off.
- Ahmad is looking at the engine of his car. It must have broken down.
- Khaled has a very good English accent. He might have lived with an English family.
- He must be interested in education.
- Ali has just drunk two litres of water. He must have been very thirsty.

V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)

- ..... he graduates.
- ..... I come home.
- ..... it has exotic plants.
- ..... they want to learn about ancient civilizations.

VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:

- |          |         |            |              |             |                         |
|----------|---------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. which | 5. on   | 9. for     | 13. trees    | 17. in / on | 21. must have forgotten |
| 2. Mary  | 6. from | 10. with   | 14. under    | 18. of      | 22. on plants           |
| 3. on    | 7. of   | 11. which  | 15. on       | 19. might   | 23. under               |
| 4. in    | 8. of   | 12. bushes | 16. for/from | 20. can't   | 24. on plants           |

VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:

- opened
- have just got
- was
- arrived
- rings
- is ringing
- comes
- forgotten
- broken
- graduates
- went
- will show

VIII- Translation:

- ١- محمد بشر على الهاتف والجوالات من اجل طلبتهم.  
 ٢- زيارة مشروع ابدن لمتنك مدركا / ورضا لجمعية النبات.  
 ٣- يطر احد البعوض سريه. ٤- يد انه قد نطق.

1. It was just a short visit, but I will remember it forever.

- Apamea is an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River.
- The sky was very clear and we could see millions of stars.
- Tarek wants to be a teacher when he graduates. He must be interested in education.
- My brother has just drunk two liters of water. He must have been very thirsty.
- One of the purposes of the project is to show the importance of preserving the natural environment.
- A man doesn't plant a tree for himself, but he plants it for the coming generations / posterity.
- I am always interested in plants and trees, but I am not keen on insects.
- Faisal's car lights were on all night. He must have forgotten to switch them off.
- Some plants protect themselves against animals so that they can't attack and eat them.
- Sarwa has got good grades / marks in the exam. She must have studied very hard.

Text 1

1. (The sand gazelle lives) across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa
2. In the summer months, sand gazelles live in small family groups of around ten individuals. During the winter, they congregate in larger herds.
3. - (Sand gazelles are suited to the desert environment) with their white heads and sand-coloured bodies  
- Their white heads and sand-coloured bodies allow them to blend into the desert, camouflaging them from predators.  
- They are excellent jumpers and they use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators
4. (It is) the shoots, roots, leaves and stems of desert plants.
5. (It drinks) 3 litres of water per day.
6. (The sand gazelle / It is in danger of extinction, mainly) due to / because of habitat loss and hunting.
7. extinction. 8. pits. 9. habitat. 10. shallow.
11. predator. 12. evade. 13. congregate.
14. - Sand gazelles are (very) quick and their top speed is 100 km per hour.  
- Sand gazelles are (very) quick and have been known to reach speeds of (almost) 100 km per hour.
15. During the winter, sand gazelles congregate in large(r) herds.
16. - Recently, people in Syria have become (more) aware of the importance of saving wild animals.  
- In Syria, there is an increasing awareness about the importance of saving wild animals.
17. Sand gazelles dig shallow pits and lie / to lie on the cooler soil.

Text 2

1. An animal habitat is the place where an animal lives.
2. Lizards live in hot climates.
3. They can live in different habitats : in cool places and in warm places.
4. All penguins live in the southern hemisphere.
5. They are marsupials : they carry their young in a pouch.
6. - Jerboas live in (extremely) dry climates. - They live in hot / desert climates.
7. They have very short front legs and long back legs which enable them to hop quickly and escape predators.
8. - They can't move very fast on the ground.  
- They live in remote and mountainous forest regions and have adapted to life in trees, so they can't move very fast on the ground.
9. plains. 10. hemisphere. 11. remote. 12. habitat.
13. adapt. 14. icebergs. 15. pouch. 16. terrain.
17. Most animals live in one or two different habitats.
18. Whales can live in the sea. / Whales can't live in fresh water.
19. Lizards would die if they were moved to the Arctic.
20. Jerboas have very short front legs and long back legs.

Text 3

1. - (People visit zoos) to see animals that they can't see in their own country.  
- (People visit zoos) to observe unusual animals up close and learn about their behaviour.
2. Many people, including environmentalists (believe that zoos help to protect animals which are endangered).
3. Because people who visit zoos can observe unusual animals up close and learn about their behaviour
4. - It is unnatural for wild animals to be kept in captivity.  
- Zoos may be located in places where the climate is different from the climate of the animal's country of origin.
5. consider. 6. observe. 7. located. 8. country of origin.
9. objection. 10. keep in captivity. 11. in favour of.
12. Rare animals are bred to increase their number.
13. In China, after breeding the giant pandas in zoos, they are / can be set free (to live) in the wild again.
14. One of the arguments that supports zoos is that they protect rare animals / help to protect animals which are endangered.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |           |          |               |          |               |               |
|-----------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>A.</b> | 1. in    | 2. they       | 3. are   | 4. and        | 5. the        |
| <b>B.</b> | 1. are   | 2. they       | 3. to    | 4. and        | 5. the        |
| <b>C.</b> | 1. to    | 2. have       | 3. them  | 4. but        | 5. is         |
| <b>D.</b> | 1. on    | 2. where      | 3. or    | 4. <u>are</u> | 5. if         |
| <b>E.</b> | 1. to    | 2. have       | 3. and   | 4. them       | 5. which      |
| <b>F.</b> | 1. which | 2. are        | 3. for   | 4. has        | 5. and        |
| <b>G.</b> | 1. are   | 2. from       | 3. have  | 4. the        | 5. their      |
| <b>H.</b> | 1. is    | 2. They/      | 3. where | 4. be         | 5. from       |
| <b>I.</b> | 1. over  | 2. which/that | 3. been  | 4. they       | 5. <u>and</u> |

**III - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

- 1**
- Where do sand gazelles live?
  - How fast do they run?  
- How many kilometers per hour do they run?
  - How much does a sand gazelle weigh?  
- How many kilograms does a sand gazelle weigh?
  - They eat desert plants. (or any other correct answer).
- 2**
- What do sand gazelles do / dig in the hottest season?  
- Why do sand gazelles dig shallow pits in the hottest season?
  - They are habitat loss and hunting.
  - Why do some countries breed them?
  - Has there been any success?  
- Have there been any successes?

**IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :**

- Their house was built by a local builder.
- Sand gazelles are protected from predators by camouflage.
- Speed and agility are used by sand gazelles to evade the attention of predators.
- If sand gazelles are being threatened by a predator, they can run away.
- Great efforts have been made in / by Syria to save the endangered species of animals.
- Birds' nests are often built at the top of trees.
- Many nests are made (by birds) from grass, twigs and feathers.
- In some countries, the nests of rare birds are protected by law.
- If the nests of rare birds are damaged by people, a large fine has to be paid.
- Throughout history, elephants have been hunted for their tasks.
- Elephants have been prevented from migrating to find food and water.
- The elephants' natural habitats have been turned into farmland or building land.
- The natural environment has been changed by elephants.
- Paths are made by elephants through the areas where they live.
- Kangaroos are hunted for their meat and fur.
- The natural habitats of some animals are being destroyed by human activities.
- Special protected wildlife areas have been created for tree kangaroos (by some organisations).
- People have been taught how rare animals to be protected.  
- People have been taught how rare animals to be protected.

**V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)**

1. .... they haven't eaten much food lately. 4. .... are endangered.
2. .... they can run away. 5. .... they increase in number./ .... they can be saved from extinction.
3. .... people can see animals that they cannot see in their own country.

**VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

1. from 2. which 3. where 4. many 5. Mammals 6. Reptiles 7. bird 8. Mammals 9. Reptiles

**VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:**

1. digs 4. are protected 7. are often built 10. are damaged 13. are found
2. lives 5. are threatened/ are being threatened 8. are made 11. have hunted
3. is 6. have been made 9. protected 12. have been hunted

**VIII- Translation:**

١. الغزلان الصحراوية في خطر / مهددة بخطر الاقراض بسبب فقدان الموطن / البيئة الطبيعية والصيد.
٢. تُحصى الغزلان الصحراوية من الحيوانات المهددة بواسطة الصيد.
٣. إذا مُدّت الغزلان الصحراوية، تستطيع أن تهرب.
٤. في السنوات الأخيرة / في عشرات السنين الأخيرة تُبذل جهود لإيجاد أنواع الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض في سورية.

1. People who hunt rare animals must be punished.
2. Mammals feed their young with milk.
3. I think that some parts of the desert were covered in / with plants and trees.
4. Many people and organizations are interested in the future of (the) endangered animals.
5. People visit a zoo to see unusual / unfamiliar animals.

I -

1. They keep the heat of the sun in and prevent our planet from freezing.
2. For the last 200 years.
3. -Because of the increase in the Earth's temprature.
4. -Because the Earth's temprature is rising.
5. They should introduce new laws to reduce greenhouse gas increases.
6. survive
7. enormous
8. atmosphere
9. The temprature of the Earth is increasing because people have been using large quantities of fossil fuels.
10. Trees and forests consume carbon dioxide.
11. Scientists want authorities to take immediate action.

II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:

- |               |         |           |               |            |
|---------------|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| A. 1. an      | 2. is   | 3. It     | 4. by         | 5. between |
| B. 1. for     | 2. was  | 3. an     | 4. is         | 5. and     |
| C. 1. by      | 2. are  | 3. the    | 4. These/They | 5. and     |
| D. 1. an      | 2. and  | 3. will   | 4. at         | 5. you     |
| E. 1. are     | 2. too  | 3. which  | 4. the        | 5. from    |
| F. 1. been    | 2. When | 3. they   | 4. of         | 5. is      |
| G. 1. because | 2. into | 3. the    | 4. which/that | 5. be      |
| H. 1. the     | 2. has  | 3. before | 4. is         | 5. from    |

III - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. What/How would the climate of the Earth be without greenhouse gases ? | 1. Where is Damascus located ?  |
| 2. What do greenhouse gases include ?                                    | 2. Who was it occupied by ?   |
| 3. -Because the polar ice is melting.<br>-Because of the global warming. | 3. Many tourists visit Damascus:<br>-because ..... } (any correct answer)<br>-to ..... }                |
| 4. We should .....(any correct answer)                                   | 4. A wide variety of goods is/are sold to tourists in the souks of Damascus.<br>(or any correct answer) |
- 
- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Where is Al Ain located ?         | 1. Why do zoos exist all over the world ?                          |
| 2. How is it linked to the capital ? | 2. What do (some) people believe about zoos ?                      |
| 3. It takes about 90 minutes.        | 3. They are usually put in cages.                                  |
| 4. It was opened in 1994.            | 4. -No, because..... } (any correct answer)<br>-Yes, because.... } |

IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :

1. The ground is wet here. There must have been a lake once.
2. Some parts of the desert might have been covered in plants and trees.
3. Bats can't be birds - they don't have feathers.
4. These people are very thin. They can't have eaten much food lately.
5. Many salad crops are produced by farmers in the area around the city of Al Ain.
6. Damascus was occupied by many peoples before becoming the Syrian capital.
7. Different items are sold in the souks of Damascus (by shopkeepers).



**V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)**

1. .... farmers want to grow food.
2. .... they may die of hunger.
3. .... they have lost their habitats.
4. .... the temperature of the Earth is rising.
5. .... an animal lives.
6. .... you will harm yourself.
7. .... you will arrive on time.
8. .... the polar ice is melting.
9. .... it is a threat to life on Earth.
10. .... you will pass the exam.
11. .... the soil is poor.
12. .... they produce carbon dioxide.

**VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

1. from	10. permanent	19. rewind	28. may be	37. reused
2. on	11. habitat	20. because	29. must have posted	38. of
3. of	12. survive	21. in order to	30. must be	39. in
4. for	13. soil	22. in order not to	31. habitat	40. on
5. in	14. climate	23. so that	32. climate	41. on
6. biggest	15. misread	24. in order to	33. soil	42. for
7. Many	16. overcharged	25. in order not to	34. temporary	
8. Originally	17. undercooked	26. because	35. protect	
9. protect	18. misuse	27. can't have phoned	36. overcharged	

**VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                  |                     |                    |                  |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. is located    | 6. opened           | 11. melts          | 16. been covered |
| 2. was occupied  | 7. was directed     | 12. will rise      | 17. have eaten   |
| 3. is / are sold | 8. are produced     | 13. are worried    | 18. lives        |
| 4. have built    | 9. have been living | 14. have not eaten | 19. takes        |
| 5. is located    | 10. have been using | 15. have been      | 20. are trying   |

**VIII- Translation:**

- 1- لقد حوّل الناس مواطن الحيوانات الطبيعية إلى أرض زراعية أو أرض للبناء.
- 2- لولا غازات الدفينة لما استطاع الناس العيش على الأرض.
- 3- يقطع الناس (أشجار) الغابات لكي يحصلوا على مزيد من الأرض لزراعة الغذاء.
- 4- يجب علينا أن نقلل / نخفّض (من) حرق الفحم والنفط كي لا نسبب المزيد من الاحتماس الحراري.
- 5- العلماء قلقون من الضرر المناخي لأنه يهدد / خطر على الحياة على الأرض.

1. Sea levels will rise when the polar ice / the ice at the (two) poles melts.
2. We must do something about climate change to protect our way of life.
3. Damascus is famous for its historical monuments / ruins, so thousands of tourists visit it every year.
4. People visit a zoo / zoos to see unusual / unfamiliar animals.
5. He must be very tired / exhausted. He has been working hard all day.

If	If clause	Main clause	Uses
0. Zero conditional If = إذا / إذا	present simple (V1)	present simple  imperative	- facts - habits - situations where one event always follows the other  - to give an order or advice
1. First conditional If = إذا / إذا	present simple (V1)	Will + infinitive (be going to / can / may / must / should + infinitive)	- possible future or present events
2. Second conditional لو / لو (الماضي) = لو	past simple (V2)	would + infinitive (could / might + infinitive)	- imagined, impossible or unlikely events in the future - impossible present situations
3. Third conditional لو / لو (الماضي) = لو	past perfect (had + V3)	would + have + V3	- unreal events in the past (to imagine things that didn't happen)

**Examples**

**Zero conditional:**

- If water boils, it changes into steam. (*fact*)
- If he visits me, he always brings me a present. (*habit*)
- If you eat less, you lose weight. (*always true*)
- If you see your father, tell him the truth. (*an order or advice*)

if = when

**First conditional:**

- If you study hard, you will pass the exam. (*possible future event*)
- If you smoke at school, you will be dismissed. (*warning*)
- If you beat your brother, I'll punish you. (*threat*)
- I'll help you if you like. (*an offer*)
- If you tell me the truth, I'll give you a present. (*promise*)

**Second conditional:**

- If I had much money now, I would buy a Mercedes. (*imaginary*)
- If the weather were nice today, we would go on a picnic. (*unlikely*)
- If I could change iron into gold, I'd be very rich. (*impossible*)
- If I were you, I would study harder. (*impossible present situation*) (*It implies advice*).

**Third conditional:**

- If he had studied hard last year, he would have passed. (*unreal in the past*) *It expresses regret.*

**N.B.** Second and third conditionals imply negative meaning.

**Text 1**

1. Because several people (have) asked him for advice about how to get on well with new workmates.
2. Listen and learn from colleagues. / Ask your colleagues questions if you aren't sure about something.
3. They dislike them.
4. I will be happier and more successful.
5. popular
6. excuses
7. tips
8. dislike
9. Most / Many people enjoy reading about how some people become successful.
10. The best way to be a good colleague is to work hard.

**Text 2**

1. People.
2. 16 hours.
3. They tend to need less sleep.
4. Our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up.
5. amount
6. teenagers
7. including
8. routine.
9. Babies need more sleep than teenagers. / Teenagers need less sleep than babies.
10. Our age affects the amount of sleep we need.

**Text 3**

1. You can't concentrate at school or at work; you find it difficult to get up in the morning; you are moody or irritable; and you may have memory problems.
2. Motorists who fall asleep at the wheel.
3. We feel alert and rested.
4. They feel refreshed.
5. alert
6. concentrate
7. irritable
8. shallow
9. recharge
10. moody
11. We have memory problems if we don't get enough sleep.
12. Shallow sleepers wake up feeling tired. / Deep sleepers wake up feeling refreshed.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- A. 1. been
- B. 1. is
- C. 1. When / As
- D. 1. am
- E. 1. at
- F. 1. when
- G. 1. be
- H. 1. with
- I. 1. who
- J. 1. an
- K. 1. the
- L. 1. which / that
- 2. there
- 3. that / which
- 3. and
- 3. and
- 3. for
- 2. an / one
- 2. is
- 2. to
- 2. be
- 2. for
- 2. who
- 2. we
- 2. is
- 4. and
- 4. the / our
- 4. to
- 4. will
- 4. be
- 4. to
- 4. and
- 4. or
- 4. to
- 3. are / feel
- 3. have
- 5. to
- 5. of
- 5. they
- 5. us
- 5. make
- 5. can
- 5. do
- 5. of
- 5. up
- 5. which
- 5. to
- 5. with / to

**III - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

1. -Who (m) are you going to visit in Homs?  
-Where are you going to visit your cousin?  
2. When do you have to be there?  
3. I am going to travel by car / by taxi / by bus ....  
4. How far is Homs from Damascus?  
5. It takes me about 2 hours / 3 hours ....  
6. I intend to come back next week. ....  
7. Will you bring me some / any sweets?
- e
1. Where is your school?
  2. How many students are there in your class?
  3. When did your school open?
  4. I like ..... most about my school.

**IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :**

1. He told me his parents had spent every day of their lives together.
2. He said to me (that) his parents had always had a good social life.
3. He told me his parents had kept in regular touch with their family, friends and neighbours.
4. He said he was not sure.
5. He told me his parents had been both involved in farming for most of their lives.
6. Mrs Chin said she had never done paid work. *لم تدره*
7. I asked their son what the secret of his life was. *السر السري*
8. I asked him if / whether he remembered his wedding day.
9. I asked him if he had enjoyed his long life.
10. I asked my grandparents how long they had been married.
11. I asked them if they enjoyed spending time with each other.
12. They said they didn't argue about anything.
13. They said they were taking their grandchildren on holiday.
14. She asked them when they had first met.
15. She asked them if they were enjoying married life.
16. The doctor told my mother she would have to learn to do without sugar.
17. Deema asked Ruba what she was doing at the weekend.
18. Ruba said she was going out with her parents.
19. Deema asked Ruba where she was going.
20. Ruba said she was going to visit her cousins in the next town.
21. Bashaar asked Rakan if he could take him to the airport the following day.
22. Rakan asked Bashaar what time he had to be there.
23. Bashaar said he had to be there at four o'clock in the afternoon.
24. Laila asked Fadia if she had enjoyed her holiday.
25. Fadia said it had been very relaxing.
26. Laila asked Fadia when she had got back.
27. Fadia said she had got back very late the previous night because their plane had been delayed.
28. Hani asked Amer if he had seen his briefcase.
29. Amer told Hani he hadn't seen his briefcase.
30. Amer asked Hani when he had last had his briefcase.
31. Hani said he had brought his briefcase home from work.
32. She asked me if I had got the time.
33. He said he had slept for ten hours the previous night.
34. Hani asked his mother if he could go out with his friends.
35. Walcead asked Omar if he wanted to go swimming with him.
36. Hiba said she was enjoying her new job.
37. He asked me if I was hungry.
38. He asked me what subject I taught.
39. He asked me if I worked in a college.
40. I asked him where he lived.

**V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)**

1. .... people have been living longer.
2. .... regular exercise is important for our health.
3. .... you will be punished.
4. .... I was good at maths or not.
5. .... long sleepers may need 9 hours.
6. .... they need less sleep.
7. .... you will get up refreshed.
8. .... you make a decision.
9. .... I would be punished.
10. .... I left home.
11. .... he could go out with his friends.
12. .... he had to do without sugar.

**VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

- |            |              |                 |                 |                |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. world's | 6. do        | 11. made / make | 4. up           | 9. do          |
| 2. simple  | 7. make      | 12. did         | 5. do away with | 10. do         |
| 3. close   | 8. make      | 1. what         | 6. make         | 11. do without |
| 4. single  | 9. make / do | 2. do           | 7. made / do    | 12. made up    |
| 5. doing   | 10. made     | 3. do without   | 8. doing        | 13. do up      |

**VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                      |                    |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. have been living  | 8. gets up         | 15. was            |
| 2. have been married | 9. started         | 16. had never done |
| 3. have spent        | 10. travelled      | 17. slept          |
| 4. works             | 11. arrives        | 18. made           |
| 5. died              | 12. sleeps         | 19. had enjoyed    |
| 6. were              | 13. had spent      | 20. was enjoying   |
| 7. used to           | 14. had always had | 21. had slept      |

**VIII- Translation:**

1. من السهم جدًا الحصول على نوم كافٍ لتتمكن من التركيز في المدرسة أو في العمل.
2. الناس المحرومون من النوم يجدون من الصعب القيام بالأنشطة.
3. هل تستطيع أن تفوض عن النوم الذي فاتك في الليل بالنوم بأوقات أخرى؟
4. الناس الذين لا يحصلون على نوم كافٍ قد يجدون من الصعب التركيز في المدرسة أو العمل.
5. أظهر العلماء أن الناس الذين يُفنون عقولهم بنشاط يميلون للشيخوخة / من شأنهم أن يعيشوا طويلاً.
1. Scientists frequently do experiments to test their ideas.
2. You will have to make a special effort if you want to pass your exam.
3. I have made my decision very carefully. I'll study hard for the exam.
4. I've made myself a promise. I am going to make a success of my new job.
5. Last night's storm did / caused a lot of damage to the buildings in our area.
6. The doctor advised the patient to do without sugar and fat altogether.
7. Adults and teenagers need less sleep than babies.
8. You have to think carefully before you make a decision.
9. Motorists / Drivers who fall asleep / who sleep at the wheel are responsible for traffic accidents.
10. Doctors advise with regular exercise and healthy food because they are very important to build a body.

### Text 1

1. It is suffering from poor public services and deserted farms.
2. It happens when large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find better-paid jobs in towns and cities.
3. To escape from / Because of / overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life.
4. It has: a Mediterranean climate, low winter temperatures and an annual rainfall level of 482mm.
5. - Because farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew.  
- To find better-paid jobs.
6. They become overcrowded.
7. - Poor public services and deserted farms.  
- It consists mainly of elderly people.
8. phenomenon    9. rural    10. annual    11. export
12. deserted    13. inhabitants/population    14. overcrowding    15. profitable
16. The population of Garrigues has decreased in the last two centuries.
17. Now Garrigues consists mainly of elderly people.
18. Depopulation leads to more people in cities and less in country areas.
19. As farming became less and less profitable, many farmers left for the cities.

### Text 2

1. The most important administrative buildings, government offices, embassies, and the key political buildings.
2. - Because it has been (continually) inhabited for thousands of years.  
- Because it has been continually inhabited.
3. They are (both) administrative centres and contain the key political buildings and institutions.
4. Brasilia is a new city, whereas Damascus is a very old city.
5. Because it is (so) new.
6. embassies.    7. institutions    8. international    9. commercial
10. regulate    11. specific    12. fraction.
13. Damascus is the oldest city in the world.
14. The commercial and administrative centre of Damascus is outside the walls of the old city.
15. A tiny fraction / A small number / of the Brazilian population live in Brasilia.
16. - Both Brasilia and Damascus are capital cities.

- Unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brasilia.
- Brasilia is different from Damascus because it is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil.

### II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:

- A. 1. from    2. been    3. and    4. are    5. which/that
- B. 1. for    2. is    3. that/which    4. been    5. the
- C. 1. and    2. is    3. have/get    4. than    5. for
- D. 1. has    2. in    3. which/that    4. and    5. becp
- E. 1. a    2. by    3. and    4. has    5. are
- F. 1. in    2. a    3. and    4. is    5. has

III- ❶

1. Where do large numbers of people move?
2. What is this phenomenon called?
3. Does it lead to overcrowding in cities?
4. We can improve life in the country areas.  
(or any other accepted answer)

1. Where would you prefer to live?

What would you prefer to do?

2. Why do you live in the city?

3. Are there any (some) problems in the city?

4. I have been in the city for .... years / since .....

IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :

1. City people live in apartments, whereas country people live in houses.
2. City people often don't know their neighbours, but country people have friendly neighbours.
3. -In comparison with village life, city life can be quite stressful.  
-In comparison with city life, village life is very quiet.
4. Farming is less profitable than it used to be.
5. City people have to drive slowly, whereas country people can drive quite fast.
6. City people shop in supermarkets, but country people shop in small shops.
7. City people buy vegetables from shops while country people often grow their own vegetables.
8. -Train journey are faster than car journeys.  
-Car journeys are slower than train journeys.
9. Mobile phones are more up-to-date than landline phones.
10. Landline phone are fixed in one place, whereas you can carry mobile phones around with you.
11. -Landline phones are large and heavy in comparison with mobile phones.  
-In comparison with landline phones, mobile phones are small and light.
12. Long conversations are more expensive on mobile phones than on landline phone.
13. Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, whereas Paris only has 2 million.
14. -In comparison with Seoul, Paris is quite small.  
-In comparison with Paris, Seoul is a very large city.

15. Brasilia is a very modern city and although Damascus is a very old city, there are modern areas with many new buildings.

16. Brasilia was designed by an architect in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, while Damascus has developed naturally over thousands of years.

17. Damascus is the largest city in Syria, but Brasilia is small.

18. -It is expensive to live in the city in comparison with living in the country.

-Living in the country is cheap in comparison with living in the city.

V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)

1. .... people can't make money out of them.
2. .... the country people began to move to the cities.
3. .... I bought many presents.
4. .... you will arrive earlier.
5. .... they would suffer from pollution.
6. .... city life is stressful.
7. .... it used to be.
8. .... it has few inhabitants.
9. .... it has also some disadvantages.
10. .... he jumped into the swimming pool.
11. .... he sees one of them.
12. .... we are inviting all our family and close friends.

## VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:

- |                        |                        |                |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. far and wide        | 9. nearest and dearest | 17. threaten   | 25. but                |
| 2. nearest and dearest | 10. far and wide       | 18. variety    | 26. Instead of         |
| 3. odds and ends       | 11. roar               | 19. peaceful   | 27. screams            |
| 4. pick and choose     | 12. dripping           | 20. reminder   | 28. In comparison with |
| 5. hustle and bustle   | 13. splash             | 21. excitement | 29. instead of         |
| 6. pick and choose     | 14. tick               | 22. to         | 30. but                |
| 7. odds and ends       | 15. residential        | 23. than       |                        |
| 8. hustle and bustle   | 16. natural            | 24. whereas    |                        |

## VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:

- |                      |               |   |
|----------------------|---------------|---|
| 1. has been reversed | 4. felt       | 7. screams                                    |
| 2. is suffering      | 5. jumped     | 8. are having / will have / are going to have |
| 3. bought            | 6. is located | 9. found                                      |

## VIII- Translation:

- ١ - يماكنت في إحارة اشترت كثيراً من الأشياء المتنوعة لأقدمها كهدايا.
- ٢ - أحب أن أفضي الوقت مع أقرب وأعز الناس إلي لذلك غالباً ما لدينا لقاءات عائلية.
- ٣ - دمشق مأهولة بالسكان / مسكونة باستمرار منذ آلاف السنين.
- ٤ - تحوي المدن العواصم على أبنية حكومية رئيسية مثل المجلس النيابي.
- ٥ - دمشق هي محور / مركز سورية الثقافي والاقتصادي.

1. People come from far and wide / from everywhere to Damascus to see the Umayyad Mosque.
2. I like to live in a small peaceful village near the sea.
3. People move to the countryside to escape from overcrowding and pollution.
4. Farming today is less profitable than it used to be.
5. Travelling by train is faster than travelling by car.
6. Damascus has developed naturally over thousands of years.
7. Damascus is a very old city, but there are in it modern areas with many new buildings.
8. Motorists who drive fast in residential areas threaten the safety of pedestrians.
9. The capital of a country is often the largest/greatest city with the largest population / and it contains the largest population.
10. In comparison with village life, city life can be / may be stressful.



**Text 1**

1. He was able to get married and start a family, buying his own villa outside Damascus.
2. Because he made (musical) instruments instead.
3. Across Syria and the Arab World.
4. He is a civil engineer.
5. bright.                      6. career.                      7. demand.                      8. earned (money).
9. Tareq's father was a civil servant and his mother was a (hardworking) housewife / his mother had once been a teacher.
10. Tareq is teaching Saleh how to make the oud.

**Text 2**

1. Because of Syria's crucial location at the crossroads of several ancient trading routes.
2. The fast pace of globalisation is threatening the skilled local artisans (who strive to preserve these wonderful traditions).
3. They give us information about the way ancient people lived and interacted.
4. Bronze Age.                      5. ornate.                      6. skilled.                      7. artisans.                      8. artefacts.
9. The Aleppo Craftsmen Union established a training centre to revive / prompt the industry of copper goods.
10. Nowadays, only a small handful of artisans practise copper craft.
11. The craft of making ornate copper goods has been threatened by the modern world.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |            |              |        |        |               |
|------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| A. 1. in   | 2. and       | 3. who | 4. His | 5. was        |
| B. 1. with | 2. and       | 3. his | 4. had | 5. him        |
| C. 1. was  | 2. up        | 3. he  | 4. and | 5. his        |
| D. 1. and  | 2. for / on  | 3. his | 4. is  | 5. the        |
| E. 1. of   | 2. and       | 3. it  | 4. has | 5. the        |
| F. 1. at   | 2. have      | 3. is  | 4. who | 5. these      |
| G. 1. is   | 2. been      | 3. to  | 4. the | 5. and        |
| H. 1. is   | 2. and / for | 3. a   | 4. to  | 5. will / can |

**III- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Why do you want to go to the dentist's?</p> <p>2. When did it start to ache you?</p> <p>3. Have you taken any medicine?</p> <p>4. I can have my tooth filled / taken out / treated.</p> | <p>2</p> <p>1. Where have you got your guitar from?</p> <p>2. - How long have you had it?<br/>- For how many years have you had / got it?</p> <p>3. - How much does it cost?<br/>- How many Syrian pounds does it cost?</p> <p>4. (Any correct answer is accepted.)</p> |
|---|---|

**IV- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)**

1. I had the car / it / repaired.
2. My mother / She didn't have her own dress / it / dyed.
3. She had the dress / it / made.
4. He is going to have his own photo taken.
5. My brother didn't have his own hair cut.
6. My neighbour didn't have his own house painted.

ملاحظة:  
في هذا التمرين يحور تحويل الأسماء  
إلى ضمائر أو تركها كما هي.

7. My father / he / has his car cleaned.
8. We had the trees in our garden cut down.
9. - I had to have my computer repaired  
- I had my computer repaired.
10. We had it built.
11. Brides have their own wedding dresses made.
12. People have their cars serviced.
13. - She had to have her glasses mended.  
- She had her glasses mended.
14. We had the photo taken.
15. We had our flat redecorated.
16. I had the trees planted in my garden.
17. I'm going to have my car serviced.
18. - I will have to have my own eyesight tested.  
- I will have my own eyesight tested.

**V - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

1. .... you break the law.
2. .... I told him the truth.
3. .... she couldn't.
4. .... I will have it repaired at the garage.
5. .... his tooth aches.
6. .... I had to have it repaired by computer experts.
7. .... you will have your eyesight tested.

**VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

- |                   |                          |           |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. blowing        | 6. blows his own trumpet | 11. bow   |
| 2. face           | 7. drummed into          | 12. hit   |
| 3. drummed        | 8. changed his tune      | 13. blow  |
| 4. changed        | 9. blow                  | 14. strum |
| 5. face the music | 10. pluck                | 15. hit   |

**VII - Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                    |                         |              |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. was born        | 6. tested               | 11. repaired |
| 2. has undergone   | 7. has been destroyed   | 12. had      |
| 3. has been        | 8. are being threatened | 13. serviced |
| 4. are now helping | 9. breaks               | 14. filled   |
| 5. taken           | 10. are always used     |              |

**VIII - Translation:**

- ١ - أصبحت آلات طاروق الموسيقى مشهورة ويوجد الآن طلب كبير عليك.
- ٢ - تهدد العولمة العمال الفنيين (الحرفيين) المهرة الذين يسعون للمحافظة على تقاليدنا الرابطة
- ٣ - تعطي / تقدم / التحف الفنية النحاسية معلومات للمؤرخين عن الطريقة التي كانت الشعوب تعيش فيها وتفاعل.
- ٤ - ليلى جيدة في / تجيد / التفاخر بنفسها، لذلك من المحتمل أنها ستحصل على ذلك العمل.
- ٥ - لا أستطيع أن أتحمّل الشخص من النوع المبرور والذي يتفاخر / يباهى / بنفسه طيلة الوقت

1. If you break the laws, you have to face the music.
2. Syria has undergone a period of modernisation in the last few years.
3. Syria is located at the crossroads of important trading routes.
4. Many organisations are now protecting and promoting / encouraging / the traditional crafts in Syria.
5. Syria has been an important trading centre for thousands of years.

**Text 1**

1. In the country / On a farm in the country.
2. 10 kilometres.
3. To go to university.
4. Because he doesn't drive.
5. challenging
6. obviously
7. crowds
8. parking
9. He prefers shopping in supermarkets because it is very quick / because it doesn't take time.
10. His life was exciting, challenging and very varied when he moved to the city.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |           |         |        |            |         |
|-----------|---------|--------|------------|---------|
| A. 1. my  | 2. from | 3. I   | 4. when    | 5. was  |
| B. 1. on  | 2. got  | 3. and | 4. can/may | 5. are  |
| C. 1. has | 2. but  | 3. me  | 4. so      | 5. used |

**III - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>①</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. - Who / What are you working for?<br/>- What agency / Which agency / are you working for?<br/>- What are you doing?<br/>- Where are you working?</li> <li>2. Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.</li> <li>3. When / What time / do you start work?</li> <li>4. - Why did you leave your village?<br/>- Where did you leave your village to work?</li> </ol> | <p>②</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. - Where were you born?<br/>- Were you born in the city or in the country?</li> <li>2. - How long have you lived there?<br/>- (For) How many years have you lived there?</li> <li>3. - What did you enjoy there?<br/>- What /which (kind of) life did you enjoy (there)?</li> <li>4. (Any correct answer is accepted)</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

**IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :**

1. I asked him why he had left his village.
2. He said he had left his village because he had wanted to work in the city.
3. I asked him if / whether it had been easy to find work.
4. He said it had been easy to find work.
5. I asked him what he was doing?
6. He said he was working for a large travel agency.
7. I asked him when he started and finished work.
8. He said he started work at seven in the morning, and finished at five in the evening.
9. I asked him what his name was.
10. He said his name was Samer.
11. I asked him where he lived.
12. He said he lived in the city centre.
13. I asked him where he had lived the previous year.
14. He said he had lived in the city centre the previous year.
15. I asked him if he had enjoyed living in the country.
16. He said he had enjoyed living there most of the time.
17. I asked him if he was married.
18. He said he wasn't married yet, but he was getting married the following month.
19. I asked him what his job was.
20. He said he was a lecturer.
21. I asked him if he worked in a college.
22. He said he worked in a university.
23. I asked him what subject he taught.
24. He said he taught economics.
25. Mobile phones are more up-to-date than landline phones.
26. Landline phones are fixed in one place, whereas you can carry mobile phones around with you.

- 27. - Landline phones are large and heavy in comparison with mobile phones (which are small and light).  
- In comparison with landline phones, mobile phones are small and light.
- 28. You can only talk to people on landline phones, but you can also send text messages with mobile phones.
- 29. Long conversations are more expensive on mobile phones than on landline phones.  
Long conversations are cheaper on landline phones than on mobile phones.
- 30. They had the whole flat cleaned.
- 31. They had the windows / them replaced.
- 32. They had the electric system checked.
- 33. They had the old chairs and tables taken away.
- 34. They had the new furniture delivered.
- 35. They had the ceilings repainted.
- 36. They had the air-conditioning serviced.
- 37. They had the living room redecorated.
- 38. No, he had it repaired.
- 39. No, he had it / his own tooth taken out.
- 40. No, they are going to have their own house built.
- 41. No, I had it put up.
- 42. No, I will have them cut down.
- 43. No, she had them taken.

V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)

- 1. .... I wanted to study at the university.
- 2. .... I try to enjoy myself.
- 3. .... my life in the city is very stressful.
- 4. .... I enjoy it.
- 5. .... small shops often overcharge prices.
- 6. .... many young people prefer the excitement of city life.
- 7. .... we will have to do it up.
- 8. .... they will do away with banks.
- 9. .... mobile phones can be carried around with you.
- 10. .... they are cheap on landline phones.
- 11. .... mobile phones are small and light.
- 12. .... you (will) have to pay a fine.
- 13. .... everyone likes him.

VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:

- 1. more
- 2. whereas
- 3. whereas
- 4. but
- 5. more
- 6. do without
- 7. doing up
- 8. do away with
- 9. make up
- 10. aunt
- 11. married
- 12. made
- 13. do
- 14. bang
- 15. strum/pluck
- 16. far
- 17. bustle/peace
- 18. choose
- 19. tune
- 20. music
- 21. blows
- 22. whereas
- 23. In comparison with
- 24. in comparison with
- 25. but
- 26. whereas
- 27. do it up
- 28. make up
- 29. do away with
- 30. made
- 31. splash
- 32. do
- 33. strumming
- 34. quiet
- 35. tune
- 36. wide
- 37. do without

VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:

- 1. had
- 2. are
- 3. went
- 4. doesn't affect
- 5. took
- 6. uses
- 7. blows
- 8. takes

VIII- Translation:

- ١ - قال الطبيب لوالدي: يجب ألا تستغي عن الملح تماماً (دُفَعَةٌ واحدة).
- ٢ - المكتبة الجديدة رائعة - يوجد فيها كثير جداً من الكتب لتختار منها (كما تشاء).
- ٣ - محمود متواضع جداً - هذا هو السبب بأنه أبداً لا يتباهى بنفسه.
- ٤ - الحياة في المدينة لها مساوئها، مثل الضجيج والمرور وحشود الناس.
- ٥ - من المكلف العيش في المدينة بالمقارنة مع الريف.

- 1. They (have) spent many weeks, doing up the old buildings in the city centre.
- 2. If my car's engine goes wrong / breaks down, I'll have to have it repaired at the garage.
- 3. I like the bustle / the noise of the city, but I sometimes prefer the quiet / peace / of the country
- 4. The old elderly people enjoy the quiet life in the country, whereas / while / many young people prefer living in the city
- 5. Are you happy with the decision you have made?
- 6. If you drive fast /quickly and the police stop you, you will face the music.
- 7. I have travelled far and wide, but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as I like my country.

27. - Landline phones are large and heavy in comparison with mobile phones (which are small and light).  
- In comparison with landline phones, mobile phones are small and light.
28. You can only talk to people on landline phones, but you can also send text messages with mobile phones.
29. Long conversations are more expensive on mobile phones than on landline phones.  
Long conversations are cheaper on landline phones than on mobile phones.
30. They had the whole flat cleaned.
31. They had the windows / them replaced.
32. They had the electric system checked.
33. They had the old chairs and tables taken away.
34. They had the new furniture delivered.
35. They had the ceilings repainted.
36. They had the air-conditioning serviced.
37. They had the living room redecorated.
38. No, he had it repaired.
39. No, he had it / his own tooth taken out.
40. No, they are going to have their own house built.
41. No, I had it put up.
42. No, I will have them cut down.
43. No, she had them taken.

V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)

1. .... I wanted to study at the university.
2. .... I try to enjoy myself.
3. .... my life in the city is very stressful.
4. .... I enjoy it.
5. .... small shops often overcharge prices.
6. .... many young people prefer the excitement of city life.
7. .... we will have to do it up.
8. .... they will do away with banks.
9. .... mobile phones can be carried around with you.
10. .... they are cheap on landline phones.
11. .... mobile phones are small and light.
12. .... you (will) have to pay a fine.
13. .... everyone likes him.

VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:

- |                 |                 |                        |                  |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. more         | 9. make up      | 17. bustle/peace       | 25. but          | 33. strumming  |
| 2. whereas      | 10. aunt        | 18. choose             | 26. whereas      | 34. quiet      |
| 3. whereas      | 11. married     | 19. tune               | 27. do it up     | 35. tune       |
| 4. but          | 12. made        | 20. music              | 28. make up      | 36. wide       |
| 5. more         | 13. do          | 21. blows              | 29. do away with | 37. do without |
| 6. do without   | 14. bang        | 22. whereas            | 30. made         |                |
| 7. doing up     | 15. strum/pluck | 23. In comparison with | 31. splash       |                |
| 8. do away with | 16. far         | 24. in comparison with | 32. do           |                |

VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:

- |        |                   |         |          |
|--------|-------------------|---------|----------|
| 1. had | 3. went           | 5. took | 7. blows |
| 2. are | 4. doesn't affect | 6. uses | 8. takes |

VIII- Translation:

- ١ - قال الطبيب لوالدي: يجب ألا تستغني عن الملح تماماً (دُفَعَةً واحدة).
- ٢ - المكتبة الجديدة رائعة - يوجد فيها كثير جداً من الكتب لتختار منها (كما تشاء).
- ٣ - محمود متواضع جداً - هذا هو السبب بأنه أبداً لا يتباهى بنفسه.
- ٤ - الحياة في المدينة لها مساوئها، مثل الضجيج والمرور وحشود الناس.
- ٥ - من المكلف العيش في المدينة بالمقارنة مع الريف.

1. They (have) spent many weeks, doing up the old buildings in the city centre.
2. If my car's engine goes wrong / breaks down, I'll have to have it repaired at the garage.
3. I like the bustle / the noise of the city, but I sometimes prefer the quiet / peace / of the country.
4. The old elderly people enjoy the quiet life in the country, whereas / while / many young people prefer living in the city.
5. Are you happy with the decision you have made?
6. If you drive fast /quickly and the police stop you, you will face the music.
7. I have travelled far and wide, but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as I like my country.

1

1. For over ten years (in the 1970s and 80s).
2. (He won) over 200 races.
3. (He comes) from France.
4. On account of his reputation for being extremely competitive and dedicating himself fully to each race.
5. Greg Lamond.
6. They include details of the difficulties he had encountered on the way.
7. Because he was one of the best cyclists the world has ever seen.
8. It shows that becoming the best in any field is a challenge that requires a lot of determination and dedication.
9. elite                      11. aspiring                      13. dedication                      15. dominated
10. eventual                      12. numerous                      14. retired                      16. rival
17. Bernard Hinault was always either first or second in every Tour de France.
18. Bernard Hinault, who is a very talented French sportsman, dominated the world of cycling.
19. Hinault came the second (to Greg Lamond) in the Tour de France in 1986.
20. Hinault was a professional cyclist.

2

1. 8.848 m.
2. Over 350.
3. (They had to overcome) extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously high altitude.
4. The extremely high altitude.
5. - They took a photograph.  
- By taking a photograph.
6. He was a modest man.
7. They received special medals and international recognition.
8. It has helped to build hospitals and schools and has improved communication and transport links to the area.
9. Sherpas                      11. frostbite                      13. expedition                      15. altitude
10. coronation                      12. team                      14. oxygen                      16. extreme                      17. constant
18. Hillary was the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest.
19. Sherpas, doctors, cooks and porters accompanied the climbers.
20. The climbers didn't attend the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.
21. Hillary set up a charity to help (people) to build hospitals and schools (and to improve communication and transport links to the area).

II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:

- |             |         |         |              |          |
|-------------|---------|---------|--------------|----------|
| A. 1. had   | 2. than | 3. his  | 4. and       | 5. in    |
| B. 1. was   | 2. from | 3. off  | 4. had       | 5. how   |
| C. 1. are   | 2. when | 3. and  | 4. into      | 5. their |
| D. 1. their | 2. is   | 3. and  | 4. on        | 5. but   |
| E. 1. it    | 2. and  | 3. at   | 4. can / may | 5. have  |
| F. 1. on    | 2. and  | 3. our  | 4. but       | 5. so    |
| G. 1. we    | 2. be   | 3. what | 4. to        | 5. will  |
| H. 1. when  | 2. was  | 3. than | 4. to        | 5. had   |
| I. 1. when  | 2. was  | 3. of   | 4. her       | 5. if    |

**III- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

①

1. How high is Mount Everest?
2. Why did Hillary and Norgay leave the camp?
3. - What could have caused serious medical problems?  
- What could the extremely high altitude have caused?
4. It is in Nepal / the Himalayas.

②

1. How long did Hinault's professional career last?
2. When did he win his first Tour de France?
3. - What was his nickname?  
- What was the "badger"?
4. - Because he (had) lost the race / Tour de France.  
- Because he didn't win the race.

**IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :**

1. He retired when he didn't win the race. He had lost to his greatest rival.
2. (sentence 1) . He had learnt many things during his career.
3. (sentence 1) . The company had seen great potential in the young rider.
4. (sentence 1) . They had climbed for many days.
5. (sentence 1) . They had reached the highest point on Earth.
6. (sentence 1) . He had been revising non-stop for a month.
7. (sentence 1) . He had broken his leg during a football match.
8. (sentence 1) . He had taken the test 3 times before.
9. (sentence 1) . They had made all the food themselves.
10. (sentence 1) . She had promised / had been promising to write since last year.

**V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)**

1. .... he had won many prizes.
2. .... the sun came out in the afternoon.
3. .... we came across a camp site.
4. .... she came round.
5. .... your name came up several times. / my mother came in.
6. .... the firemen arrived.
7. .... everyone was alive.
8. .... you would never get on.
9. .... they went to bed.
10. .... he had learnt how to ride a camel.
11. .... he felt fine.
12. .... we saw an accident.
13. .... they reached the summit of Mount Everest.
14. .... they reached the summit of Mount Everest.
15. .... he had been revising non-stop for a month.
16. .... he had broken his leg during a match.

**VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

- |           |               |            |                |
|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. out    | 6. down       | 11. over   | 16. a burning  |
| 2. across | 7. up         | 12. across | 17. a sleeping |
| 3. over   | 8. frightened | 13. asleep | 18. afraid     |
| 4. round  | 9. similar    | 14. alight | 19. similar    |
| 5. up     | 10. round     | 15. alive  |                |

**VII - Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                         |                         |                       |                |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. came out             | 8. was                  | 15. was               | 22. had made   |
| 2. came                 | 9. had been             | 16. had attempted     | 23. had broken |
| 3. came round           | 10. had probably learnt | 17. had been climbing | 24. had made   |
| 4. would come down      | 11. had lost            | 18. had befriended    | 25. had taken  |
| 5. talked / was talking | 12. had learnt          | 19. had experienced   | 26. had been   |
| 6. (had) started        | 13. had broken          | 20. had reached       | promising      |
| 7. escaped              | 14. (had) included      | 21. had been revising |                |

**VIII - Translation:**

- ١- بدأت المسابقة في ١٩٠٣ وتحدث غالباً كل سنة منذ ذلك الحين.
- ٢- تعرّض راكبو الدراجات الهوائية لخطر الاصطدامات والإصابات أثناء السباقات.
- ٣- بينما كنا نصعد الجبل سيراً صادفنا موقع مخيم صغير.
- ٤- أصيب بعض الناس بحروق خفيفة ولكن من حسن الحظ كان كل واحد على قيد الحياة.
- ٥- اشتهت الشرطة بجرمة لأنه كان هناك أربعة حرائق مشابهة في الشهر السابق.
- ٦- عندما كنت التحدث مع أخي البارحة، وُزِدَ (ذُكِرَ) اسمك مرات عديدة.
- ٧- قبل هيلاري، لم ينجح أحد بالوصول إلى قمة جبل إفرست.
- ٨- توفّرت فرصة عمل في مركز الأبحاث القطبي. ربما أتقدّم بطلب إليها.

1. I wish the price of petrol would come down next week.
2. In less than ten minutes, the whole building was alight / burning.
3. The whole family escaped (from) the fire, but the parents had to calm down their frightened children.
4. When my brother came round after his (surgical) operation, he felt fine.
5. The weather had been cloudy all the morning, but the sun came out in the afternoon.
6. These two children must be twins, because they look very similar / alike.
7. When they reached / made it to the top of the mountain, they raised the flag of their country.
8. Omar passed all his exams. He had been revising non-stop for a month.



1. Because their homes were in an area that would be flooded.
2. Many important cultural and archaeological sites have had to be destroyed and millions of people have had their lives disrupted because they have been forced to leave their homes.
3. Ships could continue to use the river below and above the lock.
4. (They) refers to (millions of people).
5. forcibly                      6. disrupt                      7. reservoir                      8. divert                      9. construction
10. The hydroelectric dam produces electricity by water power.
11. - The Yangtze is the third longest river in the world.  
- The Yangtze is the longest river in China.
12. - They caused much harm to historical sites when they built the dam.  
- Many historical sites were destroyed when they built the dam.

1. It involves logging on to the Internet, finding the correct website, typing in your travel requirements and personal details and paying by credit card.
2. They can print a receipt which may also be the "ticket" (which they show at the airport or railway station).
3. The French and British governments.
4. - Because the money is taken automatically from each driver's bank account.  
- Because "Telepass" is used.
5. tunnel                      6. public                      7. kiosks                      8. passengers                      9. involves
10. The project of linking Britain with Europe was complex and costly / and cost much money.
11. By Telepass, drivers pay automatically from their bank accounts.

1. Because there had been serious accidents in other tunnels.
2. They make / To make car journeys shorter and faster.
3. Because the view never changes.                      - there is nothing to keep them awake.
4. Planners.
5. 20 minutes.
6. - The Tunnel is built in four sections with halls between them.  
- The Tunnel is divided into four sections with halls between them.
7. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting, similar to a sunrise.
8. Drivers will feel refreshed as they drive through the halls.
9. monotonous                      12. staff                      15. freight traffic
10. purposes                      13. view                      16. reduced
11. ventilation                      14. keep awake                      17. incredible
18. In the past, long tunnels were considered incredible engineering achievements / projects.
19. Psychologists made a study to discover how to make journeys in tunnels less monotonous.
20. Drivers can turn round in the halls and return the way they came if there is an accident in the tunnel.

1. A number of serious accidents and fires.
2. To allow vehicles to turn round and go back the way they came.
3. It will make the journey less monotonous for drivers and help to prevent them from falling asleep.
4. Heavy lorries should be escorted by special safety vehicles.
5. reduce                      6. separate                      7. eliminate                      8. impact
9. There should be separate tunnels for pedestrians in case people need to walk to safety.
10. We should regulate the flow of traffic through tunnels to improve overall safety.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |    |                 |        |            |                 |            |
|----|-----------------|--------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| A. | 1. which / that | 2. at  | 3. or      | 4. is           | 5. for     |
| B. | 1. with         | 2. the | 3. and     | 4. which        | 5. by      |
| C. | 1. are          | 2. at  | 3. through | 4. was          | 5. which   |
| D. | 1. on           | 2. had | 3. at      | 4. a            | 5. and     |
| E. | 1. and          | 2. the | 3. were    | 4. which        | 5. between |
| F. | 1. be           | 2. in  | 3. have    | 4. which / that | 5. the     |
| G. | 1. are          | 2. an  | 3. or      | 4. which / that | 5. in      |

**III- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

1

- When was the Mont Blanc Tunnel opened?
- How long is the Laerdal Tunnel?
- It is in Norway.
- What causes road accidents in long tunnels?  
- Where do tiredness and claustrophobia cause road accidents?

2

- Why are dams (usually) built?
- How do they work?
- What is the purpose of the lock?
- To produce electricity by using water power.

**IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :**

- Large areas of land had to be flooded by the water of the river.
- Work on the dam could not be started until the Yangtze had been diverted.
- The locks were built in the dam so that the river could be used by ships.
- Many of the historical sites could not be saved when the dam was built.
- New homes and compensation must be given to people who had to leave their homes.
- The fire had been put out by fire fighters before it spread.
- When tunnels are built, more attention should be paid to safety.
- The designers decided that the tunnel would be divided into four sections.
- The halls were made wider than the rest of the tunnel.
- The Mont Blanc Tunnel was completed in 1965.
- The tunnel was being used by over a million people in 1997.
- The tunnel was designed (by the engineers) to carry 450.000 vehicles a year.
- Smoke was seen coming out of the engine by the driver.
- Much attention should be paid to safety.
- The tunnel was being planned by skilled engineers.
- Large halls could be constructed between the sections of the tunnel.
- The tunnel could be ventilated.

**V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)**

- ..... I used to go to bed early.
- ..... they watched TV.
- ..... the firemen arrived.
- ..... they built the dam.
- ..... ships could use the river.
- ..... the view never changes.
- ..... drivers can turn round and come back.
- ..... he had seen smoke coming out of the engine.
- ..... he could find his lost watch.
- ..... many cities will be flooded / will be covered with water.

### VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:

- |                |                  |            |                 |                    |
|----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. operational | 7. construction/ | 10. had to | 16. operational | 22. destruction    |
| 2. building    | 8. destruction/  | 11. could  | 17. finishing   | 23. buildings      |
| 3. whole       | 9. historic      | 12. could  | 18. building    | 24. archaeologists |
| 4. sites       | 10. completion   | 13. could  | 19. sites       | 25. construction   |
| 5. finished    | 11. builders/    | 14. must   | 20. extend      | 26. building       |
| 6. inception   | 12. inefficiency | 15. whole  | 21. historical  |                    |

### VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:

- |                 |                          |                |                   |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. was changed  | 4. (had) finished        | 7. has been    | 10. had been seen |
| 2. is completed | 5. has raised            | 8. completed   | 11. was put out   |
| 3. was          | 6. built / were building | 9. were killed |                   |

### VIII- Translation:

- ١ - من غير المتوقع أن يكون نظام الحواسيب الجديد لدى الحكومة جاهزاً تماماً للاستعمال حتى نهاية السنة.  
٢ - يجب على سائقي السيارات دفع رسوم المرور ليقودوا سياراتهم على الطرق السريعة في إيطاليا.  
٣ - قُتل تسعة وثلاثون شخصاً أثناء / في حريق النفق عندما اشتعلت شاحنة.

1. Tomorrow, I am planning to spend the whole day on the beach.
2. Tourists visit many important historical sites in Syria.
3. By the time / After they had finished / done their homework, it was time for bed.
4. The construction of the dam involved / needed the destruction of historic / historical buildings.
5. Large areas of land had to be flooded when they were building the dam.
6. The driver stopped after smoke had been seen coming out of the lorry's engine.
7. It may be impossible to eliminate traffic accidents altogether / completely.

English for  
Rewrite the following  
My seven-year-old  
Syrta

1. Magnus Carlsen comes from Norway. Tulsii comes from India.
2. He has a mathematical talent.
3. To practise chess / the game.
4. It was chess.
5. (He was born) in Salzburg, Austria.
6. When he became an adult.
7. To earn a living.
8. tournament                      10. ranked                      12. prodigy                      14. outstanding
9. toured                              11. talent                              13. title                              15. appeal
16. Magnas was given the title of Grandmaster at the age of thirteen.
17. - Tulsii gained BSc before MSc.  
- Tulsii gained MSc after BSc.
18. When Mozart became an adult, his appeal to audiences decreased.

1. Musa al-Khawarizmi.
2. He explained fractions and other complex ideas in a modern way.
3. The decimal system is based on the number ten, whereas the sexagecimal system is based on the number sixty.
4. It dealt (mainly) with geometric and algebraic solutions to equations.
5. differentiate                      6. comprehensible                      7. solution                      8. concise                      9. authority
10. Omar Khayyam was not only a poet and philosopher but also an astronomer and mathematician.
11. Musa al-Khawarizmi wanted people to use Hindu numerals.
12. European mathematicians found out about zero from Arab mathematicians.
13. Arabic numerals included zero for the first time.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |                    |            |               |         |              |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------------|
| A. 1. his          | 2. when    | 3. an         | 4. and  | 5. at        |
| B. 1. who          | 2. are     | 3. in         | 4. when | 5. at        |
| C. 1. are          | 2. on      | 3. the        | 4. but  | 5. was       |
| D. 1. for          | 2. when    | 3. he         | 4. and  | 5. his / the |
| E. 1. which / that | 2. of      | 3. much / his | 4. and  | 5. it        |
| F. 1. and          | 2. who     | 3. is         | 4. a    | 5. of        |
| G. 1. from         | 2. was     | 3. an         | 4. and  | 5. which     |
| H. 1. who          | 2. was     | 3. he         | 4. and  | 5. the       |
| I. 1. He           | 2. has     | 3. was        | 4. when | 5. for       |
| J. 1. was          | 2. until   | 3. at         | 4. has  | 5. and       |
| K. 1. at           | 2. and     | 3. an         | 4. been | 5. him       |
| L. 1. an           | 2. because | 3. were       | 4. had  | 5. from      |

- III- 1
1. Where and when was Mozart born?
  2. - He was a musician / a musical composer.  
- He wrote music.
  3. - When did he begin to write music?  
- How old was he when he began writing music?
  4. Why did he have to work hard?
- 2
1. - What does your brother do?  
- Is your brother a footballer or a basketball player?
  2. - How old / At what age / When did he play his first match?
  3. Did he score any / two goals at that match?
  4. (any correct answer)

**IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :**

1. My seven-year-old brother played football for a local club, becoming the youngest professional player in Syria.
2. A boy joined the men's team, scoring three goals in his first match.
3. He was the highest paid player in the team, earning as much as six players would earn.
4. A newspaper began printing stories, accusing Amar of spending too much money on high living.
5. He denied the accusations of the newspaper, explaining he spent his money on his family.
6. He continued to play for his team, trusting in the support of his family and refusing to let the newspaper stories bother him.
7. He is a student at university, doing high-level research.
8. As a child prodigy, Mozart toured Europe, playing his own compositions on the violin.
9. I left the office at midday, planning to meet my friend Mazen.
10. I arrived at our usual meeting place and waited, expecting Mazen to arrive at any minute.
11. I began to worry, thinking that Mazen might have been involved in an accident.
12. A young British man broke the record for the most books balanced on the head, using skills he had developed as a builder.
13. He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books, weighing 98 kg.
14. An Indian man broke the world record for motionlessness, standing still for 20 hours.

**V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)**

1. .... he failed / passed the exam. .... He won the first prize.
2. .... he retired.
3. .... he didn't answer. / it was useless.
4. .... he won the gold medal.
5. .... some people were injured.
6. .... has an outstanding talent or skill (at a very early age)
7. .... he became an adult.
8. .... he was very tired.
9. .... he usually sits with his family (and watch TV).
10. .... he hadn't had any food for 12 hours.

**VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

- |                 |               |                  |                |          |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. able         | 7. popularity | 13. in / of      | 19. able       | 25. from |
| 2. amazement    | 8. skilful    | 14. where        | 20. skilful    | 26. at   |
| 3. appealing    | 9. at         | 15. talented     | 21. amazing    | 27. on   |
| 4. astonishment | 10. in / in   | 16. mathematical | 22. popularity |          |
| 5. mathematics  | 11. at        | 17. musical      | 23. at         |          |
| 6. music        | 12. on        | 18. astonished   | 24. in         |          |

**VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                |                   |              |                 |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. was noticed | 5. had to         | 9. was       | 13. are         |
| 2. was awarded | 6. has never been | 10. led      | 14. lived       |
| 3. was born    | 7. has increased  | 11. wrote    | 15. had not had |
| 4. playing     | 8. are            | 12. is based |                 |

## VIII- Translation:

- ١- كان موزارت بالتأكيد أكثر مؤلف موسيقي / ملحن موهبة في زمنه / عصره.
- ٢- كطفل معجزة، زار / طاف موزارت أوروبا عازفاً الحانه / مؤلفاته الخاصة على الكمان.
- ٣- استمر يعب لصالح فريقه ورفض أن يسمح لقصاص الجوالد أن ترجمه.
- ٤- أنواع محددة من الناس فقط لديها أدمغة رياضية / بارعة في الرياضيات.

1. The more you practise, the more skilful you (will) become.
2. Sport has increased greatly in popularity in recent years.
3. After waiting / After I (had) waited for an hour, I decided to go back to (my) work.
4. The whole family was astonished when their son won the first prize.
5. Arithmetic and Algebra are two branches of mathematics.
6. My brother is very talented. He is a genius in mathematics. / He is a mathematical genius.
7. Child prodigies are children who demonstrate / show talents at a very early / young age.
8. Mathematical geniuses can / are able to / do complicated calculations in their heads in / during / a few seconds.
9. He received coaching from one of the greatest chess players in his country.
10. He began / started playing / to play (the) violin at the age of five.

**I**

1. Nobody had climbed Mount Everest before 1953.
2. Brain damage.
3. Because they climbed Everest without oxygen.
4. They used their natural ability.
5. summit
6. normal
7. foolish
8. exhausted
9. - Hillary and Tenzing succeeded in reaching the summit of Everest with bottles of oxygen.  
- Messner and Hobbler succeeded in reaching the summit of Everest without (bottles of) oxygen.
10. Messner and Hobbler climbed Everest after two failures / at the third time.

**II - Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the gaps:**

- |             |          |         |          |          |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| A. 1. which | 2. was   | 3. from | 4. been  | 5. about |
| B. 1. which | 2. in    | 3. be   | 4. an    | 5. from  |
| C. 1. which | 2. to    | 3. the  | 4. and   | 5. been  |
| D. 1. He    | 2. to    | 3. had  | 4. is    | 5. a     |
| E. 1. was   | 2. he    | 3. the  | 4. and   | 5. to    |
| F. 1. has   | 2. the   | 3. was  | 4. she   | 5. of    |
| G. 1. by    | 2. their | 3. been | 4. have  | 5. and   |
| H. 1. for   | 2. but   | 3. the  | 4. too   | 5. is    |
| I. 1. had   | 2. the   | 3. in   | 4. their | 5. were  |
| J. 1. for   | 2. was   | 3. he   | 4. and   | 5. the   |

**III - Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question:**

- 1**
1. Why do mountaineers take bottles of oxygen?
  2. - What would they risk if they didn't take bottles of oxygen?  
- What would happen to them if they didn't take bottles of oxygen?
  3. - When do mountaineers fall down exhausted?  
- What happens to mountaineers when they don't breathe enough oxygen?  
4. It is Mount Everest.
- 2**
1. - What has happened to the island?  
- How has the island been destroyed?
  2. - What have the islanders lost?
  3. - How many people have been killed?  
- What has happened to the people?
  4. (any correct answer)

**IV - Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets :**

1. Muhanad trained hard for the competition, running 3,000 metres every evening.
2. He was careful about his diet, eating only healthy food.
3. He managed to get plenty of rest, sleeping for 8 hours every night.
4. He felt very confident of success, getting up at six in the morning.
5. In his first marathon, Hani did very well, finishing in 20<sup>th</sup> place.
6. Hani agreed to run the marathon in December, telling his friends he wanted to collect money for a children's charity.
7. My car will have to be repainted.
8. My car has been repainted.
9. His car couldn't be repaired.
10. The application form has to be posted.
11. Photos should always be taken with the sun behind you.
12. The letter could have been sent to the wrong address.

**V- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (suggested answers)**

1. .... he participated in the race.
2. .... he climbed a high mountain.
3. .... I stay at a hotel.
4. .... I graduate.
5. .... they didn't take bottles of oxygen.
6. .... breathing is very difficult.
7. .... he lost weight while he was training.

**VI - Choose the correct words in brackets:**

- |                    |                  |                  |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. had to be built | 8. archaeologist | 15. talented     | 22. come over   |
| 2. on              | 9. came down     | 16. mathematical | 23. much        |
| 3. skilful         | 10. in your head | 17. destruction  | 24. coming down |
| 4. popularity      | 11. frightened   | 18. popularity   | 25. alive       |
| 5. talented        | 12. come across  | 19. historical   |                 |
| 6. ability         | 13. at random    | 20. skilful      |                 |
| 7. historical      | 14. alike        | 21. alike        |                 |

**VII- Correct the verbs in brackets:**

- |                  |                    |                              |                        |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. was completed | 6. went            | 11. had already made         | 16. does not have      |
| 2. had been      | 7. had climbed     | 12. had fallen down          | 17. have not seen      |
| 3. joins         | 8. had been trying | 13. had successfully climbed | 18. consumes           |
| 4. died          | 9. had attempted   | 14. started                  | 19. have you filled in |
| 5. had trained   | 10. had given      | 15. didn't take              |                        |

**VIII- Translation:**

1. He was careful about his diet, and ate only healthy food.
  2. On the day of the race he felt very confident and got up at six o'clock in the morning.
  3. Water sports are increasing / increase / in popularity every year.
  4. That was a terrible accident, but the passengers were lucky because they all escaped / survived.
  5. Traditional music has lost some of its popularity among young people in / during / the last fifty years.
  6. Wherever I go on holiday, I like to visit / places of historical interest / important historical places.
  7. He trained well/hard to win the race.
  8. The Arab mathematicians invented zero and introduced it to the world.
  9. We haven't seen you / for ages / for a long time.
  10. There is no need to be afraid of flying because air travel is the safest way / form of transport.
- ١- علم الحساب والجبر (هما) فروعان مختلفان من الرياضيات.  
٢- سببت الزلازل دماراً مريعاً / شديداً في كل البلد.  
٣- حدثت / وقعت كثير من الأحداث التاريخية الهامة في سورية في / خلال الـ ٥٠ سنة الأخيرة / الماضية.  
٤- في البرية تستهلك الحيوانات من الطعام بقدر ما تحتاجه فقط.



1. Stars in his eyes	2. Life that kills	3. The hidden power	4. A sound in the air	5. The wizard of Menlo Park
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ imagined clouds become easily key</li> <li>Ⓑ when noticed swinging chain same</li> <li>Ⓒ weight hold higher counted together</li> <li>Ⓓ know discovered hundreds measure moving</li> <li>Ⓔ only fall that feather and</li> <li>Ⓕ carried heavy crowd together believe</li> <li>Ⓖ make compass north about temperature</li> <li>Ⓗ Earth solar built study eyes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ against meant because suffered might</li> <li>Ⓑ although reason careful studied supposed</li> <li>Ⓒ was illnesses discovered hard animals</li> <li>Ⓓ dying losing trouble bacteria even</li> <li>Ⓔ silkworm thankful work believed spreading</li> <li>Ⓕ were fed against germ vaccinations</li> <li>Ⓖ wondered chance her bitten meant</li> <li>Ⓗ of mouths weaker germs lived</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ pay famous story honours was</li> <li>Ⓑ born where quick spend asked</li> <li>Ⓒ when knew lessons successful won</li> <li>Ⓓ dreamed who enough who send</li> <li>Ⓔ studying send tears girls turn</li> <li>Ⓕ without most thought liked already</li> <li>Ⓖ experiments damp elements through found</li> <li>Ⓗ given ill receive further diseases</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ because through waiting lessons prove</li> <li>Ⓑ sitting noises from people pick</li> <li>Ⓒ made electricity send surprise below</li> <li>Ⓓ wireless continue took ready ideas</li> <li>Ⓔ pressed coast silence the received</li> <li>Ⓕ set machines during calls received</li> <li>Ⓖ wanted Ocean until follow going</li> <li>Ⓗ ear passed be one messages</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ curious enjoyed ground tire shouted</li> <li>Ⓑ first did once something that</li> <li>Ⓒ curious questions stayed rest thought</li> <li>Ⓓ taught age scientist laboratory experiments</li> <li>Ⓔ play powder later form stomach</li> <li>Ⓕ selling waste laboratory allowed messages</li> <li>Ⓖ paid invented set wonders mouth</li> <li>Ⓗ useful produced burn last turning</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ began different carried clean before</li> <li>Ⓑ offered became important another time</li> <li>Ⓒ climbed night stormy would receive</li> <li>Ⓓ enjoyed happiness laboratory begun</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓑ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓒ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓓ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓔ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓑ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓒ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓓ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓔ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓑ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓒ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓓ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓔ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓐ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓑ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓒ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓓ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> <li>Ⓔ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</li> </ol>



I- 1

1. a. foreign languages
2. c. both a and b
3. b. wish to offer a prize
4. c. both a and b
5. b. all parts of the world
6. requested
7. armaments
8. innovator
9. fluent
10. premature
11. controversy
12. ----- five languages.
13. ----- his father's factory in St. Petersburg, Russia.
14. ----- leave a better legacy after his death.  
----- leave much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize.  
----- establish a prize.
15. ----- the establishment of a prize
16. ----- his invention of dynamite

2

1. c. in the memory of Nobel's death
2. c. six subjects
3. b. peace
4. a. Nobel himself.
5. outstanding
6. honouring
7. peace
8. committee
9. ----- their outstanding achievements.
10. ----- the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.
11. ----- expect except the Prize of Peace.

II-

١. كان الفريد بيرنارد نوبل كيميائياً ومهندساً ومبدعاً ومُصنِع أسلحة ومخترع الديناميت.
٢. كان الفريد بيرنارد نوبل طلق اللسان / طلقاً في خمسة لغات وكان له اهتمام كبير في الأدب.
٣. كان نوبل مهتماً بالقضايا الاجتماعية والمتعلقة بالسلام وكان يحمل آراء كانت تُعتبر متطرفة في زمنه.
٤. إنَّ النشر الخاطيء لنعوة وفاة نوبل قبل وقتها يُقال أنها سببت قرار نوبل بترك إرث / وصية أفضل بعد موته.

3

1. b. kept unknown
2. a. peace
3. submit
4. prominent
5. previous
6. individual
7. ----- as many countries and universities as possible are represented each year.
8. ----- the respective Nobel committees.

٥. سبت وصية نوبل كثيراً من الصداق / المصالح لأنه كان له ترك كبيراً من ثروته لتأسيس جائزة

٦. في البداية / في أول الأمر عارضت عائلة نوبل تأسيس جائزة نوبل ورفضت أن تعمل ما كان قد طلب في وصيته.

٧. هفت خمس سنوات قبل أن أمكن منح أول جائزة نوبل في ١٩٠١.

٨. منذ ١٩٠١، تكوّن جائزة نوبل رجالاً وبنساء من كل أنحاء العالم.

٩. عين نوبل على وجه التحديد المؤسسات المسؤولة عن الجوائز التي كان يربط / يهني أن تؤسس.

١٠. تُقام مراسم تقديم الجوائز في الذكرى السنوية لوفاة نوبل.

١١. كل فائز بجائزة نوبل يتلقى ميدالية ذهبية ودبلوم / شهادة وجائزة نقدية.

١٢. يُختار هؤلاء المرشحين بطريقة ما بحيث يُكفل أكبر عدد ممكن من الأفكار والاختراعات كل سنة.

١٣. أُعطيت / تُمنحت جائزة نوبل لعدة أشخاص من العالم العربي.

١٤. تُرجمت عدة شخصيات بارزة من العالم العربي لجوائز نوبل.

4

1. a. modernising Arabic literature

2. c. between 1917 and 1945

3. subsequently

4. spanning

5. credited with

6. ----- translated into many languages.

7. ----- (hid epic) Cairo Trilogy.

----- a huge work of around 1500 pages.

١٥. تلقى هوية المرشحين لجائزة نوبل سرية لمدة خمسين عاماً بعد ترشيحهم.

١٦. أصبحت شوايح القاهرة الحقيقة والبرودة إلهاماً / مصدر إلهام لأعمال نجيب محفوظ.

١٧. ترك نجيب محفوظ الساجستير في الفلسفة ليصبح كاتباً (مفرداً) يكامل وقته.

١٨. التقى نجيب محفوظ إلى مجموعة من الكتاب والمفكرين لدعم حقوق المؤلفين في الأفكار العربية.

١٩. كان نجيب محفوظ روائياً مصرياً والذي أصبح واحداً من أشهر الكتاب في العالم العربي.

٢٠. فاز نجيب محفوظ بجائزة نوبل في الأدب ورفضت الجائزة من صورة الأدب العربي.

٢١. تُرجمت كتب محفوظ بعد ذلك إلى لغات كثيرة.

٢٢. غالباً ما عالج / تعامل محفوظ مع (مشاكل) التاريخ والمجتمع والسياسة في أعماله / عمله.

٢٣. كان محفوظ كاتباً تحيياً وكان مسؤولاً عن / كان يهني إلهة تحييت الأدب العربي.

٢٤. كانت الكتب رائعة لأن فيها يتناول محفوظ مجموعة كبيرة من الشخصيات المرسومة جيداً بجسارة عظيمة.

1-

1. c. dissolves in alcohol and water.
2. b. sweet
3. c. caffeine is a stimulant used for treating the disorders of the heart and nervous system
4. c. The stimulating effect of caffeine continues for one hour or so.
5. dissolves
6. last
7. function
8. extracted
9. bitter
10. stimulant
11. .... make it sweet.
12. .... make it in the laboratory.
13. .... forms a white powder.
14. .... does build up a tolerance over time.
15. .... (that) the heart rate increases, blood vessels expand and brain receives more oxygen.
16. .... one cup of strong coffee or tea in the morning.

2-

1. a. active
2. b. dehydration
3. diuretic
4. stimulant
5. debate
6. intake
7. metabolism
8. .... increases the circulation and is considered harmless for most people.
9. .... caffeine is taken in large amounts.
10. .... a lethal dose.

3-

1. b. cuts down on
2. a. beans are decaffeinated
3. soaking
4. quantity
5. saturated
6. molecules
7. .... drink twice as many cups of coffee.
8. .... soaking, (using baths already saturated with flavour molecules).

II.

١. كان الكافيين يُستخرج من النباتات في شكله الصافي / التي ولكن الآن يُمكن تسميته في المحضر.
٢. الكافيين مادة صلبة عديمة الرائحة ذات طعم مر قليلاً ويصل في الماء و الكحول.
٣. عندما يُستخرج الكافيين من البنية المصدر / المصدر النباتي و يُحول إلى أبيض حاله له طابع يشكّل مسحوقاً أيضاً.
٤. الكافيين شديد الحرارة ، ولهذا السبب فإن كثيراً من المشروبات الحارة على كافيين تحوي أيضاً كميات / كميات من السكر أو النشويات / المواد النشوية الأخرى .
٥. يُستعمل الكافيين كمنبه للقلب والجهاز العصبي.
٦. ربما لا يكون الكافيين سبباً للإدمان في المسمى التقليدي، ولكن الجسم هنا يتأكل قوة تجعل له مع مرور الزمن.
٧. يعد بعض الناس صعبة في العمل / القيام بأعمالهم دون تناول على الأقل فصناً واحداً من القهوة المحمّزة أو الشاي في الصباح.
٨. تأثيرات الكافيين المنبهة تتسبب عن / تنتج عن رد فعل عصبي مركزي.
٩. الكافيين يتنبه موجود في أنواع النباتات الكثرة .
١٠. مصادر الكافيين الطبيعية والأكثر شيوعاً هي القهوة والشاي والكاكاو.
١١. تتنوع / تختلف القهوة حسب النوع وطريقة المحضر.
١٢. يلا تلك القهوة هي واحدة من مصادر الكافيين الطبيعية والأكثر شعبية.
١٣. يعزى الشاي على كميات صغيرة من الكافيين بالإضافة على النوع وبلد المنشأ.
١٤. الكاكاو هو واحد من مصادر الكافيين الطبيعي والأكثر فائدة للصحة.
١٥. لقد ذُكر الكافيين بنقله / يباعان لتحديد أين يمكن أن يكون ذو فائدة ولأن يمكن أن يسبب تأثيرات غير مرغوبة.
١٦. إن من شأن تأثيرات الكافيين أن تجعل الواحد / الأسان أكثر يقظة وأول نماساً وتزيد عملية الأيض / الاستقلاب بشكل مؤقت.
١٧. لأن الكافيين منبه فإن إحدى تأثيراته هي تحوّل الفير بعد تناوله بساعات قليلة.
١٨. إذا تربت الشخص القهوة أو المشروبات الأخرى ذات الكافيين طوال اليوم فمن غير المحتمل أن يشعر بهبوط / خمول / يتغير في مزاجه أو يقظته.
١٩. الشخص الذي يترب المشروبات ذات الكافيين في الصباح فقط ربما يعد نفسه أنه يشعر بصعب أكثر مع تقدم / مرور النهار.
٢٠. عند أخذ الكافيين بكميات قليلة فإنه يسبغ الدورة الدموية ويُغير غير جزراً / عديم الفير لمعظم الناس.
٢١. عند أخذ الكافيين بكميات كبيرة فإنه يسبب الصعيب وقتة اليوم.
٢٢. ربما يسبب استهلاك الكافيين معتل بعض سريع للقلب و أوجاع الرأس/ الصداع واضطرابات هضمية.
٢٣. إذا أُرِف الإنسان بالمشروبات ذات الكافيين بشكل مُنظم فيجب أن يزيد من كمية السوائل المتأخّرة من الماء أو العصائر.
٢٤. لأن الكافيين يُثبّر عيقل للجول فإن تأثيراته على هؤلاء الذين لا يتناولون كمية سوائل كافية ربما تشمل جفاف خفيف (في الجسم).
٢٥. يمت الأطباء الناس على مراقبة كمية الكافيين المتأخّرة / على مراقبة تناول الكافيين خلال الفحص الحار جداً.
٢٦. تأثيرات الكافيين في المشاعر الحارة يحصل أن تكون حارة أكثر من أن تكون ناعمة.
٢٧. طريقة إزالة الكافيين من حبات البن ربما يكون لها تأثير هام على مذاق القهوة.

1. 1

- 1. b. complicated
- 2. c. stop
- 3. (to) undergo
- 4. numb
- 5. paralyse
- 6. sterile
- 7. ----- cause an accident. or ----- harm the patient.
- 8. ----- be removed or / re/sterilized (immediately).

2

- 1. c. Bacteria
- 2. a. antibiotics
- 3. b. fight
- 4. b. chemist
- 5. c. most
- 6. mould
- 7. bacteria
- 8. infection
- 9. revolutionise
- 10. manufacture
- 11. team
- 12. effective
- 13. antibiotic
- 14. Fleming / Alexander Fleming -----
- 15. -----he went on holiday with his family.
- 16. -----the wrong types of bacteria are allowed to grow in our bodies.
- 17. -----was unable to find a chemist skilled enough to manufacture it in any great amount -
- 18. -----discovering the world's first antibiotic, or bacteria killer.
- 19. ----- a team of researchers at Oxford University, led by Howard Florey, began to test the medical uses of penicillin.

3

- 1. b. increase
- 2. c. antibiotics
- 3. resistance
- 4. multiply
- 5. transformed
- 6. antibiotics
- 7. ----- we use them too much.
- 8. ----- all the bacteria have been eliminated.
- 9. ----- make sure we kill all of the resistant bacteria.

II.

١. ما لم يكن محظوظاً جداً، ربما سيكون مضطراً أن يتخضع لعمل جراحي في وقت ما في حياتك.

٢. تُستخدم الجراحة منذ الأونة القديمة / قديم الأوان.

٣. تُشار الجراحة إلى طبي يعمل تلقاً في لحم المريض لكي يطبخ أو يوقد جثا ما داخل الجسم.

٤. في العصر الحديث، أصبحت الجراحة أظلم وأكثر متاعكات في الماضي.

٥. العمل الجراحي معقد جداً، ويطلب كثيراً من العناية والتمريض لكي يتمكن من العملية الجراحية.

٦. من الضروري أن يبقى كل شيء في غرفة العمليات نظيفاً وغير ملوث.

٧. الأعراس النظيفة والمعقمة العالية من الجراثيم تبقى مفضلة عن الأعراس الملوثة في جميع الأوقات.

٨. إذا لامت أدوات الجراحة أي سطح غير نظيف يجب إعادتها وإعادة تعقيمها في الحال.

٩. إلى جانب الجراح، أهم عنصر في فريق الجراحة هو الطبيب المساعد.

١٠. إن من عمل الطبيب المساعد أن يعطي المفاتيح التي تسمح للمريض أن يجري الجراحة.

١١. لأن الجراحة مؤلمة بشكل لا يصدق فإن الأونة المتقدمة في الطريقة الوحيدة لعمل الجراحة ممكنة.

١٢. يعمل التخدير المحلي لتخدير منطقة صغيرة من الجلد بحيث أن المريض لا يشعر بالعملية أثناء إجرائها.

١٣. يعمل التخدير العام الرخوي ويخدر المريض فاقدي الوعي بحيث يستطيع الجراح أن يقوم بالجراحة بشكل أفضل بكثير.

١٤. الكليتي / الكليتين هي خلايا صغيرة جداً مسؤولة عن نشر أنواع كثيرة من الأمراض عن طريق / من خلال الدموي.

١٥. إذا نشخ الأنواع السيئة من الكليتي أن تنمو في أجسامنا يمكن أن تسبب أمراض خطيرة وخطيرة.

١٦. كان السل أول معضد جوي مكتشف ونفق واحداً من أهم المعضدات الجوية وأكثرها نقياً في يومنا هذا.

١٧. اكتشف الدكتور لاديسج السلسل أول مرة بينما كان يبحث في نوع معين من الكليتي الخطيرة.

١٨. ترك فالديع بعض السلاج من الكليتي على مقعد في ركن مخيرة لمدة شهر بينما ذهب في إجازة مع أسرته.

١٩. عندما عاد فالديع لاحظ أن الكليتي كان قد نما على أحد سلالته وأن هذا الكليتي قد قفز على كل الكليتي التي لامها.

٢٠. كان فالديع سروراً جداً بالحفاح وبما حالاً ما تحدث المرض على أنواع أخرى من الكليتي المسببة للأمراض.

٢١. في البداية فإن الكليتي الذي سماه فالديع بالسلسل كان له مفعول قوي وكان فالديع غير قادر أن يجد كليتيها إذا مهوراة كونه لخصمه بأية كمية كبيرة.

٢٢. لإزالة السلسل واحداً من أكثر المفاتيح ثباتاً وأكثرها انتشاراً واستعمالاً في يومنا هذا.

٢٣. المعضدات الجوية صغيرة بشكل لا يصدق ولقد حوت الطب الحديث.

٢٤. كلما رنا من استعمال المعضدات الجوية كلما نعود عليها الكليتي التي كنا نلصقها وتتكون مخزونة حدها.

٢٥. على ما يتوقف المرضي عن أحد جرعة المعضدات الجوية عندما يبدون بالتحسن ولكن قلنا نقضي على كل الجراثيم والكليتي.

٢٦. من المهم ألا نمرط في استعمال المعضدات الجوية لكي نتبع الكليتي من أن تصح خدمة المنظومة.

٢٧. حاول تجنب المعضدات الجوية ما لم تكن حرجوية تماماً وأن كنت تحاولها تأكد أنك تتناول كل شيء بموحد من قبل الطبيب.

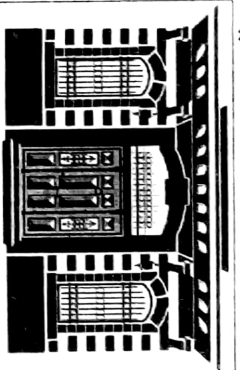
٢٨. يجب علينا دائماً أن نحصل بذلك وخاصة عندما نتبع المرض لكي نأكد أنك تفعل كل الجراثيم المتألمة.

٢٩.

1. weight loft highest counted together	1. was illnesses discovered hard animals	1. when knew lessons successful won	1. made electricity send surprise below	1. curious questions stayed rest through
2. know discovered hundreds measure moving	2. dying losing trouble bacteria even	2. dreamed who enough who send	2. wireless continue weak ready ideas	2. taught age scientist laboratory experiments
3. only fall that leather and	3. silk worm thankful work believed spreading	3. studying send leaves girls turn	3. pressed crust silence the received	3. play powder later form stomach
4. carried heavy crowd together believe	4. were fed against germ vaccinations	4. without most thought liked already	4. set machines during calls received	4. selling waste laboratory allowed messages
5. make compass north about temperature	5. wondered change her bitten meant	5. experiments damp elements through found	5. wanted Ocean until follow going	5. paid invented set wonders mouth
6. Earth so far health study eyes	6. of months weaker germs lived	6. given ill receive further diseases	6. ear passed he one messages	6. useful produced burn last turning
7. began different carried clean before	7. began different carried clean before	7. offered became important another time	7. climbed night stormy would receive	7. enjoyed happiness laboratory began old
8. fewer kinds could wait healthier	8. fewer kinds could wait healthier	8. offered became important another time	8. world messages ed wonderful enjoy	

# The Answer Keys of the Scientific Section Supplement

## أجابات الملحق العلمي



### English for Starters 12

#### Introduction

الاجابة العلمية  
ALAMAR SECTION

I- 1

1. b. two centuries ago
2. c. experiment
3. a. the sun
4. adopting
5. astronomy
6. discovery
7. recently
8. .... have probably been asking questions about the world around them.
9. .... the ancient Egyptians.

2

1. c. both a and b
2. c. the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries CE
3. b. Robert Briffault
4. wonders
5. surgeon
6. occur
7. momentous
8. .... (new methods of) experiment, observation and measurement.
9. .... modern warfare and global pollution.

II-

1. انكرت كلمة "علم" قبل اقل من مئتي سنة.
2. الأشخاص (الأفراد) الذين تدورم بالعلماء كانوا يعرفون بلغة العلم.
3. قام (انظر) أرسطو ببعض المحاولات باتجاه فهم الطريقة الجبرية.
4. تمس الطريقة الجبرية أن كل النظريات يجب أن تخضع للتحقق أمام المشاهدات في عالم الطبيعة.
5. العلم لها أيضا تاريخ يمتد على الفيزياء وغير الإحصاء في الفكر العلمي والاختلاف.
6. الحروب العلم الأربعة العظيمة تجرت حقا أساليب الحرب والاتصال والصلاح.
7. خلال الأجيال التالية، عمل العلم الأفاضل.
8. العلم أهم مساهمة للحضارة العربية في العالم الحديث.
9. أسلوب الحرب الحديثة والتكنولوجيا العالمية هما مثالان عن النظريات العلمية التي يمكن أن تحدث إذا استخدم العلم استعماداً سلباً.

III-

1. India was also an early / old cradle of scientific thought.
2. The ancient Egyptians developed the study of astronomy, mathematics, geometry and medicine.
3. Scientific method was perfected during what is known as "the Islamic Golden Age".
4. Ibn al-Haytham, who conducted experiments on optics, is regarded / considered as the "father of science".
5. Scientific knowledge should be used with wisdom and care.



I- 1

- |   |             |                                |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. b. landfills   | 2. a. parks | 3. c. the soil and groundwater |
| 4. clay   | 5. sanitary | 6. dangerous                   |
| 7. toxic  | 8. trickle  | 9. constructed                 |
| 10. .... the soil and groundwater   |             |                                |
| 11. .... (dramatically) reduce the volume of waste.   |             |                                |
| 12. .... rainfall dissolves some of the chemicals from the waste.   |             |                                |
| 13. .... keep rainwater out.  |             |                                |
| 14. .... leachate could pollute the soil, run off into streams and lakes, or trickle down into the groundwater. |             |                                |

2

- |  |                 |              |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. c. less money                                 | 2. b. burning   | 3. pollution |
| 4. reduce  | 5. incinerators |              |
| 6. .... the heat produced by burning solid waste |                 |              |
| 7. .... some waste still remains                 |                 |              |

3

- |   |   |                    |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1. c. both a and b  | 2. a. causes more pollution                                       | 3. a. less damage  |
| 4. b. wood  | 5. c. melt  | 6. c. both a and b |
| 7. plastic  | 8. raw  | 9. melted          |
| 10. transported   | 11. categories  | 12. detergent      |
| 13. therefore   | 14. smooth  | 15. obtain         |
| 16. needed  | 17. .... the process of reclaiming raw materials and reusing them |                    |
| 18. less ..... energy                                     | 19. .... rougher, weaker and darker                               |                    |
| 20. .... be mined, transported to factories or processed. |   |                    |
| 21. .... 34 trees   | 22. .... oil is refined to make petrol and other products.        |                    |

كان المطر الرطال / ماء المطر يصل بعض المواد الكيميائية من الفيات متكررا سادة يضي بالفسلة (رسائل القمامة).

1. مكب القمامة الصحي يتبني بشكل خاص لكي يتسرف مادة الفيات بشكل أكثر سلامة
2. حالة بعض مكب الفيات الصحي يظل يظل على بعد منه المطر (بعض المطر خارجا عنه)
3. حتى مكبات الفيات ذات القسم الجيد لا يمكن استخداه للإسكان أو الزراعة
4. إحدى مستوي تحويل الفيات إلى سادة هي أن المصنن القليلة وقية النباتات السامة رتبا في السادة.
- 5.

4

- |  |            |            |
|--|------------|------------|
| 1. c. both a and b   | 2. b. Some | 3. quality |
| 4. create  | 5. pulses  |            |
| 6. .... energy and create some pollution   |            |            |
| 7. .... reduce the need for disposal sites and polluting machinery (used for some recycling processes) |            |            |

II-

1. تعمل محارق القمامة مكانا / موقعا أقل من مكبات القمامة ولا تولد المياه الجوفية
2. الحرارة الناتجة عن حرق القمامة الصحية ينبغي أن تسعمل لتوليد الكهرباء.
3. مع أن محارق القمامة تظل من حجم القمامات إلا أن بعض القمامات لا تزال ملوثة / مسمومة
4. تكلف محارق القمامات في مناطقها أكثر بكثير من مكبات القمامة

III- 1

١. صياغة استصلاح النفايات وإعادة استعمالها لدى التصدير.
٢. تدوير المواد بظلم من حجم النفايات الصلبة ويوفر الطاقة المطلوبة للحصول على مواد خام ومعالجتها.
٣. يتضمن معظم تدوير المواد أربعة أصناف رئيسية من المنتجات: المعادن والزجاج والورق والبلاستيك.
٤. المعادن الشائعة مثل الحديد والألومنيوم يمكن صهرها وتلصقها وإعادة استعمالها.
٥. الألومنيوم الموجود في طلب المشروبات الغازية (غير الكحولية) (المصنعة) مثلاً يمكن تدويرها.
٦. تدوير المعادن يوفر المال وينسب تلوثاً أقل من معالجة المعادن الجديدة.
٧. عند تدوير المواد لا حاجة لاستخراج الفلز من المنجم أو نقله أو معالجته.
٨. يساعد تدوير المعادن على المحافظة على الموارد غير المتجددة.
٩. يمكن قطع الزجاج أن تذاب تدمجاً عدة مرات لتصنيع أوعية زجاجية جديدة.
١٠. قطع الزجاج المنورة (المعاد تصنيعها) تدوير في درجة حرارة أقل من المواد الخام.
١١. إن تدوير الزجاج يقلل من الضرر البيئي المتسبب / الناتج عن استخراج المواد الخام من الأرض / التلوث عن المواد الخام / المواد الأولية.
١٢. مصانع الورق تحول الخشب إلى سائل كثيف يدعى معجون الورق يُقود / ينقل معجون الورق ويُجمَع ليصبح لبنيق الورق.
١٣. لا يكون الورق المعاد أطلساً أو قوياً مثل الورق المصنوع من معجون الخشب.
١٤. في كل مرة يُقود الورق فإن الورق الجديد يكون أخضر وأصعب وأصعب.
١٥. عندما يُكرر القطع لإنتاج / تصنيع البتريين والمنتجات الأخرى فإن مواداً صلبة تدعى بالذرات تترسب / تبقى.
١٦. يمكن للذرات أن تسحق وتُدوَّن وتوضع في قوالب المنتجات البلاستيكية.
١٧. المنتجات الشائعة المصنوعة من البلاستيك تشمل عوالت الخشب و عوالت البلاستيك وقوارير المشروبات الغازية (غير الكحولية).
١٨. عندما يُقود البلاستيك الجديد يمكن أن يأخذ اشكالاً مختلفة جداً مثل اصبية الأرض (السجدة) ومعادن الصناديق المعمة.
١٩. ليس للتدوير حلاً كاملاً لمشكلة النفايات الصلبة.
٢٠. لا يوجد استعمالات كافية لبعض المنتجات المنورة مثل ورق الصحف ذي الوجهة لوجبة لوجبة.
٢١. كل عمليات التدوير تحتاج إلى طاقة وتنتج / تولد / تسبب بعض التلوث.
٢٢. عند إعادة استعمال الأشياء فإننا نستطيع أن نقلل من الحاجة لمواقع التخلص من القمامة ومن الآلات الملوثة.
٢٣. يشكل الميثان وثنائي أوكسيد الكربون في مكبات القمامة سمحاً ويسبب تلوثاً.
٢٤. زمن النفايات بظلم من جمعها ويحفظ المكبات من التلوث.
٢٥. إن قلب لبر الاحتراق التي يمكنها القمامة لاكتساب أية نفايات تولد التلوث الضوئية.
٢٦. يحل / يقلل التلوث الضوئية بالتحسين البيئي للنفايات في المكبات من خلال الميثان وثنائي أوكسيد الكربون.

1 0

1. a. oxygen, heat and other features    2. c. both a and b
4. c. both a and b
7. shuttle
10. airtight
13. international
16. contact
19. .... prepared and supplied correctly.
20. .... work perfectly every second of every minute.
21. .... removing the carbon dioxide that living things produce.
22. .... limited space
23. .... the death of everyone on board.
24. .... a highly trained and hard-working team.
25. .... its atmosphere and heavy gravity.

2

1. b. oxygen
4. b. few astronaut(s)
6. purification
9. wipe
12. main
14. .... looking after important systems.
15. .... working on the outside of the space station in a space suit (which itself has to protect the astronaut from space and provide the means for a human to live for a few hours).
16. .... the environmental control and life support systems.

3

1. c. avoid the noise of the machines    2. b. a lot of work    3. gravity
4. blindfolds    5. compartment(s)    6. allocate
7. .... are loosely strapped into these / them
8. .... didn't exercise daily / for about two hours a day. **Or** ..... spent / stayed a long time in space.

4

1. b. at one time
4. tubes
7. room
10. .... stay healthy / ..... avoid spreading germs.
11. .... has a specific assigned role and receives intensive training for it.  
..... has a specific assigned role.
12. .... receives intensive training for it.  
..... does not need water or produce foam.

5

1. b. don't affect
4. c. both a and b
7. improve
10. goals
13. .... one or more of the conditions found in space (such as microgravity).
14. .... study how long periods in space affect the body.
15. .... long periods in space.
16. .... the physics of fluids

١. يسافر رواد الفضاء في الفضاء لأنهم علماء ذوي مؤهلات عالية والذين يحتاجون / عليهم أن يتفادوا / يقوموا بعمل مهم.
٢. الحياة اليومية داخل مكوك فضاء محكم السد أو محطة فضائية تتطلب أكثر بكثير من الأوكسجين والحرارة فقط.
٣. في الفضاء، كل المواد المناسية / الصحيحة والطعام وأسطوانات الأوكسجين وأنواع الوقود يجب أن تحفظ وتؤثر بشكل صحيح.
٤. الآلات معقدة، ومع ذلك يجب أن لا تعطل لسرة واحدة.
٥. كل المؤن مهمة، ومع ذلك لا يمكن أخذ / حقل المؤن الاحتياطية بسبب المكان / الفراغ المحدود.
٦. إن (أي) خطأ حساسي صغير في التخطيط والاستعداد للسهمة / للعبة الفضائية ربما سوف يعنى موت كل واحد على من السفينة.
٧. يمكن للناس أن يستمروا في الحياة بنجاح في الفضاء لمدة أشهر في كل مرة وبصمتهم العيش في راحة نسبية.
٨. يستطيع رواد الفضاء القيام بعمل عام لا يمكن القيام به على / في الأرض.
٩. مع فريق نجد ومدرب تدريباً عالياً يستطيع الناس أن يعطوا ويقوموا بمهام فضائية ذات أهمية علمية عظيمة.
١٠. تحوي محطة الفضاء الدولية (على) مخترعات حيث تجرى فيها التجارب التي لا يمكن القيام بها على الأرض.
١١. لا يعمل كثير من الناس في الفضاء في كل مرة لأن ظروف السفر في محطة الفضاء يكونون دائماً بأقل عدد ممكن.
١٢. يشارك رواد الفضاء في عبء العمل الضخم وفي مساحة العيش الصغيرة جداً.
١٣. لا يوجد نهار وليل في الفضاء ، فلذلك يُخطط للنوم بكل بساطة / سهولة عندما يكون مناسباً / مريحاً جداً.
١٤. يتم رواد الفضاء في أكياس النوم ويبتون بحزام بشكل غير محكم داخلها بحيث لا يخرجون / يظنون في الهواء إلى خارجها أثناء نومهم.
١٥. أعطية العيون وسدادات الأذان تكون متوفرة لدى رواد الفضاء الذين ربما يجدون من الصعب النوم مع الضجيج من الآلات.
١٦. جزء هام آخر لفضاء أية فترة طويلة في الفضاء هو الحصول على المقادير المناسبة من العناصر الرياضية بحيث يمكن أن تبقى العظام والمضلات قوية.
١٧. في الفضاء لا يوجد جاذبية فلذلك تُضعف العظام والمضلات بسرعة كبيرة.
١٨. في الفضاء يحتاج / يجب على رواد الفضاء أن يقوموا بتأريين رياضية لمدة حوالي ساعتين في اليوم، مستخدمين الآلات مثل أجهزة رياضة المشي ودرجات الصابرين الرياضية.
١٩. يُحفظ الطعام في عبوات العنبر صغيرة بحيث لا يأخذ مكاناً كبيراً جداً ويمكن أكله في لقمة واحدة قبل أن يظلم بعيداً.
٢٠. في الفضاء يجب ألا يتدلق السائل أو يظلم خارج الفجاء ولا يمكن أن يظلم بعض الحوراسب.
٢١. يحتاج / يجب على الناس أن يحافظوا على نظافتهم في الفضاء لكي يتفادوا أضرار انتشار الجراثيم.
٢٢. في الفضاء يستعمل الرواد شامبو / سائل صابون خاص لا يحتاج إلى ماء أو يتبع رغوة.
٢٣. موظف طاقم السفينة الطهي يكون مسؤولاً عن العرضي ويُدرَّب على الإسعاف الأولي وعلى تقطيب الجروح واعطاء الحقن الطبية.
٢٤. الحقيبة الطبية / حقيبة الإسعاف الطبية على متن السفينة (سوف) تعالج الإصابات والأمراض الخفيفة في الفضاء ويمكن أن تستعمل لإبقاء حالة المريض مستقرة أثناء رحلة العودة إلى الأرض.
٢٥. لكل رائد فضاء من الطاقم دور محدد ومحدد وتلقى تدريباً شديداً عليه.
٢٦. أحد الأهداف الرئيسية لسفينة الفضاء الدولية هو تأمين مكان لإجراء التجارب التي تتطلب واحداً أو أكثر من الظروف الموجودة في الفضاء.
٢٧. إلى حد الآن، معظم البحث في الفضاء هو فقط على / حول تأثيرات الجاذبية الضعيفة على البشر.
٢٨. يدرس رواد الفضاء كيف أن الفترات الطويلة في الفضاء تؤثر على الجسم وذلك بالعمل في مواضع مثل ضعف / هشاشة العظام وانتقال السوائل.
٢٩. الخصائص الفيزيائية للسوائل في الجاذبية الضعيفة غير مفهومة تماماً.
٣٠. في الفضاء، على خلاف ما يجري على الأرض، يمكن للسوائل أن تُخرج أو تُسحب تقريباً بعض النظر عن أوزانها النسبية.
٣١. يريد الباحثون أن يدرسوا التجارب السوائل التي لا يمكن أن تُخرج على الأرض.
٣٢. يأمل العلماء أن يكسبوا فهماً جديداً / آراء جديدة في الطريقة التي تتشكل فيها المادة.
٣٣. يأمل الباحثون أن يفحصوا الاحترق في بيئة ذات جاذبية أقل مما هي على الأرض.

1. a. appeared  
 2. c. with each other  
 3. c. World War II  
 4. b. ICT  
 5. convert  
 6. retrieve  
 7. implementation  
 8. ballooned  
 9. crucial  
 10. Data Management, Computer Networking, Software and Computer Engineering -----  
 11. .... Information Technology  
 12. .... develop electronics, computers and information theory.

1. b. wrong  
 2. c. small  
 3. a. fail  
 4. embedded  
 5. malfunction  
 6. equipment  
 7. collapse  
 8. .... some machines to fail to work.  
 9. .... the failure of bus-ticket machines to work.  
 10. .... only minimal damage  
 11. .... the media  
 12. .... the Millennium Bug

1. c. enables people to find  
 2. a. far from  
 3. a. helps  
 4. b. creative  
 5. accessible  
 6. contain (s)  
 7. thriving  
 8. transformed  
 9. images  
 10. .... images from the Internet (onto the underside of the umbrella's canopy).  
 11. .... a three-dimensional map.  
 12. .... be cheap / be inexpensive / be low / be cheaper or less than today.  
 13. .... decrease / become cheaper than today.  
 14. .... encourage people to opt out of human society.  
 15. .... an electric world, driven by the Internet.  
 16. .... anyone, anywhere. / ----- all people.

II-

١. بدلاً من الدفع بالعملة الورقية والمعدنية، يستطيع الريان الآن أن يدفعوا بصنات إلكترونية  
 ٢. ظهر المصطلح "تكنولوجيا المعلومات" في السبعينات من القرن العشرين، ولكن في الحقيقة يمكن إرجاع تاريخه إلى الحرب العالمية الثانية  
 ٣. المخصصون العسكريون والأوائل في الحاسوب عملوا معاً لتطوير علم الإلكترونيات والحاسوب ونظرية المعلومات  
 ٤. تكنولوجيا المعلومات لها مجال واسع يشمل تصميم وتطوير وتطبيق وإدارة أنظمة المعلومات المعقدة على الحواسيب  
 ٥. إدارة البيانات وتشغيل شبكة الحواسيب والبرمجيات وهدنة الحواسيب كلها مكونات هامة لتكنولوجيا المعلومات  
 ٦. خلال عقود / عشرات من السنين تطورت الحواسيب من آلات كبيرة ولقيلة إلى أجهزة متطورة جداً يمكن أن تصنع في راحة يدك  
 ٧. تطور الحواسيب بسرعة مثل تطور الطرق التي فيها يستخدمها الناس  
 ٨. تبا الخبراء أن أنظمة الحواسيب ستنقل في أداء وظيفتها في منتصف ليلة ٣١ كانون الأول ١٩٩٩  
 ٩. توقع علماء الحواسيب أن برامج تكنولوجيا المعلومات سوف توقف عن العمل وأن نتج / يعطي نتائج غير صحيحة / خاطئة  
 ١٠. سببت المشكلة الألفية عسراً خفيفاً فقط بسبب الثغرات / المصاريف الحكومية الكبيرة  
 ١١. مازال الكثير (من الناس) يجادلون فيما إذا كان تأثير المشكلة الألفية المحدود بفضل الثغرات الحكومية الكبيرة  
 ١٢. خطر / تهديد المشكلة الألفية المنتبأ به قد يولد به من قبل وسائل الإعلام  
 ١٣. حوّلت / غيرت الشبكة الدولية (الانترنت) الطريقة التي يتواصل بها الناس مع بعضهم البعض يحصلون على المعلومات وتنتشر الشبكة بالتطور كل يوم  
 ١٤. يشرح العلم الحديث أنه بحلول ٢٠٢٠ ستكون الشبكة الدولية (الانترنت) شبكة مزدهرة قليلة التكاليف من مليارات الأجهزة ومصادر / يمكن استحداثها من قبل أي شخص في أي مكان  
 ١٥. يتنبأ بعض محفروا الشبكة الدولية (الانترنت) أن الشبكة سوف تقدم واقعاً مؤامياً / مشابهاً لواقعنا  
 ١٦. سيسمح الواقع الافتراضي للناس أن يعيشوا ويعملوا ويتواصلوا مع الآخرين في عالم الكبريتي لتقوده الشبكة الدولية  
 ١٧. يخاف البعض (بعض الناس) أن الواقع الافتراضي سوف يشجع الناس على أن يتجاوزوا الحرج من المجتمع البشري  
 ١٨. في يومنا هذا / اليوم يستخدم المصممون والمخترعون الشبكة الدولية بطرق مبدعة على نحو متزايد  
 ١٩. سئلة الشبكة الدولية مزودة بنظام تحديد المواقع في العالم والذي يسمح لمحايلها أن يحددوا طريقهم أينما كانوا  
 ٢٠. حتى الشراكات الكبيرة، عند تطوير منتجاتها، تستخدم الشبكة الدولية للفاعل / للتواصل مع زبائنها  
 ٢١. من المؤكد أن الشبكة الدولية سوف تستمر بتحويل العالم الذي نعيش فيه بطرق علينا ذات يوم أن نحيلها