

**Reading**

The United Nations was established by the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries including Syria; Poland signed on 15 October 1945. There were 51 founding members in 1945. The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence on October 24, 1945 after ratification of the Charter. The day is now celebrated each year around the world as United Nations Day. The Security Council (SC) contains five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. أنشئت الأمم المتحدة بموجب ميثاق الأمم المتحدة والنظام الأساسي لمحكمة العدل الدولية. تم التوقيع على الميثاق في 26 يونيو 1945 من قبل ممثلي 50 دولة بما في ذلك سوريا. وقعت بولندا في 15 أكتوبر 1945. وكان هناك 51 عضوًا مؤسسًا في عام 1945. ظهرت الأمم المتحدة رسميًا في 24 أكتوبر 1945 بعد التصديق على الميثاق. يتم الآن الاحتفال بهذا اليوم من كل عام في جميع أنحاء العالم باعتباره يوم الأمم المتحدة. يضم مجلس الأمن خمسة أعضاء دائمين: الصين وفرنسا وروسيا الاتحادية والمملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة، وعشرة أعضاء غير دائمين تنتخبهم الجمعية العامة لمدة عامين.

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

كانت الأمم المتحدة (UN) ثاني منظمة دولية متعددة الأهداف تأسست في القرن العشرين كانت عالمية من حيث النطاق والعضوية. سلفها، عصبة الأمم، تم إنشاؤها بموجب معاهدة فرساي في عام 1919 وتم حلها في عام 1946. وللأمم المتحدة أيضًا مكاتب إقليمية في جنيف وفيينا ونيروبي. اللغات الرسمية هي العربية والصينية والإنجليزية والفرنسية والروسية والإسبانية.

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

في بداية القرن الحادي والعشرين، كافحت الأمم المتحدة وبرامجها والوكالات التابعة لها لمواجهة الأزمات الإنسانية والحروب الأهلية، وتدفقات اللاجئين غير المسبوقة، والدمار الناجم عن انتشار الإيدز، والاضطرابات المالية العالمية، والإرهاب الدولي، والتفاوت في الثروة. بين أغنى شعوب العالم وأفقرها.

**the Aims of the United Nations**

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

**أهداف الأمم المتحدة**

- للحفاظ على السلام في جميع أنحاء العالم
- تنمية العلاقات الودية بين الأمم
- لمساعدة الدول على العمل معًا لتحسين حياة الفقراء وقهر الجوع والمرض والأمية وتشجيع احترام حقوق الآخرين وحياتهم
- أن نكون مركزًا لمساعدة الدول على تحقيق هذه الأهداف

**the principles of the United Nations**

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

**مبادئ الأمم المتحدة**

- تتمتع جميع الدول الأعضاء بالمساواة في السيادة
- يجب على جميع الدول الأعضاء الامتثال للميثاق
- يجب على الدول محاولة تسوية خلافاتها بالوسائل السلمية
- يجب على الدول تجنب استخدام القوة أو التهديد باستخدام القوة
- لا يجوز للأمم المتحدة التدخل في الشؤون الداخلية لأي بلد
- ينبغي للبلدان أن تحاول مساعدة الأمم المتحدة

Choose the right answer a, b, c or d

1. The ..... of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice established The UN.  
a. **convention**                                      b. organization                                      c. protection                                      d. prevention
2. .... countries first signed the charter .  
a. fifty one                                      b. **fifty**                                      c. fifteen                                      d. fifteen one
3. .... the Charter that was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the countries  
a. Poland was a participant of                      b. **Poland wasn't involved**                      c. Syria wasn't part of                      d. both b & c
4. .... Is the United Nations day .  
a. June 26                                      b. October 15  
c. **October 24**                                      d. At the beginning of the 21st century
5. The Security Council has ..... members  
a. five                                      b. **fifteen**                                      c. ten                                      d. fifty
6. The UN's ..... are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish  
a. Founding Members                      b. Permanent Members                      c. Members Languages                      d. **Official Languages**
7. The regional offices of the UN are in:  
a. Nairobi and London.                      b. London , Geneva and Vienna.  
c. Geneva and France.                      d. **Vienna, Nairobi and Geneva**
8. .... is one of the permanent members of the Security Council  
a. Poland                                      b. Spain                                      c. **Russia**                                      d. Syria
9. .... was the last country to sign the Charter .  
a. **Poland**                                      b. Syria                                      c. France                                      d. The United nation
10. The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence .....  
a. **after ratification of the Charter**                      b. in 24/11/ 1945                      c. in 15/11/1945                      d. both a & b
11. The temporary members of the SC are elected for:  
a. 10 years.                                      b. 5 years                                      c. 20 years                                      d. **2 years**
12. The 2<sup>nd</sup> international organization established in the 20th century was.....  
a. United States.                                      b. **the United Nations.**                                      c. the Treaty of Versailles.                                      d. the League of Nations.
13. The main goal of the United Nations at the beginning of the 21st century was.....  
a. to address international terrorism                                      b.to address humanitarian crises and civil wars.  
c.to address the representatives of the countries.                                      d. **both a & b .**
14. .... is one of the United Nations' Aims .  
a. making countries stronger                                      b. **stopping wars around the world**  
c. increasing illiteracy                                      d. encouraging hunger
15. "charter" means :  
a. making something valid by confirming it  
b. a system that existed before another one  
c. **a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization**  
d. the state of being decayed or destroyed

16. "ratification" means :

- a. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
- b. continuing to exist for a long time
- c. being joined in close association
- d. making something valid by confirming it

17. "permanent" means :

- a. continuing to exist for a long time
- b. a system that existed before another one
- c. making something valid by confirming it
- d. the state of being decayed or destroyed

18. "predecessor" means :

- a. making something valid by confirming it
- b. a system that existed before another one
- c. the state of being decayed or destroyed
- d. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization

19. "affiliated" means :

- a. the state of being decayed or destroyed
- b. a system that existed before another one
- c. being joined in close association
- d. continuing to exist for a long time

20. "devastation" means :

- a. a system that existed before another one
- b. continuing to exist for a long time
- c. making something valid by confirming it
- d. the state of being decayed or destroyed

21. "disparity" means :

- a. a difference between two or more things, especially an unfair one
- b. a system that existed before another one
- c. being joined in close association
- d. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization

**READING**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, is responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide and it has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an organisation.

منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (اليونيسف) ، المعروفة أصلاً باسم صندوق الطوارئ الدولي للأطفال التابع للأمم المتحدة ، هي المسؤولة عن تقديم المساعدات الإنسانية والتنمية للأطفال في جميع أنحاء العالم ، وقد فازت بجائزة نوبل ، وهي أول جائزة تُمنح لمنظمة.

Despite being highly active in fundraising, awareness, relief work and research, very few people know the origin of the organisation. UNICEF is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of governments, non-governmental organisations, foundations, corporations and private individuals and receives no funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations.

على الرغم من كونها نشطة للغاية في جمع التبرعات والتوعية وأعمال الإغاثة والبحث ، إلا أن قلة قليلة من الناس يعرفون أصل المنظمة. يتم دعم اليونيسف بالكامل من خلال المساهمات الطوعية من الحكومات والمنظمات غير الحكومية والمؤسسات والشركات والأفراد ولا تتلقى أي تمويل من المستحقات المقررة للأمم المتحدة.

Most of the fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 national committees, the voluntary support of millions of people around the world, partners in government, civil society and the private sector.

تتم معظم عمليات جمع التبرعات من خلال 36 لجنة وطنية تابعة لليونيسف ، بدعم طوعي من ملايين الأشخاص حول العالم ، وشركاء في الحكومة والمجتمع المدني والقطاع الخاص.

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

تأسست اليونيسف في عام 1946 وبدأت بمهمة محددة تتمثل في توفير الغذاء والرعاية الصحية في حالات الطوارئ للأطفال في البلدان التي دمرتها الحرب العالمية الثانية. في عام 1953 ، تم تغيير اسمها الأصلي إلى صندوق الأمم المتحدة للطفولة ليعكس مهمته الأوسع ، لكنه احتفظ بالاختصار الأصلي ، بعد اعتماده رسمياً كفرع دائم للأمم المتحدة في عام 1954.

The agency is among the most widespread and recognisable social welfare organisations in the world. Though its headquarters are in New York City, it operates in over 190 countries, focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas. Since 2006, the organisation has concentrated on a few specific issues; child survival and development, basic education and gender equality, child protection and policy advocacy, and partnerships.

الوكالة هي من بين أكثر المنظمات الاجتماعية انتشاراً وتميزاً في العالم. على الرغم من وجود مقرها الرئيسي في مدينة نيويورك ، إلا أنها تعمل في أكثر من 190 دولة ، وتركز على رعاية الأطفال في المناطق المعرضة للخطر. منذ عام 2006 ، ركزت المنظمة على عدد قليل من القضايا المحددة ؛ بقاء الطفل و تنميته ، والتعليم الأساسي والمساواة بين الجنسين ، وحماية الطفل وتأييد للسياسات ، والشراكات.

UNICEF has been a key player in global development work since its beginning. UNICEF operates during emergencies in addition to supporting developing countries to provide children with basic resources and advocate for their rights.

كانت اليونيسف لاعباً رئيسياً في أعمال التنمية العالمية منذ بدايتها. تعمل اليونيسف أثناء حالات الطوارئ بالإضافة إلى دعم البلدان النامية لتزويد الأطفال بالموارد الأساسية والدفاع عن حقوقهم.

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

أخيراً ، تعمل اليونيسف على خلق عالم لا يتم فيه شراء أي طفل أو بيعه أو سرقة من عائلته أو ان يكون ضحية بأي طريقة . تؤمن اليونيسف بأن كل طفل يستحق أن يكبر في أسرة محبة وهي تدعم التبني بين البلدان عندما يتم إجراؤه بشكل أخلاقي وفقاً للقانون السائد وأفضل الممارسات. في الوقت نفسه ، تعمل اليونيسف على دعم الأسر المحتاجة حتى لا يشعر أحد أبداً بأنه مجبر بسبب الفقر أو انعدام الأمن على التخلي عن طفل

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

**1. UNICEF is responsible for children by giving them humanitarian .....**

- a life                                      b **help**                                      c money                                      d. world

**2. UNICEF came into existence in .....**

- a. **1946**                                      b. 1953                                      c. 1954                                      d. 2006

**3. governments ..... UNICEF .**

- a. are forced to support                                      b. involuntarily support  
c. **voluntarily contribute to support**                                      d. voluntarily contribute to fight

**4. UNICEF is supported ..... by non-governmental organisations, foundations, and private individuals**

- a partly                                      b **completely**                                      c slightly                                      d. both b & c

**5. UNICEF gets money from .....**

- a. the private sector                                      b. the volunteers                                      c. people                                      d. **a, b & c**

**6. UNICEF doesn't get money from .....**

- a. governments                                      b. people                                      c. **the United Nations**                                      d. foundations

**7. Today the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is: .....**

- a. an organization that is rejected by the United Nations                                      b. **an organization related to the United Nations**  
c. an organization that is rejected by the United States                                      d. an organization related to the United States

**8. UNICEF is doing its best to make a world that is .....**

- a. **free of buying children**                                      b. full of victimized children  
c. full of stolen children                                      d. free of money

**9. UNICEF always supports families in order not to ..... their children because their bad financial circumstances .**

- a. buy                                      b. **sell**                                      c. bring up                                      d. adopt

**10. "advocate" means :**

**to defend or support:**

existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time

to select and take or approve

an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose

**11. "fund" means :**

existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time

to defend or support

an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose

**the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people**

**12. "prevailing" means :**

an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose

to select and take or approve :

**existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time**

to defend or support:

**13. "adopted" means :**

**to select and take or approve :**

to defend or support:

an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose

the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people

**14. "corporation" means :**

to select and take or approve :

**an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose**

the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people to defend or support

**Vocabulary**

**Prefixes**

**1. Children love ..... parcels at Christmas time.**

- a. inwrapping
- b. **unwrapping**
- c. dewrapping
- d. diswrapping

**2. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often ..... with him.**

- a. deagree
- b. inagree
- c. unagree
- d. **disagree**

**3. I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to ..... his story.**

- a. deprove
- b. unprove
- c. **disprove**
- d. inprove

**4. After a brief speech, the minister ..... the new statue.**

- a. **unveil**
- b. inveil
- c. illveil
- d. inveil

**5. It took the removal men an hour to ..... our things from the van.**

- a. ilload
- b. inload
- c. disload
- d. **unload**

**6. His phone was ..... because he didn't pay his last bill.**

- a. unconnect
- b. **disconnected**
- c. inconnect
- d. deconnect

**7. Asking people to leave their mobile phones at home when they leave is something .....**

- a. imlogical
- b. **illogical**
- c. inlogical
- d. dislogical

**8. Uncooked meat is an ..... type of food for so many people in my society.**

- a. **unfamiliar**
- b. infamiliar
- c. imfamiliar
- d. ilfamiliar

**9. The opposite of " Activate " is :**

- a. disactivate
- b. **deactivate**
- c. unactivate
- d. nonactivate

**10. The opposite of " logical " is :**

- a. inlogical
- b. unlogical
- c. dislogical
- d. **illogical**

**11. The opposite of " Possible " is :**

- a. **impossible**
- b. inpossible
- c. irpossible
- d. unpossible

**12. The opposite of " regular " is :**

- a. inregular
- b. ilregular
- c. **irregular**
- d. disregular

**13. The opposite of " Understand " is :**

- a. disunderstand
- b. **misunderstand**
- c. deunderstand
- d. ununderstand

**14. The opposite of " complete " is :**

- a. imcomplete
- b. ilcomplete
- c. decomplete
- d. **incomplete**

**15. The opposite of "Familiar " is :**

- a. **unfamiliar**
- b. misfamiliar
- c. disfamiliar
- d. infamiliar

**16. The opposite of " refundable " is :**

- a. unrefundable
- b. irrefundable
- c. inrefundable
- d. **nonrefundable**

**17. The opposite of " courage " is :**

- a. incourage
- b. **discourage**
- c. decourage
- d. uncourage

18. The opposite of "virus" is :

- a. unvirus                      b. invirus                      c. **antivirus**                      d. misvirus

**Grammar**                      future forms

1. I hope that scientists ..... pollution problem by the end of this century .

- a. solve                      b. is solving                      c. **will have solved**                      d. had solved

2 . I ..... she is making a mistake.

- a. **feel**                      b. am feeling                      c. felt                      d. was feeling

3. I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We .....to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday, and then travel by train to Kyoto for one night.

- a. will fly                      b. fly                      c. **are flying**                      d. will have flown

4. I ..... a good job by the time I graduate my university .

- a. **will have found**                      b. had found                      c. have found                      d. will be finding

5 . Christine ..... to Egypt last month.

- a. has gone                      b. **went**                      c. has been going                      d. had gone

6. The team manager a ..... party today at 9:00 .

- a. holds                      b. **is holding**                      c. will hold                      d. will have held

7. By 2080 most of the oil in the world .....

- a. run out                      b. runs out                      c. will be running out                      d. **will have run out**

8. What time ..... tomorrow?

- a. is your plane taking off                      b. **does your plane take off**  
c. will your plane take off                      d. will your plane have taken off

9. In about ten years. I think I ..... in the same city.

- a. still live                      b. have lived                      c. **will still be living**                      d. will still been lived

10 . A man ..... past a house when he ..... a woman's voice shouting for help.

- a. walks / will hear                      b. walked / would hear                      c. **was walking / heard**                      d. has walked / heard

11.I ..... a big party tonight .

- a. have                      b. **am having**                      c. will have                      d. will have had

12. When I ..... the answer, I'll let you know.

- a. will find                      b. am going to                      c. **find**                      d. found

13. Manchester United ..... their next game.

- a. wins                      b. **will win**                      c. is going to win                      d. be winning

14. I'll be fine in the interview as long as they .....me technical questions.

- a. are going to ask                      b. won't ask                      c. didn't ask                      d. **don't ask**

15. When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft ..... 25 kilos of plutonium.

- a. **will be carrying**                      b. will have carried                      c. was carrying                      d. had carried

16 . I ..... about this problem several times. I still can't find a solution.

- a. am thinking                      b. will think                      c. **have thought**                      d. have been thinking

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

- a. will get                      b. got                      c. **get**                      d. am getting

18. The plane .....tomorrow at 9.30 .

- a. **arrives**                      b. will arrives                      c. is going to arrive                      d. has arrived

19. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything .....
- a. had changed                      b. have changed                      c. **will have changed**                      d. changes
20. Her eyes were red because she .....
- a. is crying                      b. was crying                      c. has been crying                      d. **had been crying**
21. .... her before then.
- a. did you ever see                      b. did you ever see                      c. have you ever seen                      d. **had you ever seen**
22. The bus ..... until 7.30 in the evening.
- a. is arriving                      b. **won't arrive**                      c. won't be arriving                      d. won't have arrived
23. By the time you get home, I ..... the house from top to bottom.
- a. will clean                      b. have cleaned                      c. had cleaned                      d. **will have cleaned**
24. What ..... about?
- a. do you think                      b. **are you thinking**                      c. will you think                      d. had you thought
25. My exams ..... on 27th June.
- a. **finish**                      b. finishes                      c. will finish                      d. is going to finish
26. I ..... a meeting tomorrow.
- a. hold                      b. will hold                      c. **am going to hold**                      d. will have held
27. It ..... as if it's going to rain.
- a. look                      b. **looks**                      c. is looking                      d. looked
28. It's hard to ..... predictions too far into the future
- a. will make                      b. is going to make                      c. **make**                      d. made
29. The moment I ..... my results I'll phone you.
- a. **receive**                      b. receives                      c. am receiving                      d. will receive
30. By the beginning of 2029, I ..... my studies
- a. finish                      b. will finish                      c. will be finishing                      d. **will have finished**
31. Why ..... at me like this?
- a. do you look                      b. **are you looking**                      c. are you going to look                      d. did you looked
32. He ..... at the university yesterday.
- a. enrol                      b. **enrolled**                      c. has enrolled                      d. had enrolled
33. I think the weather ..... too hot tomorrow.
- a. **will be**                      b. will have been                      c. is going to be                      d. is
34. I ..... you before we set off.
- a. **will text**                      b. text                      c. texted                      d. am texting
35. The police ..... for the criminal for two years before they caught him.
- a. looked                      b. was looking                      c. have been looking                      d. **had been looking**
36. She ..... six mathematics problems.
- a. solve                      b. had solved                      c. **has solved**                      d. has been solving



**Choose the wrong part a - b - c or d and correct it .**

1. **One day** people **are going to travel** to **Mars** . **will**  
A B C D
2. The Charter was signed **at 26 June** 1945 **by** the **representatives of** 50 countries **including** Syria . **on 26 June**  
A B C D
3. She **had passed** her **driving** test **so** she can **borrow** his car next week. **has passed**  
A B C D
4. **The** phone is **ringing** , I **am going to answer** it . **will**  
A B C D
5. UNICEF **was created** in 1946 and **begin** with a definite mission of **providing** emergency food to children . **began**  
A B C D
6. **After** a **brief speeches**, the minister **unveil** the new statue. **Brief speech**  
A B C D
7. **Very little** people **know the origin** of the organisation. **Very few**  
A B C D
8. I **will have worked** on **the report** all **next** week. **be working**  
A B C D
9. By the **beginning** of 2030 , I **will be finishing** my **study** . **have finished**  
A B C D
10. Good morning. **I'd liked** to **speak** to Dr. Amal **please**. like  
A B C D
11. Children **love inwrapping parcels** at Christmas **time**. **unwrapping**  
A B C D
12. Who **is responsible to** assuring **students' rights**? **for**  
A B C D
13. I **like reading** novels but my sister **prefer** reading **magazines**. **prefers**  
A B C D
14. They **are going** to **the mosque on** Fridays. **go**  
A B C D
15. The headquarters of UNICEF **is** in New York City, it **operates** in **over** 190 **countries** . **are**  
A B C D

**Find out the four mistakes in the text and correct them .**

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is the basis of all of UNICEF's work. It is **a** most complete statement of children's rights ever produced. All children **has** all **this** rights, no matter who they are, **when** they live, what language they speak, what their religion is .

**the** - **have** - **these** - **where**

**Find out the four mistakes in the text and correct them .**

No child should be **treat** unfairly for any reason. Governments must **does** all they **could** to make sure that every child in their countries can enjoy all the **right** in this Convention.

**Treated** - **do** - **can** - **rights**

**Find out the four mistakes in the text and correct them .**

I think human rights only **become** **a** issue after World War II. That's when the United Nations **issue** her Universal Declaration on human rights. This is a **rulebooks** about what is allowed and not allowed to ensure human rights.

**Became** - **an** - **issued** - **rulebook**

## **Making questions**

### **Ask about the underlined words:**

1. How long do you sleep every day ?

1. I sleep **for ten hours** every day.

2. What is UNICEF responsible for?

2. UNICEF is responsible for **providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide**

3. When was UNICEF created ?

3. UNICEF was created **in 1946**

4. How many founding members were there in 1945?

4. There were **51** founding members in 1945

5. What did you do last month ?

5. I **passed my driving test** last month

6. When did the United Nations officially come into existence

6. The United Nations officially came into existence **after ratification of the Charter.**

7. Where does the UN have regional offices ?

7. The UN also has regional offices **in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi.**

8. Where was gold found ?

8. Gold was found **in the ground.**

9. What does David intend to do tomorrow.

9. David intends to **get up early** tomorrow.

10. What are the new companies going to do ?

10. The new companies are going to **provide very different experiences.**

11. When will you text me ?

11. I'll text you **before we set off.**

12. Why did you arrive late ?

12. We arrived late **because of rain**

13. When did you lose your mobile ?

13. I lost my mobile **yesterday**

14. Where did you fly last week ?

14. We flew **to London** last week.

**Reading**

The United Nations was established by the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries including Syria; Poland signed on 15 October 1945. There were 51 founding members in 1945. The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence on October 24, 1945 after ratification of the Charter. The day is now celebrated each year around the world as United Nations Day. The Security Council (SC) contains five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. The United Nations (UN) was the second multi-purpose international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. The UN also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

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

**the Aims of the United Nations**

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

**the principles of the United Nations**

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

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

**1. The ..... of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice established The UN.**

- a. convention                      b. organization                      c. protection                      d. prevention

**2. .... countries first signed the charter .**

- a. fifty one                      b. fifty                      c. fifteen                      d. fifteen one

**3. .... the Charter that was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the countries**

- a. Poland was a participant of                      b. Poland wasn't involved                      c. Syria wasn't part of                      d. both b & c

**4. .... Is the United Nations day .**

- a. June 26                      b. October 15  
c. October 24                      d. At the beginning of the 21st century

**5. The Security Council has ..... members**

- a. five                      b. fifteen                      c. ten                      d. fifty

**6. The UN's ..... are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish**

- a. Founding Members                      b. Permanent Members                      c. Members Languages                      d. Official Languages

**7. The regional offices of the UN are in:**

- a. Nairobi and London.
- b. London , Geneva and Vienna.
- c. Geneva and France.
- d. Vienna, Nairobi and Geneva

**8. .... is one of the permanent members of the Security Council**

- a. Poland
- b. Spain
- c. Russia
- d. Syria

**9. .... was the last country to sign the Charter .**

- a. Poland
- b. Syria
- c. France
- d. The United nation

**10. The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence .....**

- a. after ratification of the Charter
- b. in 24/11/ 1945
- c. in 15/11/1945
- d. both a & b

**11. The temporary members of the SC are elected for:**

- a. 10 years.
- b. 5 years
- c. 20 years
- d. 2 years

**12. The 2<sup>nd</sup> international organization established in the 20th century was.....**

- a. United States.
- b. the United Nations.
- c. the Treaty of Versailles.
- d. the League of Nations.

**13. The main goal of the United Nations at the beginning of the 21st century was.....**

- a. to address international terrorism
- b. to address humanitarian crises and civil wars.
- c. to address the representatives of the countries.
- d. both a & b .

**14. .... is one of the United Nations' Aims .**

- a. making countries stronger
- b. stopping wars around the world
- c. increasing illiteracy
- d. encouraging hunger

**15. "charter" means :**

- a. making something valid by confirming it
- b. a system that existed before another one
- c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
- d. the state of being decayed or destroyed

**16. "ratification" means :**

- a. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
- b. continuing to exist for a long time
- c. being joined in close association
- d. making something valid by confirming it

**17. "permanent" means :**

- a. continuing to exist for a long time
- b. a system that existed before another one
- c. making something valid by confirming it
- d. the state of being decayed or destroyed

**18. "predecessor" means :**

- a. making something valid by confirming it
- b. a system that existed before another one
- c. the state of being decayed or destroyed
- d. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization

**19. "affiliated" means :**

- a. the state of being decayed or destroyed
- b. a system that existed before another one
- c. being joined in close association
- d. continuing to exist for a long time

20. "devastation" means :

- a. a system that existed before another one
- b. continuing to exist for a long time
- c. making something valid by confirming it
- d. the state of being decayed or destroyed

21. "disparity" means :

- a. a difference between two or more things, especially an unfair one
- b. a system that existed before another one
- c. being joined in close association
- d. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization

**Module 3**

*politics .*

**12<sup>th</sup> grade**

**Unit : 6.**

**United Nations .**

**Work Book**

**READING**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, is responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide and it has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an organisation.

Despite being highly active in fundraising, awareness, relief work and research, very few people know the origin of the organisation. UNICEF is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of governments, non-governmental organisations, foundations, corporations and private individuals and receives no funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations.

Most of the fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 national committees, the voluntary support of millions of people around the world, partners in government, civil society and the private sector.

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

The agency is among the most widespread and recognisable social welfare organisations in the world. Though its headquarters are in New York City, it operates in over 190 countries, focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas. Since 2006, the organisation has concentrated on a few specific issues; child survival and development, basic education and gender equality, child protection and policy advocacy, and partnerships.

UNICEF has been a key player in global development work since its beginning. UNICEF operates during emergencies in addition to supporting developing countries to provide children with basic resources and advocate for their rights.

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

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

**1. UNICEF is responsible for children by giving them humanitarian .....**

- a life
- b help
- c money
- d. world

**2. UNICEF came into existence in .....**

- a. 1946
- b. 1953
- c. 1954
- d. 2006

**3. governments ..... UNICEF .**

- a. are forced to support
- b. involuntarily support
- c. voluntarily contribute to support
- d. voluntarily contribute to fight

**4. UNICEF is supported ..... by non-governmental organisations, foundations, and private individuals**

- a partly
- b completely
- c slightly
- d. both b & c

5. UNICEF gets money from .....

- a. the private sector                      b. the volunteers                      c. people                      d. a, b & c

6. UNICEF doesn't get money from .....

- a. governments                      b. people                      c. the United Nations                      d. foundations

7. Today the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is: .....

- a. an organization that is rejected by the United Nations                      b. an organization related to the United Nations  
c. an organization that is rejected by the United States                      d. an organization related to the United States

8. UNICEF is doing its best to make a world that is .....

- a. free of buying children                      b. full of victimized children  
c. full of stolen children                      d. free of money

9. UNICEF always supports families in order not to ..... their children because their bad financial circumstances .

- a. buy                      b. sell                      c. bring up                      d. adopt

10. "advocate" means :

- a. to defend or support:  
b. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time  
c. to select and take or approve  
d. an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose

11. "fund" means :

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

12. "prevailing" means :

- a. an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose  
b. to select and take or approve :  
c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time  
d. to defend or support:

13. "adopted" means :

- a. to select and take or approve :  
b. to defend or support:  
c. an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose  
d. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people

14. "corporation" means :

- a. to select and take or approve :  
b. an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose  
c. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people  
d. to defend or support

## Vocabulary

### Prefixes

1. Children love ..... parcels at Christmas time.

- a. inwrapping                      b. unwrapping                      c. dewrapping                      d. diswrapping

2. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often ..... with him.

- a. deagree                      b. inagree                      c. unagree                      d. disagree

3. I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to ..... his story.

- a. deprove                      b. unprove                      c. disprove                      d. inprove

4. After a brief speech, the minister ..... the new statue.

- a. unveil                      b. inveil                      c. illveil                      d. disveil

5. It took the removal men an hour to ..... our things from the van.

- a. ilload                      b. inload                      c. disload                      d. unload

6. His phone was ..... because he didn't pay his last bill.

- a. unconnect                      b. disconnected                      c. inconnect                      d. deconnect

7. Asking people to leave their mobile phones at home when they leave is something .....

- a. imlogical                      b. illogical                      c. inlogical                      d. dislogical

8. Uncooked meat is an ..... type of food for so many people in my society.

- a. unfamiliar                      b. infamiliar                      c. imfamiliar                      d. ilfamiliar

9. The opposite of "Activate" is :

- a. disactivate                      b. deactivate                      c. unactivate                      d. nonactivate

10. The opposite of "logical" is :

- a. inlogical                      b. unlogical                      c. dislogical                      d. illogical

11. The opposite of "Possible" is :

- a. impossible                      b. inpossible                      c. irpossible                      d. unpossible

12. The opposite of "regular" is :

- a. inregular                      b. ilregular                      c. irregular                      d. disregular

13. The opposite of "Understand" is :

- a. disunderstand                      b. misunderstand                      c. deunderstand                      d. ununderstand

14. The opposite of "complete" is :

- a. imcomplete                      b. ilcomplete                      c. decomplete                      d. incomplete

15. The opposite of "Familiar" is :

- a. unfamiliar                      b. misfamiliar                      c. disfamiliar                      d. infamiliar

16. The opposite of "refundable" is :

- a. unrefundable                      b. irrefundable                      c. inrefundable                      d. nonrefundable

17. The opposite of "courage" is :

- a. incourage                      b. discouragement                      c. decourage                      d. uncourage

18. The opposite of "virus" is :

- a. unvirus                      b. invirus                      c. antiviral                      d. misvirus

**Grammar**

**future forms**

**1. I hope that scientists ..... pollution problem by the end of this century .**

- a. solve                                  b. is solving                                  c. will have solved                                  d. had solved

**2 . I ..... she is making a mistake.**

- a. feel                                  b. am feeling                                  c. felt                                  d. was feeling

**3. I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We .....to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday, and then travel by train to Kyoto for one night.**

- a. will fly                                  b. fly                                  c. are flying                                  d. will have flown

**4. I ..... a good job by the time I graduate my university .**

- a. will have found                                  b. had found                                  c. have found                                  d. will be finding

**5 . Christine ..... to Egypt last month.**

- a. has gone                                  b. went                                  c. has been going                                  d. had gone

**6. The team manager a ..... party today at 9:00 .**

- a. holds                                  b. is holding                                  c. will                                  d. will have held

**7. By 2080 most of the oil in the world .....**

- a. run out                                  b. runs out                                  c. will be running out                                  d. will have run out

**8. What time ..... tomorrow?**

- a. is your plane taking off                                  b. does your plane take off  
c. will your plane take off                                  d. will your plane have taken off

**9. In about ten years. I think I ..... in the same city.**

- a. still live                                  b. have lived                                  c. will still be living                                  d. will still been lived

**10 . A man ..... past a house when he ..... a woman's voice shouting for help.**

- a. walks / will hear                                  b. walked / would hear                                  c. was walking / heard                                  d. has walked / heard

**11.I ..... a big party tonight .**

- a. have                                  b. am having                                  c. will have                                  d. will have had

**12. When I ..... the answer, I'll let you know.**

- a. will find                                  b. am going to                                  c. find                                  d. found

**13. Manchester United ..... their next game.**

- a. wins                                  b. will win                                  c. is going to win                                  d. be winning

**14. I'll be fine in the interview as long as they .....me technical questions.**

- a. are going to ask                                  b. won't ask                                  c. didn't ask                                  d. don't ask

**15. When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft ..... 25 kilos of plutonium.**

- a. will be carrying                                  b. will have carried                                  c. was carrying                                  d. had carried

**16 . I ..... about this problem several times. I still can't find a solution.**

- a. am thinking                                  b. will think                                  c. have thought                                  d. have been thinking

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

- a. will get                                  b. got                                  c. get                                  d. am getting

**18. The plane .....tomorrow at 9.30 .**

- a. arrives                                  b. will arrives                                  c. is going to arrive                                  d. has arrived

**19. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything .....**

- a. had changed                                  b. have changed                                  c. will have changed                                  d. changes



**20 . Her eyes were red because she .....** .

- a. is crying                      b. was crying                      c. has been crying                      d. had been crying

**21 . ..... her before then.**

- a. did you ever see                      b. did you ever see                      c. have you ever seen                      d. had you ever seen

**22. The bus ..... until 7.30 in the evening.**

- a. is arriving                      b. won't arrive                      c. won't be arriving                      d. won't have arrived

**23. By the time you get home, I ..... the house from top to bottom.**

- a. will clean                      b. have cleaned                      c. had cleaned                      d. will have cleaned

**24 . What ..... about?**

- a. do you think                      b. are you thinking                      c. will you think                      d. had you thought

**25. My exams ..... on 27th June.**

- a. finish                      b. finishes                      c. will finish                      d. is going to finish

**26. I ..... a meeting tomorrow.**

- a. hold                      b. will hold                      c. am going to hold                      d. will have held

**27 . It ..... as if it's going to rain.**

- a. look                      b. looks                      c. is looking                      d. looked

**28. It's hard to .....predictions too far into the future**

- a. will make                      b. is going to make                      c. make                      d. made

**29. The moment I ..... my results I'll phone you.**

- a. receive                      b. receives                      c. am receiving                      d. will receive

**30. By the beginning of 2029, I .....my studies**

- a. finish                      b. will finish                      c. will be finishing                      d. will have finished

**31 . Why ..... at me like this?**

- a. do you look                      b. are you looking                      c. are you going to look                      d. did you looked

**32 . He ..... at the university yesterday.**

- a. enrol                      b. enrolled                      c. has enrolled                      d. had enrolled

**33. I think the weather ..... too hot tomorrow.**

- a. will be                      b. will have been                      c. is going to be                      d. is

**34. I..... you before we set off.**

- a. will text                      b. text                      c. texted                      d. am texting

**35 . The police ..... for the criminal for two years before they caught him.**

- a. looked                      b. was looking                      c. have been looking                      d. had been looking

**36 . She ..... six mathematics problems.**

- a. solve                      b. had solved                      c. has solved                      d. has been solving

**Choose the wrong part a - b - c or d and correct it .**

1. **One day** people **are going to travel** to **Mars** .  
A B C D
2. The Charter was signed **at 26 June** 1945 **by** the **representatives of** 50 countries **including** Syria  
A B C D
3. She **had passed** her **driving** test **so** she can **borrow** his car next week.  
A B C D
4. **The** phone is **ringing** , I **am going to answer** it .  
A B C D
5. UNICEF **was created** in 1946 and **begin** with a definite mission of **providing** emergency food to children  
A B C D
6. **After** a **brief speeches**, the minister **unveil** the new statue.  
A B C D
7. **Very little** people **know the origin** of the organisation.  
A B C D
8. I **will have worked** on **the report** all **next** week.  
A B C D
9. By the **beginning** of 2030 , I **will be finishing** my **study** .  
A B C D
10. Good morning. **I'd liked** to **speak** to Dr. Amal **please**.  
A B C D
11. Children **love inwrapping parcels** at Christmas **time**.  
A B C D
12. Who **is responsible to** assuring **students' rights**?  
A B C D
13. I **like reading** novels but my sister **prefer** reading **magazines**.  
A B C D
14. They **are going** to **the mosque on** Fridays.  
A B C D
15. The headquarters of UNICEF **is** in New York City, it **operates** in **over** 190 **countries**  
A B C D

**Find out the four mistakes in the text and correct them .**

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is the basis of all of UNICEF's work. It is a most complete statement of children's rights ever produced. All children has all this rights, no matter who they are, when they live, what language they speak, what their religion is .

.....  
.....  
.....

**Find out the four mistakes in the text and correct them .**

No child should be treat unfairly for any reason. Governments must does all they could to make sure that every child in their countries can enjoy all the right in this Convention.

.....  
.....

**Find out the four mistakes in the text and correct them .**

I think human rights only become a issue after World War II. That's when the United Nations issue her Universal Declaration on human rights. This is a rulebooks about what is allowed and not allowed to ensure human rights.

.....  
.....

## Making questions

**Ask about the underlined words:**

1. ....?

1. I sleep **for ten hours** every day.

2. ....?

2. UNICEF is responsible for **providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide**

3. ....?

3. UNICEF was created **in 1946**

4. ....?

4. There were **51** founding members in 1945

5. ....?

5. I **passed my driving test** last month

6. ....?

6. The United Nations officially came into existence **after ratification of the Charter.**

7. ....?

7. The UN also has regional offices **in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi.**

8. ....?

8. Gold was found **in the ground.**

9. ....?

9. David intends to **get up early** tomorrow.

10. ....?

10. The new companies are going to **provide very different experiences.**

11. ....?

11. I'll text you **before we set off.**

12. ....?

12. We arrived late **because of rain**

13. ....?

13. I lost my mobile **yesterday**

14. ....?

14. We flew **to London** last week.

## Page 62

## Reading

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

أنشئت الأمم المتحدة بموجب ميثاق الأمم المتحدة والنظام الأساسي لمحكمة العدل الدولية. تم التوقيع على الميثاق في 26 يونيو 1945 من قبل ممثلي 50 دولة بما في ذلك سوريا. وقعت بولندا في 15 أكتوبر 1945. وكان هناك 51 عضواً مؤسساً في عام 1945. ظهرت الأمم المتحدة رسمياً في 24 أكتوبر 1945 بعد التصديق على الميثاق. يتم الآن الاحتفال بهذا اليوم من كل عام في جميع أنحاء العالم باعتباره يوم الأمم المتحدة. يضم مجلس الأمن خمسة أعضاء دائمين: الصين وفرنسا وروسيا الاتحادية والمملكة المتحدة، وعشرة أعضاء غير دائمين تنتخبهم الجمعية العامة لمدة عامين.

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

كانت الأمم المتحدة (UN) ثاني منظمة دولية متعددة الأهداف تأسست في القرن العشرين كانت عالمية من حيث النطاق والعضوية. سلفها، عصبة الأمم، تم إنشاؤه بموجب معاهدة فرساي في عام 1919 وتم حلها في عام 1946. وللأمم المتحدة أيضاً مكاتب إقليمية في جنيف وفيينا ونairobi. اللغات الرسمية هي العربية والصينية والإنجليزية والفرنسية والروسية والإسبانية.

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

في بداية القرن الحادي والعشرين، كافحت الأمم المتحدة وبرنامجها والوكالات التابعة لها لمواجهة الأزمات الإنسانية والحروب الأهلية، وتدفقات اللاجئين غير المسبوقة، والدمار الناجم عن انتشار الإيدز، والاضطرابات المالية العالمية، والإرهاب الدولي، والتفاوت في الثروة. بين أغنى شعوب العالم وأفقرها.

## the Aims of the United Nations

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

## أهداف الأمم المتحدة

- للحفاظ على السلام في جميع أنحاء العالم
- تنمية العلاقات الودية بين الأمم
- لمساعدة الدول على العمل معاً لتحسين حياة الفقراء وقهر الجوع والمرض والأمية وتشجيع احترام حقوق الآخرين وحياتهم
- أن تكون مركزاً لمساعدة الدول على تحقيق هذه الأهداف

## the principles of the United Nations

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

## مبادئ الأمم المتحدة

- تتمتع جميع الدول الأعضاء بالمساواة في السيادة
- يجب على جميع الدول الأعضاء الامتثال للميثاق
- يجب على الدول محاولة تسوية خلافاتها بالوسائل السلمية
- يجب على الدول تجنب استخدام القوة أو التهديد باستخدام القوة
- لا يجوز للأمم المتحدة التدخل في الشؤون الداخلية لأي بلد
- ينبغي للبلدان أن تحاول مساعدة الأمم المتحدة

Match the words to their definitions.

1 charter      c a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization  
الميثاق بيان مبادئ وأهداف المنظمة

2 ratification      d making something valid by confirming it  
تصديق جعل الشيء صحيحاً عن طريق تأكيده

3 permanent      g continuing to exist for a long time  
الدائم يستمر في الوجود لفترة طويلة

4 predecessor      b a system that existed before another one  
سلف نظام كان موجوداً قبل آخر

5 affiliated      f being joined in close association  
المنتسب/التابع ينضم في ارتباط وثيق

6 devastation      e the state of being decayed or destroyed  
الدمار حالة من الفناء أو التدمير

7 disparity      a a difference between two or more things, especially an unfair one  
التباين: فرق بين شيئين أو أكثر ، خصوصاً شيء غير عادل

Read the text, then answer these questions:

1 How was the United Nations created?

كيف تم إنشاء الأمم المتحدة؟

*The United Nations was established by the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*

أنشئت الأمم المتحدة بموجب ميثاق الأمم المتحدة والنظام الأساسي لمحكمة العدل الدولية

2 Which countries are the permanent members of the Security Council?

ما هي الدول دائمة العضوية في مجلس الأمن؟

*The UN contained five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States.*

ضمت الأمم المتحدة خمسة أعضاء دائمين: الصين وفرنسا والاتحاد الروسي والمملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة.

3 When was the League of Nations established?

متى تأسست عصبة الأمم؟

*The League of Nations was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946.*

تم إنشاء عصبة الأمم بموجب معاهدة فرساي في عام 1919 وتم حلها في عام 1946.

4 What was the main purpose of the United Nations at the beginning of the 21st century?

ما هو الهدف الرئيسي للأمم المتحدة في بداية القرن الحادي والعشرين؟

*The main purpose of the United Nations at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century was to address humanitarian crises and civil wars, unprecedented refugee flows, the devastation caused by the spread of AIDS, global financial disruptions, international terrorism, and the disparities in wealth between the world's richest and poorest peoples.*

كان الهدف الرئيسي للأمم المتحدة في بداية القرن الحادي والعشرين هو معالجة الأزمات الإنسانية والحروب الأهلية ، وتدفقات اللاجئين غير المسبوقة ، والدمار الناجم عن انتشار الإيدز ، والاضطرابات المالية العالمية ، والإرهاب الدولي ، والتفاوت في الثروة بين أغنى وأفقر شعوب العالم.

5 Mention three principles of the UN.

أذكر ثلاثة مبادئ للأمم المتحدة.

- *All Member States have sovereign equality*      تتمتع جميع الدول الأعضاء بالمساواة في السيادة
- *All Member States must obey the Charter*      يجب على جميع الدول الأعضاء الامتثال للميثاق
- *Countries must try to settle their differences by peaceful means*      يجب على الدول محاولة تسوية خلافاتها بالوسائل السلمية

## Vocabulary Prefixes

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

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

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

تعطي هذه البادئات معنى سلبياً أو معاكساً للكلمة.

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

Use the prefixes above to make antonyms of the following words.

Activate	<i>deactivate</i>	logical	<i>illogical</i>
Possible	<i>impossible</i>	regular	<i>irregular</i>
Understand	<i>misunderstand</i>	complete	<i>incomplete</i>
familiar	<i>unfamiliar</i>	refundable	<i>nonrefundable</i>
courage	<i>discourage</i>	virus	<i>antivirus</i>

## Pronunciation Word Stress with Two Syllables

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

هناك العديد من الكلمات المكونة من مقطعين في اللغة الإنجليزية والتي يتغير معناها وفتتها مع تغير التشديد.

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

إذا شددنا على المقطع الأول ، فعادة ما يكون **اسمًا** أو **صفة**.

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

ولكن إذا شددنا على المقطع الثاني ، فعادة ما يصبح **فعلًا**.

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

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## Grammar Future Forms

**a** Look at the statements and answer the questions.

**1** I think the weather **will** be too hot tomorrow.

أعتقد أن الطقس سيكون حارًا جدًا غدًا.

**2** The two companies are going to provide very different experiences.

ستقدم الشركتان تجارب مختلفة للغاية.

**3** The team manager is holding a party on our return.

مدير الفريق يقيم حفلة عند عودتنا.

**4** When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft **will** be carrying 25 kilos of plutonium.

عندما تذهب إلى المدار ، ستحمل المركبة الفضائية 25 كيلو غرامًا من البلوتونيوم.

**5** By the time you get home, I **will** have cleaned the house from top to bottom.

عندما تصل إلى المنزل ، سأكون قد أنظف المنزل من الأعلى إلى الأسفل.

- أي جملة للتنبؤ؟ **1**
- Which statement is for prediction? **1**
- Which statements talk about a fixed arrangement? **2 / 3**
- Which statements talk about a fixed arrangement? **2 / 3**
- Which statement talks about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future? **5**
- ما هي الجملة التي تتحدث عن حدث مستقبلي سينتهي قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل؟ **5**
- Which statement talks about events continuing over a period of time in the future? **4**
- ما هي الجملة التي تتحدث عن الأحداث المستمرة على مدى فترة زمنية في المستقبل؟ **4**

**b What do these people say? Pay special attention to the underlined words.**

ماذا يقول هؤلاء الناس؟ انتبه بشكل خاص للكلمات التي تحتها خط.

Tom is predicting a win for Manchester United in their next game.

يتوقع توم فوزًا لمانشستر يونايتد في مباراتهم القادمة.

Tom: Manchester United will win their next game.

توم: سيفوز مانشستر يونايتد في مباراتهم القادمة.

**1** David intends to get up early tomorrow.

يعتزم ديفيد الاستيقاظ مبكرًا غدًا.

David: I am going to get up early tomorrow.

ديفيد: سأستيقظ مبكرًا غداً.

**2** Emily's plane timetable says "Arrival 9.30".

يقول الجدول الزمني لطائرة إميلي "الوصول 9.30".

Emily: The plane arrives at 9.30

إميلي: الطائرة تصل الساعة 9.30

**3** John has arranged to hold a meeting tomorrow.

جون رتب لعقد اجتماع غداً.

John: I am holding/ am going to hold a meeting tomorrow.

جون: سأعقد / سأعقد اجتماعًا غدًا.

**4** Suzan will have a big party in the very near future.

سوف تقيم سوزان حفلة كبيرة في المستقبل القريب جدًا.

Suzan: I'm going to / I'm having a big party.

سوزان: أنا على وشك إقامة حفلة كبيرة.

**5** Sami decides to use the new laptop for the next two years.

سامي يقرر استخدام الكمبيوتر المحمول الجديد للعامين المقبلين.

Sami: I'm going to use the new laptop for the next two years.

سامي: سأستخدم الكمبيوتر المحمول الجديد في العامين المقبلين.

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Everyday English

Modesty

**a R6.2 Read and listen to the following conversation.**

**A:** Mr Khaled. After such a certificate, you must feel on top of the world.

سيد خالد. بعد هذه الشهادة ، يجب أن تشعر بأنك سعيد جدًا.

**B:** Oh, it was nothing really, nothing at all.

أوه ، أنه حقًا لا شيء ، لا شيء على الإطلاق

**A:** No, I can honestly say that it was a great job what you've done so far.

لا ، يمكنني القول بصراحة إن ما قمت به حتى الآن كان عملاً رائعًا.

**B:** That's very kind of you, but I feel the real credit must go to the whole team of the charity for their support.

هذا لطف منك ، لكنني أشعر أن الفضل الحقيقي يجب أن يذهب إلى فريق المؤسسة الخيرية بأكمله لدعمهم.

**A:** You're being called an innovator for promoting such services in society. I must say that finding jobs for the young is something not easy at all. We really appreciate your efforts in the charity.

يدعونك مبتكر للترويج لمثل هذه الخدمات في المجتمع. يجب أن أقول إن العثور على وظائف للشباب ليس بالأمر السهل على الإطلاق. نحن حقًا نقدر جهودك في الأعمال الخيرية.

**B:** You're embarrassing me. I've just been very lucky for having a wonderful team.

أنت تحرجني. لقد كنت محظوظًا جدًا لامتلاك فريق رائع.

**A:** I hear that you've planned the whole project. Tell us about that.

سمعت أنك خططت للمشروع بأكمله. أخبرنا عن ذلك.

**B:** Oh, you're exaggerating. I only played a small part in the whole thing. It was very much a team effort.

أوه ، أنت تبالغ. لقد لعبت دورًا صغيرًا في كل شيء. لقد كان جهدًا جماعيًا كبيرًا.

**A:** Well, thank you very much, Mr Khaled.

حسنًا ، شكرًا جزيلًا لك سيد خالد.

**B:** Thank you...

**Respond to the following modestly, using the expressions in bold.**

**1** Oh, I do think you're clever, knowing all about computers and things.

أوه ، أعتقد أنك ذكي ، وتعرف كل شيء عن أجهزة الكمبيوتر والأشياء.

You are embarrassing me .

أنت تخرجني

**2** Your skiing has improved tremendously. You're really a future champion.

2 لقد تحسن تزلجك بشكل كبير. أنت حقًا بطل المستقبل.

You are exaggerating

أنت تبالغ

**3** It must be wonderful to be able to understand so many languages. I can't think how you manage it!

3 يجب أن يكون من الرائع أن تكون قادرًا على فهم العديد من اللغات. لا أستطيع التفكير في كيفية إدارتك لها!

That's very kind of you, but I feel the real credit must go to my teachers

هذا لطف منك ولكن انا اعتقد بأن أن الفضل الحقيقي يجب أن يكون للمدرسين

موسم تعليم



The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, is responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide and it has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an organisation.

منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (اليونيسف) ، المعروفة أصلاً باسم صندوق الطوارئ الدولي للأطفال التابع للأمم المتحدة ، هي المسؤولة عن تقديم المساعدات الإنسانية والتنمية للأطفال في جميع أنحاء العالم ، وقد فازت بجائزة نوبل ، وهي أول جائزة تُمنح لمنظمة.

Despite being highly active in fundraising, awareness, relief work and research, very few people know the origin of the organisation. UNICEF is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of governments, non-governmental organisations, foundations, corporations and private individuals and receives no funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations.

على الرغم من كونها نشطة للغاية في جمع التبرعات والتوعية وأعمال الإغاثة والبحث ، إلا أن قلة قليلة من الناس يعرفون أصل المنظمة. يتم دعم اليونيسف بالكامل من خلال المساهمات الطوعية من الحكومات والمنظمات غير الحكومية والمؤسسات والشركات والأفراد ولا تتلقى أي تمويل من المستحقات المقررة للأمم المتحدة.

Most of the fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 national committees, the voluntary support of millions of people around the world, partners in government, civil society and the private sector.

تتم معظم عمليات جمع التبرعات من خلال 36 لجنة عالمية تابعة لليونيسف ، بدعم طوعي من ملايين الأشخاص حول العالم ، وشركاء في الحكومة والمجتمع المدني والقطاع الخاص.

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

تأسست اليونيسف في عام 1946 وبدأت بمهمة محددة تتمثل في توفير الغذاء والرعاية الصحية في حالات الطوارئ للأطفال في البلدان التي دمرتها الحرب العالمية الثانية. في عام 1953 ، تم تغيير اسمها الأصلي إلى صندوق الأمم المتحدة للطفولة لتعكس مهمتها الأوسع ، لكنها احتفظت بالاختصار الأصلي ، بعد اعتماده رسمياً كفرع دائم للأمم المتحدة في عام 1954.

The agency is among the most widespread and recognisable social welfare organisations in the world. Though its headquarters are in New York City, it operates in over 190 countries, focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas. Since 2006, the organisation has concentrated on a few specific issues; child survival and development, basic education and gender equality, child protection and policy advocacy, and partnerships.

الوكالة هي من بين أكثر المنظمات الاجتماعية انتشاراً وتميزاً في العالم. على الرغم من وجود مقرها الرئيسي في مدينة نيويورك ، إلا أنها تعمل في أكثر من 190 دولة ، وتركز على رعاية الأطفال في المناطق المعرضة للخطر. منذ عام 2006 ، ركزت المنظمة على عدد قليل من القضايا المحددة ؛ بقاء الطفل و تنميته ، والتعليم الأساسي والمساواة بين الجنسين ، وحماية الطفل وتأييد للسياسات ، والشراكات.

UNICEF has been a key player in global development work since its beginning. UNICEF operates during emergencies in addition to supporting developing countries to provide children with basic resources and advocate for their rights.

كانت اليونيسف لاعباً رئيسياً في أعمال التنمية العالمية منذ بدايتها. تعمل اليونيسف أثناء حالات الطوارئ بالإضافة إلى دعم البلدان النامية لتزويد الأطفال بالموارد الأساسية والدفاع عن حقوقهم.

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

أخيراً ، تعمل اليونيسف على خلق عالم لا يتم فيه شراء أي طفل أو بيعه أو سرقة من عائلته أو ان يكون ضحية بأي طريقة . تؤمن اليونيسف بأن كل طفل يستحق أن يكبر في أسرة محبة وهي تدعم التبني بين البلدان عندما يتم إجراؤه بشكل أخلاقي وفقاً للقانون السائد وأفضل الممارسات. في الوقت نفسه ، تعمل اليونيسف على دعم الأسر المحتاجة حتى لا يشعر أحد أبداً بأنه مجبر بسبب الفقر أو انعدام الأمن على التخلي عن طفل

Read the text and answer the following questions .

1. What does the acronym UNICEF stand for?

ما هو اختصار اليونيسف؟

**It stands for The United Nations Children's Fund**

إنها تعني منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة

2 . Where does UNICEF get its funding?

2. من أين تحصل اليونيسف على تمويلها؟

**Most of the fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 National committees, the voluntary support of millions of people around the world, partners in government, civil society and the private sector.**

تتم معظم عمليات جمع التبرعات من قبل 36 لجنة عالمية تابعة لليونيسف ، بدعم طوعي من ملايين الأشخاص حول العالم ، وشركاء في الحكومة والمجتمع المدني والقطاع الخاص.

3. Mention two purposes of establishing UNICEF.

3. أذكر هدفين لإنشاء اليونيسف.

**UNICEF was created in 1946 and began with a definite mission of providing emergency food and healthcare to children in the countries that had been destroyed by World War II.**

تأسست اليونيسف في عام 1946 وبدأت بمهمة محددة تتمثل في توفير الغذاء والرعاية الصحية في حالات الطوارئ للأطفال في البلدان التي دمرتها الحرب العالمية الثانية.

4. Why did UNICEF change its name?

4. لماذا غيرت اليونيسف اسمها؟

**It changed its name to reflect its broader mission.**

غيرت اسمها ليعكس مهمتها الأوسع.

5. What are UNICEF's main goals?

5. ما هي أهداف اليونيسف الرئيسية؟

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

تعمل اليونيسف على خلق عالم لا يتم فيه شراء أو بيع أي طفل أو سرقة من عائلته أو أن يكون ضحية. تؤمن اليونيسف بأن كل طفل يستحق أن يكبر في أسرة محبة وهي تدعم التبني بين البلدان عندما يتم إجراؤه بشكل أخلاقي وفقاً للقانون السائد وأفضل الممارسات. في الوقت نفسه ، تعمل اليونيسف على دعم الأسر المحتاجة حتى لا يشعر أحد أبداً بأنه مجبر بسبب الفقر أو انعدام الأمن على التخلي عن طفل

Match these definitions with the **highlighted** words in the text.

1. to defend or support: **advocate**

للدفاع أو الدعم: **يدافع**

2. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people : **fund**

2. نشاط جمع الأموال لغرض معين وخاصة لمساعدة الناس: **التمويل**

3. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time : **prevailing**

3. موجود أو مقبول في مكان معين أو في وقت معين: **سائد**

4. to select and take or approve : **adopted**

4. للاختيار والاعتماد أو الموافقة: **اعتماد**

5. an organisation or a group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose : **corporation**

5. منظمة أو مجموعة من المنظمات التي تعمل معاً لغرض معين: **شراكة**

## Vocabulary Prefixes

Use the word in brackets to complete the sentences. Add the necessary prefix *un-* or *dis-* and put the word in the correct form.

1. Children love **unwrapping** parcels at Christmas time. (*wrap*)  
يحب الأطفال فك الطرود في وقت عيد الميلاد.
2. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often **disagree** with him. (*agree*)  
أنني أجد أن لديه آراء غير عادية. كثيراً ما أختلف معه.
3. I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to **disprove** his story. (*prove*)  
أنا متأكد من أنه يكذب ولكن سيكون من الصعب دحض/ تكذيب قصته.
4. After a brief speech, the minister **unveil** the new statue. (*veil*)  
وبعد خطاب مختصر أراح الوزير الستار عن التمثال الجديد.
5. It took the removal men an hour to **unload** our things from the van. (*load*)  
استغرق الأمر ساعة لرجال النقل لتفريغ أغراضنا من الشاحنة.
6. His phone was **disconnected** because he didn't pay his last bill. (*connect*)  
انقطع الاتصال بهاتفه لأنه لم يدفع فاتورته الأخيرة.

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#### Pronunciation Word Stress with Two Syllables

Listen to the teacher saying each sentence. Then capitalize the primary stressed syllable in the underlined word. Decide whether it is a **verb**, an **adjective** or a **noun**.

1. We need to **inCREASE** our sales figures. (*verb*)
2. He's showed an **INcreased** interest in the project. (*adjective*)
3. They **imPORT** their goods from the UK. (*verb*)
4. This is a cheap **IMport**. (*noun*)
5. The **PREsent** city was founded in 944. (*noun*)
6. He's going to **preSENT** his friend, Maher. (*verb*)
7. This is one of the **REJects** from the factory. (*noun*)
8. He **reJECTed** her advice. (*verb*)

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#### Grammar Future Forms

In six of these sentences there is a verb in the wrong tense. Underline each mistake and write the correction.

1. When I'll find the answer, I'll let you know. **I find**  
عندما أجد الإجابة ، سأخبرك بذلك
2. My exams finish on 27th June. ....  
2. تنتهي امتحاناتي في 27 يونيو.
3. I'll be fine in the interview as long as they won't ask me technical questions. **don't ask**  
3. سأكون بخير في المقابلة طالما أنهم لن يطرحوا علي أسئلة فنية.
4. What time is your plane taking off tomorrow? **does your plane take off**  
في أي وقت تطلع طائرتك غدًا؟
5. I'll hand in my notice for this job after I'll get the contract for my new one. **Get**  
سأقوم بتسليم بيان هذه الوظيفة بعد حصولي على العقد الجديد.
6. I'll text you before we set off. ....  
سأرسل لك رسالة نصية قبل ان ننطلق.
7. The bus doesn't arrive until 7.30 in the evening. **won't arrive**  
لن تصل الحافلة حتى الساعة 7:30 مساءً.
8. I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We will have flown to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday, and then travel by train to Kyoto for one night. **are flying**  
لدي جدول زمني لرحلة اليابان. سنسافر بالطائرة إلى طوكيو في الساعة العاشرة صباحًا يوم الاثنين ، ثم نسافر بالقطار إلى كيوتو لمدة ليلة واحدة.

9. The moment I'll receive my results I'll phone you. **Receive**

في اللحظة التي أتلقى فيها نتائجي ، سأصل بك هاتفياً.

Complete the text with **will be or will have + the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

**What are your hopes for the future?**

1. It's hard to make predictions too far into the future, but I think I can say quite a lot about my life in about ten years. I think I (still live) **will still be living** in the same city.

By that time, I 1 (finish) **will have finished** my studies, and, who knows, perhaps I 2 (find) **will have found** a good job. And I 3 (probably go out) **will probably be going out** with the same friends too!

من الصعب عمل تنبؤات بعيدة جداً عن المستقبل ، لكن أعتقد أنني أستطيع أن أقول الكثير عن حياتي في غضون عشر سنوات تقريباً. أعتقد أنني سأبقى أعيش في نفس المدينة. بحلول ذلك الوقت ، سأكون قد أنهيت دراستي ، ومن يدري ، ربما سأكون قد وجدت وظيفة جيدة. ومن المحتمل أن أخرج مع نفس الأصدقاء أيضاً.

2. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything 4 (change) **will have changed** and everyone 5 (try) **will be trying** their best to adapt to new circumstances. For example, I can't imagine that we 6 (use) **will be using** cars, because by then most of the oil in the world 7 (run out) **will have run out**. People 8 (travel) **will be traveling** in electric cars, or perhaps we 9 (walk) **will be walking** everywhere. I hope that scientists 10 (solve) **will have solved** pollution problem, but who knows! Perhaps some other worse problems 11 (come) **will have come** along by then!

2. عندما أبلغ الستين من عمري ، أتوقع أن كل شيء تقريباً سوف يتغير وأن الجميع سيبدل قساري جهده للتكيف مع الظروف الجديدة. على سبيل المثال ، لا أستطيع أن أتخيل أننا سنستخدم السيارات ، لأنه بحلول ذلك الوقت سيكون معظم النفط في العالم قد نفذ. سيسافر الناس في سيارات كهربائية ، أو ربما نسير في كل مكان. أتمنى أن يكون العلماء قد حلوا مشكلة التلوث ، لكن من يدري! ربما ستأتي بعض المشاكل الأخرى الأسوأ بحلول ذلك الوقت!

**Everyday English**

**Modesty**

**Put the following sentences in the correct order to make a meaningful dialogue.**

**A:** I've never seen such an attractive and talented class of children. I think you, as their teacher, deserve the highest praise.

لم أر أبداً مثل هذه الفئة الجذابة و الموهوبة من لأطفال . أعتقد أنك بصفتك معلمهم تستحق أعلى ثناء

**B:** Oh no. They're a splendid group of young people. I don't deserve any of the credit

لا . إنهم مجموعة رائعة من الشباب . أنا لا أستحق أي تقدير

**A:** I'm sure they are splendid, but I don't agree that you don't deserve any credit. I know for sure that you planned the lovely decorations in their classroom.

أنا متأكد من أنهم رائعون ، لكني لا أوافق على أنك لا تستحق أي تقدير . أعلم على وجه اليقين أنك خططت للزينة الجميلة في الصف.

**B:** I had very little to do with it. The children contributed lots of ideas themselves.

لم يكن لدي الكثير لأفعله حيال ذلك . ساهم الأطفال بالكثير من الأفكار بأنفسهم.

**A:** Perhaps they did, but you gave them the idea in the first place, didn't you? And that project for helping old people is the finest thing I've seen for years.

ربما فعلوا ، لكنك أعطيتهم الفكرة في المقام الأول ، أليس كذلك؟ وهذا المشروع لمساعدة كبار السن هو أفضل شيء رأيته منذ سنوات.

**B:** That was really nothing to do with me. They suggested it in the first place.

هذا في الحقيقة لا علاقة له بي . اقترحوا ذلك في المقام الأول.

**A:** I'm sorry, I just can't believe it had nothing to do with you. And, even if they had the original idea, I'm sure you guided them in how to organize it.

أنا آسف ، لا أستطيع أن أصدق أنه لا علاقة لك بذلك . وحتى لو كانت لديهم الفكرة الأصلية ، فأنا متأكد من أنك أرشدتهم في كيفية تنظيمها.

**B:** You're very kind but it wasn't difficult at all. Anyone could have done it.

أنت لطيف للغاية لكن الأمر لم يكن صعباً على الإطلاق . يمكن لأي شخص فعل ذلك.

**A:** Oh, come on. It can't have been easy, and I don't agree that anyone could have done it.

أوه ، هيا . لا يمكن أن يكون الأمر سهلاً ، ولا أتفق على أن أي شخص كان بإمكانه فعل ذلك.

**Listening**

1. barrier c. a physical object that keeps two areas, people etc. apart

الحاجز : شئ مادي يفصل بين منطقتين ، الناس وما إلى ذلك

2. border d. the official line that separates two countries, states, or areas

الحدود : الخط الرسمي الذي يفصل بين دولتين أو ولايتين أو منطقتين

3. symbolize a. represent

يرمز : يمثل

4. Iron Curtain e. the name that was used for the border between the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and the rest of Europe

الستار الحديدي : الاسم الذي تم استخدامه للحدود بين الدول الشيوعية في أوروبا الشرقية و بقية أوروبا

5. reunified b. joined the parts of something together again

توحيد : ضم أجزاء شيء ما معاً مرة أخرى