

Unit 1: (The first text is from student's book and the second is from the work book) for all pages here.

Read the following text then choose a, b, c or d:

Most studies have highlighted the role of parents as active agents in the career development of their children. Parents want their children to opt for a career they know well about, but what their children want or aspire to become can be completely different. Many parents said they had misguided their children into choosing a career of their choice. It is very important not to burden our children with unreal expectations. There are a few factors that are of great importance in the career selection process. The child's aptitude is a mirror of his/her personality, strengths, and weaknesses. Psychologists said that it was very easy for a child to get swayed by peer pressure into choosing a career that the majority was opting rather than the one which was best for him/her. Furthermore, demotivation might have a negative impact on the child's mental health when rejecting all of his/her ideas. Parents can work together to gather information about a career and then help the child in deciding whether it is suitable or not. Most people have dreams of future jobs and there's no limit to what this could be, but we can't be absolutely certain about our career choices.

1. Parents want their children to opt for a career they -----.
a. have information about b. don't know c. are unsatisfied with d. hate
2. There are ----- factors that are of great importance in the career selection process.
a. a lot of b. some c. a little d. so much
3. The child's aptitude is a mirror of ----- personality, strengths and weaknesses.
a. them b. they c. their d. they're
4. Peer pressure is that when a child chooses a career that -----.
a. the other children select and choose b. the child himself/ herself likes
c. the neighbors choose d. the relatives want
5. In the text ----- means influenced.
a. swayed b. aptitude c. desire d. selection
6. Making someone less eager or willing to do their job.
a. impact b. demotivation c. career d. dreams

Our life is a short journey, and every day we learn many important lessons that we must benefit from in order to be able to achieve more successes, and to make life beautiful and prosperous. Most people think that education is limited to schools only, but the truth is that there are lessons that we can only learn from life, and they may be more important than those learnt at schools. Life lessons are sometimes painful before they are acquired, and in order to avoid this, we must benefit from the experiences of others. We shouldn't pay too much attention to the trivial things that are not important and waste our time and effort. Since life is so unpredictable, we must not live on expectations only and meet everything new in life with optimism and positive thinking.

1. Every day, we learn many important lessons that we -----.
a. make good use of b. quite ignore c. use badly d. neglect
2. ----- that education is limited to schools only.
a. A few people think b. Many people believe c. All people feel d. Not many people think
3. People can avoid life's painful lessons when -----.
a. they pay attention to others' experiences b. they are good at school
c. they live alone d. they make problems
4. People shouldn't live on expectations only because -----.
a. life is full of problems b. life is easy to live
c. we can't predict what will come later d. everything is monotonous in life
5. "Trivial" means -----.
a. too much pride in one's self b. not serious, important or valuable
c. modesty d. allowing people to do what they want
6. Can't say anything about the future means -----.
a. burden b. unpredictable c. serious d. bad

Unit 2

Success is no accident. It is hard work, perseverance, learning, studying, sacrifice and most of all, love of what you are doing or learning to do. Success, by definition, means to accomplish your goals. Some people define success by measures such as wealth, position or status and one's capabilities. It is also believed by many people that a successful person must be rich, but in many cases, money cannot buy you success. In fact, there are some factors which help us be successful Start by setting your goals. Having a goal is an essential thing, but it should be a smart goal which is achievable. It requires to stretch your capabilities and to stay committed and remind yourself that it is not the end of the road. One step more, if there was only one secret to success, it would be preparation. It will set you in the best position to execute the task with the least difficulty. Timing also is a crucial ingredient to success. The only method of obtaining good timing is through repetition or experience. Furthermore, one needs confidence to be successful. He has to start with smaller tasks that have a higher chance of success to build up confidence. Parents should help their young children to build up confidence and become successful and happy in their life. They should discover at an early age the talents of their children and help them to grow their gift and take care of their needs and interests.

1. Success is -----.
a. perseverance and love of your work
b. being lazy and stupid
c. an accidental aspect
d. having property and difficult goals
2. Money can't buy -----.
a. cars or houses
b. a lot of property
c. love and success
d. positions
3. Being ----- is the secret behind success.
a. wealthy
b. prepared
c. a lover
d. strong
4. You don't need ----- to be successful.
a. confidence
b. preparation
c. wealth
d. love of work
5. "When you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important" means-----.
a. factor
b. position
c. study
d. sacrifice
6. Perseverance means -----.
a. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
b. to initiate or activate something
c. determination to keep trying to activate something in spite of difficulties
d. hard work

One of the most destructive moments in our lives is failure. When we work hard and keep faith with clear heart and soul to accomplish something and fail, it will surely have negative consequences for our lives. When we fail, life turns upside down. Everything seems to disappear into thin air. However, most people don't realise that failure acts as a stepping-stone towards success. They don't know that we can learn more about our lives when we fail. Throughout history, there have been many famous people who had once the greatest failures in their lives, but later they could learn from their experience and were able to reach the top. Thomas Edison is by far one of the most famous inventors in history. He holds 1,093 patents to his name. However, when attempting to invent a commercially-viable electric lightbulb, he failed over 10,000 times. When asked by a reporter how it felt to fail so many times, he merely stated, "I have not failed 10,000 times. I have not failed once. I have succeeded in proving that those 10,000 ways will not work. When I have eliminated the ways that will not work, I will find the way that will work."

1. One of the bad sides of failure is that -----.
a. life turns upside down
b. it is a stepping-stone towards success
c. we can learn more about our life
d. it is a lesson to avoid our mistakes
2. Edison reacted to his failure by -----.
a. traveling to other places
b. eliminating the ways that will not work
c. crying and sleeping
d. not working
3. Edison holds ----- patents to his name.
a. more than two thousand
b. one thousand and a half
c. more than one thousand
d. below one thousand
4. The reporter asked Edison how -----.
a. did he feel when he failed
b. he felt about failure
c. he failed
d. did he fail
5. A ----- is a means of progress or advancement.
a. patent
b. falling
c. stepping-stone
d. bankrupt
6. "To put an end to or get rid of" means -----.
a. succeed
b. fail
c. eliminate
d. work

Unit 3

In ancient times, people used to cure sickness by using plants, herbs and other materials. In countries such as Egypt, Greece, Rome, Mesopotamia, India and China, medicine was magical and mythological and diseases were attributed mostly to the supernatural forces. Thus, before hospitals developed, patients were treated mostly in temples. The practice of medicine during the Middle Ages was empirical; it focused mainly on curing illnesses rather than discovering their causes. At that time, cures continued to be a mixture of superstitions, religion, herbal remedies, bleeding and purging; people were bled to reduce inflammation which was then thought to be the root of all diseases. Moreover, medical schools were established, but most people never saw a doctor because of the high-cost treatments. Instead, patients were treated by local wise people who were skilled in the use of herbs, or by priests, or barbers. Around the 16th century, medicine witnessed groundbreaking developments such as vaccination, human anatomy, surgery and microbiology.

1. In ancient times, people used to cure sickness by using-----.
a. plants only b. just herbs c. more than only plants and herbs d. pills
2. The underlined word "their" refers to -----.
a. causes b. illnesses c. Middle Ages d. both a and c
3. Most people never saw a doctor because the treatments were -----.
a. cheap b. for free c. not good d. expensive
4. The word "anatomy" means -----.
a. the scientific study of the structure of the body b. medicines that cure a disease
c. making somebody healthy d. connected with ancient myths or stories
5. "based on experience rather than ideas" means -----.
a. remedies b. empirical c. natural d. moral
6. Wise people were ----- using herbs.
a. good at b. bad at c. stupid at d. angry at

Over the years, technology has played a significant role in developing the medical science. Advances in medicine have created alternatives to dangerous or even ineffective procedures. Today's techniques, surgeries and drugs have decreased the overall deaths among humans. Medical inventions like X-ray Imaging, functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Robotic Surgery and Organ Transplants have changed medicine forever. An X-ray is an image created on a photographic film or electronically on a digital system, using an external radiation to produce images of the body. X-ray Imaging can help doctors view the inside of the patient's body without having to make an incision. Magnetic Resonance Imaging scanners use strong magnetic fields and radio waves to generate images of the organs in the body. MRI allows to access soft tissues and bone marrow involvement in case of the inflammation and infection. Compared to traditional open surgery, Robotic Surgery results in smaller incisions which reduce pain and lead to less time spent in hospitals and quicker recovery time. Such an invention can greatly improve the health of patients, allowing them to return to normal activities. In summary, the emerging medical devices and technologies, especially the mobile phones and tiny Nano-sized sensors embedded in several electronic devices that enable sending and receiving information wirelessly, are changing the face of 21st century medical practice. Currently, people born with diseases or any other body defects can now be healed with the help of advanced technology.

1. New discoveries played an important role developing medical science such as -----.
a. finding alternatives to ineffective treatments b. putting people in hospitals
c. preventing doctors from curing the poor d. decreasing the use of medicine
2. X-ray imagery helps doctors see what is -----.
a. inside their own bodies b. in the body of the sick c. inside the hospital d. beyond the treatment
3. Images of the organs of the body can be generated by using -----.
a. strong magnetic fields only b. just radio waves c. both magnetic fields and radio waves d. soft tissues
4. Robotic surgery ends up with smaller incisions that -----.
a. reduce pain b. increase pain c. multiply pain d. result in a lot of pain
5. "Being fixed or inserted firmly into something else" means -----.
a. incision b. embedded c. dangerous d. transplant
6. A sound that is produced in one object by sound waves from another is called -----.
a. precision b. resonance c. invasive d. breakthrough

Unit 4

Throughout history, there have always been people who designed and built tools or other devices to solve problems or improve lives. The concept of engineering has been around since ancient times, as primitive engineers created basic inventions such as pulley, lever, and the wheel. In Persia, the oldest practical water-powered machines appeared in the fourth century BC, the water wheel and the watermill. During the sixth century AD, the Indian engineers invented the cotton gin, and by the ninth century AD they designed wind powered machines such as the windmill and the wind pump. Later, the Arab engineers designed the spinning wheel in the early eleventh century. This was essential to the growth of the cotton industry, which was the core of The Early Industrial Revolution in the 18th Century. The inventions of the Scottish engineer James Watt gave rise to the modern mechanical engineering, which opened the door wide for the development of specialized machinery and their maintenance tools during the Industrial Revolution and led to the rapid growth of mechanical engineering in its native Britain and abroad.

1. People have designed and built tools to ----- lives.
a. develop b. lose c. started d. finish
2. The oldest practical water-powered machine ----- in the 4th c. BC.
a. quit b. emerged c. ended d. start
3. The spinning wheel was ----- to the growth of the cotton industry.
a. bad b. early c. impossible d. important
4. The word "lever" in the text means -----.
a. actions performed to keep the machines functioning b. a period of one thousand years
c. a simple machine used to lift something heavy d. the science of designing planes
5. A machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton is a/an -----.
a. aircraft b. gin c. pulley d. windmill
6. The invention of the Scottish engineer James Watt gave rise to the engineering that -----.
a. developed machinery b. need workers c. improve salary d. gave money

As a result of the substantial scientific and technological development that affected many disciplines, many branches have appeared within the specialisation of engineering in particular, including medical technology engineering, which is also called biomedical engineering. This field is concerned with studying the body from an engineering point of view, in order to design suitable artificial limbs, organs, or other medical devices. Medical technology engineering helps doctors define their tasks and facilitates their work more, so the medical device has become an essential assistant for the doctors in all steps, starting from diagnosis, to the end of the treatment course. There are also more complex devices that require a certain amount of caution, such as those that emit X-rays. Finally, there are those which require a deep study before their use, such as the valves used in the artificial heart, in addition to the artificial joints. Medical engineers work in many fields like well-equipped hospitals and clinics in particular, medical companies and the advanced major research centers in universities. In the end, medical engineers work in cooperation with all disciplines, including nursing, medicine, biology, and other disciplines. Nowadays biomedical engineers are able to develop new procedures using knowledge from many technical sources; or conduct research needed to solve clinical problems.

1. Medical engineering is the studying of -----.
a. the body from an engineering point of view b. living things in general
c. the body online d. the legs and arms
2. Medical engineering is useful for doctors because it -----.
a. facilitates their work a lot b. makes them surgeons
c. prevents them from getting sick d. stops them from smoking
3. Complex devices that need more caution are those that -----.
a. emit hydrogen b. contain glass pipes c. make photos d. emit X-rays
4. Medical engineering work in cooperation with -----.
a. nursing and medicine only b. nursing, medicine and biology only
c. biology only d. more than nursing, medicine and biology
5. In the text "discipline" means -----.
a. to carry out or do something b. a field of study c. arms d. relating to treatment of an illness
6. The word limb means -----.
a. arms b. legs c. all organs d. both a and b

Unit 5

Simply speaking, human rights are the rights which one acquires by being alive, while civil rights are the rights that one obtains by being a legal member of a certain political life. In other words, civil rights are the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality. Civil and political rights ensure one's right to participate in the civil and political life of society and the state without discrimination or repression. Unlike other rights concepts, such as human rights or natural rights, in which people acquire rights inherently from God, civil rights must be given and guaranteed by the power of the state. Examples of civil rights include the right to vote, the right to a fair trial, the right to government services, the right to a public education, and the right to use public facilities. In contrast to civil liberties, which are freedoms that are secured by placing restraints on government, civil rights are secured by positive government action, often in the form of legislation. Civil rights laws attempt to guarantee full and equal citizenship for people who have traditionally been discriminated against on the basis of some characteristics.

1. Human rights are guaranteed to each individual in society -----.
a. after death b. during lifetime c. after the age of 18 d. only at the age of 20
2. In comparison with civil rights, human rights -----.
a. are given to individuals by the government b. are acquired by nature
c. are freedom made by the individuals themselves d. are given by friends
3. The rights to use public facilities is an example of a -----.
a. human rights b. parents' right c. nature's right d. civil right
4. Legislations are formed by the government to ----- that people enjoy their civil rights.
a. assure b. ignore c. protect d. prevent
5. "Using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom" means -----.
a. trial b. secured c. deny d. repression
6. In the text " vote " means -----.
a. a set of laws b. a formal choice you take in an election c. hard work d. rules limit what people do

The right to education is one of the basic universal rights of the human being. It is one of the goals that the education schedule supports and is expected for the year 2030 in order to achieve sustainable development aimed by the United Nations. **It** is a force that enables individuals to get rid of poverty and achieve individual and social well-being. It is something mandatory for the state, guaranteed by its own law, for all individuals without any form of discrimination. Above all, it guarantees equal access to higher education without any distinction or discrimination, and ensures quality and meaningful education, whether in public or private schools and universities. Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children and enroll them in, regardless of their beliefs and religions. In addition, it is the right to freely establish any educational institution that adheres to the standards set by the government and the state regarding students and academic staff. Through education, a person can get to know other people and build a social network and develop different life skills by applying what one learns in different aspects of economic, social or political life.

1. The right to education is one of the ----- universal rights of the human beings.
a. unimportant b. minimal c. worst d. vital
2. The underlined word "it" refers to the right to -----.
a. sleep b. education to achieve development c. speak English d. fight others
3. Education is beneficial for individuals in that it enables them to -----.
a. speak English b. play music c. exercise d. get rid of poverty
4. By education schedule, parents -----.
a. have the right to choose good schools freely b. can move freely among streets
c. prevent learning d. burden their children with something difficult
5. In the text, the word "mandatory" means -----.
a. cost a lot b. compulsory c. individual d. humanity
6. To behave according to law means to -----.
a. adhere b. ignore c. refuse d. prevent

Unit 6

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 24 October 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 League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. 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.

1. The security council contains ten ----- members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.
a. everlasting b. temporary c. permanent d. remaining
2. ----- is not a permanent member of the security council.
a. China b. France c. Italy d. The United States
3. The League of Nations was established in -----.
a. the nineteenth century b. the first half of the twentieth century
c. the second half of the twentieth century d. the twenty-first century
4. The word "devastation" means -----.
a. the state of being decayed or destroyed b. being motivated c. having profession d. developing trade
5. In the text, the word "ratification" means -----.
a. a system that existed before another one b. being joined in close association
c. not having any money d. making something valid by confirming it
6. The main purpose of the United Nations at the beginning of the 21st century was -----.
a. to address humanitarian crises and civil wars b. to enable people to do well
c. to stop working in mines d. to begin teaching languages

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. 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. 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.

1. The acronym "UNICEF" stands for The United Nations Children -----.
a. Family b. Fund c. Friends d. Focus
2. UNICEF gets its funding from -----.
a. rich people only b. the UNICEF's 36 national committees and others c. foreign people d. taxes only
3. ----- is not a purpose or goal of the UNICEF.
a. "Providing emergency food and health care to children" b. "No child is ever bought or sold"
c. "Every child deserves to grow up in a loving family" d. " Preventing girls from learning"
4. "Existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time" means -----.
a. decoration b. prevailing c. cell d. buy
5. "The activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially to help people" means -----.
a. advocate b. develop c. fund d. force
6. The underlined word "it" refers to -----.
a. world b. family c. country d. UNICEF

Unit 7:

The two most common causative agents of infectious diseases are the virus and the bacterium. They both are tiny to be seen by the naked eye, they can cause similar symptoms and are often spread in the same way. Bacteria are living organisms, but viruses aren't. A bacterium is a single complex cell. It can survive on its own, inside or outside the body. This allows bacteria to live in many places - soil, water, plants and the human body. Most bacteria aren't harmful; we have many bacteria on and inside our body, especially in the gut to help digest food. They also serve many vital roles in nature by decomposing organic matter and by converting nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants. On the other hand, viruses are smaller and aren't cells. Unlike bacteria, they need a host such as a human or an animal to multiply. Viruses only grow and reproduce inside the host cells they infect. Their life involves the hijacking of the biochemical activities of a living cell. Bacterial infections include pneumonia, strep throat, ear infection and food poisoning.

1. Viruses and bacteria can't be seen by the naked eye because they are -----.
a. inside the body b. similar c. very small d. living organisms
2. A bacterium can survive on its own in -----.
a. our bodies only b. many places- soil, water, plants and human body c. water only d. soil only
3. Bacteria are useful to nature when -----.
a. converting nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants b. living in water
c. combining with human body d. carrying other germs
4. "To change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use" means -----.
a. swab b. hijack c. digest d. symptom
5. The underlined word "they" refers to -----.
a. viruses b. bacteria c. germs d. chemicals
6. The word "pneumonia" is defined as a/an -----.
a. tube in the body b. acute inflammation of the lungs c. small amount of a substance d. headache

Antibiotics are powerful medicines used to fight a wide variety of infections or diseases caused by bacteria in people and animals. Antibiotics work to kill the bacteria or stop them from multiplying. Before bacteria can multiply and cause symptoms, the immune system can typically kill them. Sometimes, however, the number of harmful bacteria is excessive, and the immune system can't fight all. At that point, antibiotics are urgently needed. Some people may develop an allergic reaction to antibiotics, especially penicillin. People with reduced liver or kidney function should be cautious when using antibiotics. This may affect the types of antibiotics they can use or the dose they receive. Medical professionals have concerns that people are overusing antibiotics. The more often antibiotics are used or taken incorrectly, the more chance bacteria have to change and become resistant to them. This can make bacterial infections much harder to treat. Patients should complete the whole course of medication to prevent the return of the infection.

1. If the immune system can't kill the bacteria, then antibiotics -----.
a. can't work b. are needed c. can't kill them d. are not good
2. People with reduced liver or kidney function should be cautious when using antibiotics because -----.
a. this may affect the dose of antibiotics they need b. this can cure their diseases
c. this is good for them to ignore d. this is not beneficial
3. Bacteria become resistant and unpreventable when -----.
a. taken incorrectly b. used correctly c. the patient resists them d. the doctor cures them
4. The underlined word "they" refers to -----.
a. liver and kidney b. antibiotics
c. people whose kidneys are tired d. people whose kidneys are healthy
5. "Greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate" means -----.
a. symptoms b. excessive c. reducing d. resistance
6. In the text "cautious" means -----.
a. the act of using force to oppose something b. increase very much in number or amount
c. having a medical condition which causes you to feel ill d. being careful about what to do

Unit 8:

The human body is a wonderful machine which performs several functions without rest from birth. Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second. The main organs of the human body are lungs, heart, kidney, liver and brain. These organs work together and are controlled by the brain. The body has more than 50,000 living cells of two hundred different types. These cells include neurons (nerve cells) and glands (specialised cells). The hormones and enzymes are produced and secreted by these glands that perform different functions. The human body is covered by the skin, which is a flexible covering that protects the body and keeps water and harmful germs out. The peak of physical growth is reached at about 18 to 25 years of age. When we grow old, the skin becomes wrinkled and less elastic, the joints become inflexible, muscles loose, and bones become weak.

1. The human body is considered a great machine because it -----.
a. is very big b. performs several functions without rest c. has many organs d. sleeps and takes rest
2. The ----- controls all the organs that work together.
a. liver b. heart c. brain d. skin
3. Hormones and enzymes are produced in glands which are specialized -----.
a. cells b. skin c. ears d. hair
4. The body can be protected from harmful germs by -----.
a. the brain b. the skin c. the heart d. the liver
5. In the text, the word "wrinkled" means -----.
a. with small pages b. with a lot of sugar c. with small feet d. with small lines and folds
6. The word "produced" means ----- in the text.
a. secreted b. limbs c. elastic d. loose

The immune system has a vital role since it protects your body from harmful substances, germs and cell changes that could make you ill. **It** is made up of various organs, cells and proteins. As long as your immune system is running smoothly, you don't notice that it's there. But if it stops working properly – because it's weak or can't fight particularly aggressive germs – you get ill. Without an immune system, we would have no way to fight harmful things that enter our body from the outside or harmful changes that occur inside our body. The main tasks of the body's immune system are: • to fight disease-causing germs (pathogens) like bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi, and to remove them from the body. • to recognise and neutralise harmful substances from the environment. • to fight disease-causing changes in the body, such as cancer cells. The immune system can be activated by a lot of different things that the body doesn't recognise as its own. These are called antigens. Examples of antigens include the proteins on the surfaces of bacteria, and viruses. When these antigens attach to special receptors on the immune cells (immune system cells), a whole series of processes are triggered in the body.

1. The immune system is so important because it -----
a. protects our body from harmful substances b. purify the skin
c. helps digest food d. includes vitamins
2. When the immune system is unable to work -----.
a. it stops and begins again b. the nerves help it work c. we get ill d. the skin takes its role
3. In the text, the word "receptors" means -----.
a. nerve endings which receive information that causes the body to react b. behaving in an angry way
c. a substance that makes the body produce antibodies d. to make something happen very quickly
4. Simple type of plants that grow on the surface means -----.
a. trigger b. fungi c. encountered d. aggressive
5. The underlined word "it" refers to -----.
a. germs b. immune system c. cells d. body
6. One of the main tasks of the immune system is to -----.
a. fight germs that cause diseases b. fight diseases that cause germs
c. fight all other cells d. fight changes

Unit 9:

The concept of citizenship first arose in towns and city-states of ancient Greece, disappeared in Europe during the Middle Ages and crystallized in the 18th century. The concept of citizenship has never been fixed or static, but constantly changes within each society. While citizenship has varied considerably throughout history, and within societies over time, there are some common related elements. Citizenship refers to many aspects of society such as family, military service, individual's freedom, ideas of right and wrong, paying taxes and patterns for how a person should behave in society. The Syrian government protects the rights of each individual regardless of their background or culture. It is the responsibility of citizens to pass along the importance of good citizenship to future generations by teaching their children how to obey the law. The nationality law does not give Syrians the right to unilaterally abandon their Syrian nationality. Syrians have the right to pride themselves on being good citizens in a nation of ancient civilisations that helped to build and enrich human culture. They have had a vital role in developing human civilization.

1. The concept of citizenship first arose in -----.
a. Europe during the Middle Ages b. the USA c. towns and city-states of ancient Greece d. Asia
2. The word citizenship means -----.
a. done willingly b. given the official right to do or own something
c. the legal right of belonging to a particular country d. an idea that is connected with something
3. "To leave something forever" means -----.
a. voluntary b. concept c. vested d. abandon
4. The underlined word "their" refers back to -----.
a. Syrians b. laws c. children d. elements
5. People who ----- have the right to be proud on being citizens in such a civilized nation.
a. live in Syria b. work in Syria c. visit Syria d. are from Syria
6. "Done by only one member without the agreement of others" means -----.
a. unilaterally b. generations c. regardless d. background

Nationality Law is the law governing the acquisition, transmission and loss of Syrian citizenship. Syrian citizenship is the status of being a citizen of the Syrian Arab Republic and it can be obtained by birth or naturalisation. The Syrian Nationality Law was enacted in 1969, by Legislative Decree 276. The Syrian nationality is determined predominantly by paternity (father). The place of birth is irrelevant, and being born in Syria does not grant an automatic right to Syrian nationality. Birth to a Syrian mother does not automatically confer nationality. If a Syrian woman marries a foreign husband, their children will have the foreign husband's nationality and have no claim to Syrian nationality, even if they were born and raised in Syria. The legal ramifications are that these persons face a number of obstacles, one of which is their inability to work in the public sector. It is also harder and more restrictive for foreigners to own real estate in Syria. Non-nationals who have resided in the country for over 5 years and fulfilled a number of other requirements can apply for naturalisation. The requirements are eased for individuals from another Arab country, such as the requirement to be able to speak and read Arabic fluently. A foreign woman who marries a Syrian man can naturalise on the basis of that marriage, but a foreign husband cannot acquire Syrian citizenship on the basis of marriage to a Syrian wife.

1. Syrian nationality can be obtained by -----.
a. birth and naturalization b. marrying a Syrian woman c. speaking good Arabic d. living in Syria
2. The word "ramification" means -----.
a. additional results of something you do b. the process by which you gain something
c. to make a proposal into a law d. to state that something is legally yours
3. "Something that stops people doing what they want to do" is -----.
a. revoke b. restrictive c. claim d. acquisition
4. The requirements are ----- for individuals from another Arab countries.
a. facilitated b. prevented c. stopped d. refused
5. A foreign husband cannot ----- Syrian citizenship on the basis of marriage to a Syrian wife.
a. give b. get c. had d. won
6. The Syrian Nationality Law was enacted in the ----- century.
a. first half of the 20th b. second half of the 20th c. 19th d. 21st

Unit 10:

Culture shock is an experience people may have when they move to a foreign country with a new cultural environment, which is different from their own. There are many symptoms of transition shock including: anger, boredom, extreme homesickness, eating disturbances and excessive critical reactions to host culture. Sometimes the symptoms last just few days, but more often they last weeks or even months. People experiencing culture shock usually move through four stages; they will initially have the honeymoon stage which is characterised by a positive feeling that everything is new and exciting. Then there will be the frustration stage, it may be marked by rejection of the new culture, as well as romanticising one's home culture. But then, with some time and perhaps help from locals, people will start the adjustment stage and begin to feel more familiar and comfortable with the new environment. Adaption and acceptance is the final stage which contributes to the successful integration. In fact, there is no magic solution for dealing with culture shock. Everyone has to find his or her own balance between the values of home country and those of the host country.

1. Culture shock is defined as -----.
a. an experience people may have when they move to a foreign country. b. the way we talk to others
c. how to deal with new devices d. how to judge people
2. The symptoms of culture shock last for -----.
a. many years b. few days only c. a decade d. few days or weeks or months
3. People can reduce the impact of culture shock by -----.
a. visiting all other countries b. finding ways of balance between the values of the home and the host place
c. ignoring the values of the countries d. refusing the traditions of the countries
4. The word "frustration" means -----.
a. extremely useful b. the process of fitting into a community
c. an unhappy and worried mental state d. sad feelings of missing home
5. "The feeling of being annoyed because you cannot control a situation" is -----.
a. familiar b. disturbance c. invaluable d. integration
6. People begin to feel more confident and relaxed in a new country in the ----- stage.
a. first b. second c. third d. final

I miss my mom's cooking a lot, the food here is delicious but it's not really the same. Foods, typically considered national dishes of Canada, include poutine, Montreal bagels and butter tarts. My most amazing experience was Sugar time, usually at the end of March. It is the season when maple syrup is produced, and some parties are organised in 'la cabane à sucre', a place where maple sap is boiled to produce maple syrup. It is heated above 100 degrees, and the drops are placed on the snow. It becomes like a candy, a caramel that is served on a stick! Getting used to different culture is difficult. My experience during these six months taught me to avoid quick judgements and try to understand the point of view of the people in another culture. I'm staying in a building with a Quebecois family who are teaching me about Montreal a lot. **They** told me not to make quick decisions, and not to leave right away even if I wanted to. They were right! People don't take the time to adapt, so they don't accept the new culture and just go back.

1. I miss my mother's cooking because the food here is -----.
a. not delicious b. not tasty c. not the same as my mother's d. delicious the same as my mother's
2. To be familiar with a different culture is -----.
a. easy b. hard c. simple d. not difficult
3. According to the text, making quick decisions and leaving the new country is -----.
a. not right b. right c. correct d. a must
4. The underlined word "they" refers back to -----.
a. a Quebecois family b. months c. judgment d. cultures
5. ----- is a hard bread roll shaped like a ring.
a. Sap b. Bagel c. Dish d. Syrup
6. ----- is a tall tree with leaves that have five points.
a. La cabane a sucre b. caramel c. maple d. candy

Unit 11:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the branch of science and engineering specialised in making clever machines, capable of thinking and imitating human-level intelligence. The first spark started in the year 1950, when a test of the ability of a machine to exhibit intelligent behaviour equivalent to that of a human was done. Since then, the term AI has been introduced and closely associated with the field of artificial intelligence which was popular until the end of the 1980s. In the 1990s, the new concept of "intelligent agent" emerged when AI was not only limited to computer science, but developed to include other areas like health, security, education, music, art, and business applications. AI is also limited in terms of emotional intelligence. Moreover, AI can only detect basic human emotional states such as anger, joy, sadness, stress, pain, fear, and neutrality. Despite the common belief that machines are man-made products, many think of **them** as the new controllers of our near future!

1. The main idea of the text is about artificial -----.
a. flowers and leaves b. computers c. intelligence d. paintings
2. "Spark" means -----.
a. aircraft b. a very small burning piece of material c. difficult to do d. people that do an action
3. The state of not supporting either side in a disagreement is called -----.
a. hinder b. neutrality c. factor d. agent
4. The new concept of "intelligent agent" emerged in the ----- century.
a. late twentieth b. early twentieth c. middle of the twentieth d. nineteenth
5. The underlined word "them" refers to -----.
a. controllers b. machines c. emotions d. sadness and stress
6. "Equal in value, amount, meaning and importance" means -----.
a. equivalent b. concept c. stress d. security

Man has built a robot after his/her image. Possibly, that is why human beings have a variety of strong emotions, both negative and positive towards robots. The relative advantage of robots and intelligent machines is accompanied with their ability to play a range of movements and thinking endlessly and tirelessly. When designing robots, it is essential for planners to focus on the robots' ability to follow patterns. Due to this engineering reality, robots are certainly specialised in the first step. Robots offer people a helping hand to focus on the creative process when relying on such intelligent machines to take care of unpleasant physical and mechanical work. The greatest benefits of robots should mean for people staying away from unhealthy environments, such as mines and deep waters. For many industrial countries, using robots could increase production with low costs. Meanwhile, robots have the ability to do heavy-duty jobs with accuracy and repeatability, human beings have the privilege of creativity, flexibility, decision-making and adaptability. When experts reach high degree of co-operation, manufacturers would enhance efficiency and capacity, as well as improve quality and industrial working conditions.

1. People consider robots both friends and enemies because man -----.
a. has built a robot after his/her image b. doesn't like robots at all
c. is far from robots d. does the work alone
2. Human beings have ----- emotions towards robots.
a. only positive b. only negative c. neither positive nor negative d. positive and negative
3. The designers should pay attention to -----.
a. what robots can do to follow patterns b. human beings c. emotions d. machines
4. When people depend on robots, they can -----.
a. leave the work for ever b. stay away from unhealthy environments
c. sleep without working d. be intelligent like them
5. ----- means the ability to understand or do something.
a. Domain b. Capacity c. Match d. Enhance
6. ----- means a special right or advantage that a particular person has.
a. Privilege b. Accuracy c. Challenge d. Production

Unit 12:

E-government means everything from online government services to exchange of information and services electronically with citizens, businesses, and other bodies of the government. Traditionally, e-government has been considered as the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improving the effectiveness of government agencies and providing government services online. E-government enables the use of ICT more effectively and professionally by the delivery of government services to citizens and businesses, applying ICT to government operations and achieving public goals by digital means. Through innovation and e-government, governments around the world can be more efficient as they provide better services and respond to the demands of their citizens by transparency and liability. They can be more comprehensive and restore the trust of citizens in **their** governments. Various ministries are working on completing the data-entry process. This will pave the way to have more e-services. Many observers, experts and politicians expect that Syria will witness a great progress in all fields in the coming years.

1. Exchange information electronically is one of the -----.
a. e-government services b. government offices in the city c. agents of the offices d. ministries
2. "Effectiveness" means -----.
a. a new plan for achieving a particular purpose b. being new, different and interesting
c. the act of producing a successful result d. a business deal such as buying or selling something
3. The e- government offers its services to -----.
a. citizens only b. businesses only c. citizens and businesses d. neither a nor b
4. "The state of being legally responsible" means -----.
a. liability b. citizen c. expert d. process
5. The underlined word " their" in the text refers to -----.
a. governments b. citizens c. demands d. services
6. Various ministries are working on completing the data-entry process to have more -----.
a. people in the country b. e-services c. books and magazines d. children

E-learning is the use of networked information and communication technology in teaching and learning. It combines all educational activities that are carried out by individuals or groups working online or offline, and on networked or separate computers and other electronic devices. E-learning is highly interactive and relies heavily upon graphics, video, and audio. The impact of e-learning is noticed in self-responsibility among students when they decide to study or not. It helps expand their knowledge by researching using the World Wide Web. Teachers allow them to acquire various computer skills and apply their knowledge and skills. E-learning enables students to become thinkers, learners and risk takers in a protected environment, so **they** need not rely on the teachers, as they can be independent. As the digital revolution has led to remarkable changes in how the content is accessed, consumed, discussed, and shared, e-learning is best suited for everyone especially at weekends or evenings. Besides, content of lessons can be accessed at an unlimited number of times: at the time of revision and when preparing for an exam. The chief benefit of learning online is that you are in harmonisation with modern learners by accessing updated content whenever they want it.

1. E-learning is defined as the use of -----.
a. machines at home b. whiteboards at school c. networked information d. all paper books
2. " That allows information to be passed continuously in both directions between the computer and the user" is ---
a. exam b. interactive c. acquire d. apply
3. E-learning helps students to -----.
a. receive more information b. hate teachers at school c. make money d. get rid of knowledge
4. The underlined word "they" refers to -----.
a. teachers b. students c. outcomes d. videos
5. In e-learning, the content of lessons can be accessed when the students -----.
a. prepare for an exam b. watch films and movies c. ignore their teachers d. stay all night
6. "The act of making different people, plans and situations suitable for each other " means -----.
a. unlimited b. revision c. benefit d. harmonization

The answers :

UNIT 1: SB	1. a	2. b	3. c	4.a	5. a	6.b	
WB	1. a	2. b	3. a	4. c	5.b	6.b	
UNIT 2: SB	1. a	2. c	3. b	4.c	5. d	6.c	
WB	1. a	2. b	3.c	4.b	5.c	6. c	
UNIT3: SB	1. c	2. b	3. d	4. a	5.b	6. a	
WB	1. a	2.b	3.c	4.a	5.b	6.b	
UNIT4: SB	1. a	2.b	3.d	4.c	5.b	6.a	
WB	1. a	2.a	3.d	4.d	5.b	6.d	
UNIT5: SB	1. b	2.b	3.d	4.a	5.d	6.b	
WB	1. d	2. b	3. d	4.a	5.b	6.a	
UNIT6: SB	1.b	2.c	3.b	4.a	5.d	6.a	
WB	1. b	2.b	3.d	4.b	5.c	6.d	
UNIT7: SB	1. c	2.b	3.a	4.c	5.a	6.b	
WB	1. b	2.a	3.a	4.c	5.b	6.d	
UNIT8: SB	1.b	2.c	3.a	4.b	5.d	6.a	
WB	1.a	2.c	3.a	4.b	5.b	6.a	
UNIT9: SB	1. c	2.c	3.d	4.a	5.d	6.a	
WB	1.a	2.a	3.b	4.a	5.b	6.b	
UNIT10: SB	1.a	2.d	3.b	4.c	5.b	6.c	
WB	1.c	2.b	3.a	4.a	5.b	6.c	
UNIT11: SB	1. c	2.b	3.b	4.a	5.b	6.a	
WB	1. a	2.d	3.a	4.b	5.b	6.a	
UNIT12: SB	1. a	2.c	3.c	4.a	5.b	6.b	
WB	1. c	2.b	3.a	4.b	5.a	6.d	

