



I. Reading

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

Viruses and Bacteria / S.B / Pages (68,69)

(1) The two most common causative agents of infectious diseases are the virus and the bacterium. They both are tiny to (2) be seen by the naked eye, they can cause similar symptoms and are often spread in the same way. (3) Bacteria are living organisms, but viruses aren't. A bacterium is a single complex cell. **It** can survive on its own, inside (4) or outside the body. This allows bacteria to live in many places- soil, water, plants and the human body. Most bacteria (5) aren't harmful; we have many bacteria on and inside our body, especially in the gut to help digest food. They also serve (6) many vital roles in nature by decomposing organic matter and by converting nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants. On (7) the other hand, viruses are smaller and aren't cells. Unlike bacteria, **they** need a host such as a human or an animal to (8) multiply. Viruses only grow and reproduce inside the host cells they infect. Their life involves the hijacking of the (9) biochemical activities of a living cell. Viruses and bacteria differ in how they cause infections. As the names suggest, (10) viruses cause viral infections, whereas bacteria cause bacterial infections. Viruses infect a host cell and then multiply by (11) the thousands, leaving the host and infecting other cells of the body. Diseases caused by a viral infection include (12) influenza, common cold, flu, AIDS and Covid-19. Bacteria, on the other hand, have a more varied operation and will (13) often infect when the right opportunity arises. Bacterial infections include pneumonia, strep throat, ear infection and food (14) poisoning. In fact, it's very important to know whether bacteria or viruses cause an infection because the treatments (15) differ. It can be very difficult to know what causes an infection because viral and bacterial infections can cause similar (16) symptoms. Doctors need a sample of your urine, blood or swab from your nose or throat to see what infection you have.

1. Viruses and bacteria can't be seen by the naked eye because they are

a. big	b. very small	c. transparent	d. huge
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2. Bacteria can survive

a. in complex cell	b. inside the body
c. outside the body	d. inside & outside the body
3. Most bacteria are

a. harmful	b. harmless	c. useless	d. not important
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4. Bacteria exist especially to help digest food.

a. in the eye	b. outside the body	c. in the gut	d. inside the food
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5. Bacteria are useful to nature because they can.....

a. decompose organic matter	b. convert nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants
c. damage viruses inside the gut	d. both (a and b)

6. Viruses are
- a. kind of bacteria b. cells c. harmful microorganism d. useful microorganism
7. Viruses requires to multiply
- a. a complex cell b. a host such as plants
c. clean soil d. a host such as a human or an animal
8. It is difficult to know what causes an infection because
- a. bacteria and viruses can cause similar symptoms
b. bacteria and viruses have the same functions
c. bacteria and viruses are harmful
d. bacteria and viruses are microorganisms
9. The word (it) in the text refer to
- a. viruses b. bacterium c. cell d. symptoms
10. The word (they) in the text refer to
- a. viruses b. bacteria c. hosts d. cells
11. The gut has many bacteria to the food
- a. form b. collect c. digest d. dispose
12. because the treatment of viruses and bacteria differs, it is important to know whether bacteria or viruses cause
- a. symptoms b. infection c. death d. immobility
13. The life of viruses needs a/an such as humans or animals
- a. enemy b. host c. immunity d. purity
14. Pneumonia is caused by
- a. viruses b. bacteria c. infection d. both (a &b)
15. The word **causative** means:
- a. attack to control something b. acting as the cause of something
c. a sign that something exists, especially bad d. not related to other things
16. The word **pneumonia** means:
- a. an acute inflammation of the lungs b. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
c. find difficult to digest food d. an inflammation in stomach
17. The word **symptom** means:
- a. the reaction of the body after surgery b. acting as the cause of something
c. a sign that something exists, especially bad d. an acute inflammation of the lungs
18. The word **gut** means:
- a. body organs for the human
b. an acute inflammation of the lungs
c. an inflammation in stomach
d. a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach
19. The word **decompose** means:
- a. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes b. attack to control something
c. a sign that something exists, especially bad d. dividing something in two parts

20. The word **digest** means:

- a. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
- b. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- c. an inflammation in stomach
- d. a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach

21. The word **hijack** means:

- a. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
- b. attack to control something
- c. a sign that something exists, especially bad
- d. dividing something in two parts

22. The word **swap** means:

- a. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
- b. attack to control something
- c. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
- d. an acute inflammation of the lungs

Antibiotics / W.B / Page (58,59)

- (1) Antibiotics are powerful medicines used to fight a wide variety of infections or diseases caused by bacteria in people (2) and animals. Antibiotics work to kill the bacteria or stop them from multiplying. Before bacteria can multiply and cause (3) symptoms, the immune system can typically kill them. Sometimes, however, the number of harmful bacteria is excessive, (4) and the immune system can't fight all. At that point, antibiotics are urgently needed.
- (5) Different antibiotics work against different types of bacteria are called broad spectrum antibiotics like amoxicillin and (6) gentamicin, whereas antibiotics that kill bacteria and affect only a few types of bacteria are called narrow spectrum (7) antibiotics such as penicillin.
- (8) Some people may develop an allergic reaction to antibiotics, especially penicillin, side effects might include rash, swelling (9) of the tongue and face, and difficulty in breathing.
- (10) Allergic reactions to antibiotics might be immediate or delayed. People with reduced liver or kidney function should be (11) cautious when using antibiotics. This may affect the types of antibiotics they can use or the dose they receive.
- (12) Medical professionals have concerns that people are overusing antibiotics. The more often antibiotics are used or taken (13) incorrectly, the more chance bacteria have to change and become resistant to them. This can make bacterial infections (14) much harder to treat.
- (15) Patients should complete the whole course of medication to prevent the return of the infection.
- (16) The world needs to change the way it prescribes and uses antibiotics. Even if new medicines are developed, without (17) behavior change, antibiotics resistance will remain a major threat. Behavior changes must include actions to reduce the (18) spread of infections through vaccination, hand washing and food hygiene.

1. The main function of antibiotics a wide variety of infections or diseases.

- a. reduce
- b. increase
- c. support
- d. fight

2. It's extremely to take antibiotics if the immune system can't kill all bacteria.

- a. harmful
- b. important
- c. acceptable
- d. useless

3. The most effective antibiotics for specific types of bacteria is
- a. amoxicillin b. penicillin c. gentamicin d. immune system
4. People with reduced liver or kidney function have to be cautious when using antibiotic because this could affect the types or of antibiotic they use or receive.
- a. quality b. amount c. symptoms d. cost
5. Bacteria become resistant and when we overuse antibiotics.
- a. weak b. vulnerable c. preventable d. multiplied
6. The word **cautious** means:
- a. being careful about what to do
b. careless to avoid danger or risks
c. not caring to details
d. ignoring negative energy
7. The word **multiply** means:
- a. increase very much in number or amount
b. decrease very much in number or amount
c. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate
d. the quality of something
8. The word **allergic** means:
- a. having a medical condition which causes you to feel ill
b. being careful to avoid danger or risks
c. careful about what to do
d. overusing something
9. The word **excessive** means:
- a. big amount of something
b. smaller than what seems reasonable or appropriate
c. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate
d. the suitable amount of what we need
10. The word **resistance** means:
- a. the act of using force to support something b. the act of using force to oppose something
c. being careful about what to do d. pretending being sick.
11. The word **symptom** means:
- a. the reaction of the body after surgery b. acting as the cause of something
c. a sign that something exists, especially bad d. an acute inflammation of the lungs

9. Politicians often think the government should taxes in order to get more money to spend.
 a. give b. make c. lose d. raise
10. The new teacher didn't the headmaster's expectations and was fired after only 2 months
 a. raise b. give c. meet d. make
11. His car broke down, so I him a lift to the nearest garage.
 a. ran b. made c. gave d. lost
12. Not everything happens on its own sometime. You have to an effort to get things done.
 a. make b. raise c. meet d. run

2. Grammar

Conditional Sentences Types II, III

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d):

1. If you practiced more, your English
 a. had improved b. will improve c. improved d. would improve
2. I would ring the police if I a burglar breaking into my house.
 a. would see b. saw c. had seen d. would have seen
3. If the referee had seen the foul, he a penalty kick to our team.
 a. would award b. awarded c. had awarded d. would have awarded
4. I would build a huge house by the beach if I the lottery.
 a. would have won b. won c. would win d. had won
5. If I had had your address, I you a postcard.
 a. would write b. wrote c. had written d. would have written
6. She wouldn't have arrived on time if she the bus.
 a. didn't catch b. did caught c. hadn't caught d. wouldn't caught
7. Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he a university diploma.
 a. didn't have b. have had c. hadn't had d. doesn't have
8. If you had come in time, you the lesson.
 a. wouldn't miss b. wouldn't have missed c. missed d. won't miss
9. People wouldn't have crossed the Bosphorus if they these bridges.
 a. haven't built b. hadn't built c. didn't build d. built
10. You would have some money in your pocket if you it so generously
 a. wouldn't spend b. didn't spend c. hadn't spent d. don't spend
11. If I in debt, I would quit my job.
 a. am not b. hadn't been c. weren't d. have been
12. If I writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.
 a. started b. would start c. had started d. was starting
13. people would see my photo everywhere if I a famous model
 a. would have been b. were c. would be d. had been

14. If the family had saved enough money, they a new flat.
a. would buy **b. would have bought** **c. would bought** **d. had bought**
15. The buildings wouldn't have burned to ashes if the firemen in time.
a. would have come **b. would come** **c. came** **d. had come**
16. If my little sister did something wrong, I'm sure sheme.
a. would tell **b. tells** **c. had told** **d. would have told**
17. If the policeman had seen the thief, he him.
a. would have arrested **b. would arrest** **c. had arrested** **d. arrested**
18. I would spend every winter in Kasab if
a. I have enough time **b. I had enough time** **c. I would have had time** **d. I will have time**
19. If Sara had had enough time,
a. she would arrive earlier **b. she would have arrived earlier**
c. she will arrive early **d. would have arrive earlier**
20. Jack will buy his son a computer when
a. he earns more money **b. he earned more money**
c. he will earn more money **d. he will earns more money**
21. If my car hadn't run out of petrol
a. I would have arrived earlier **b. will arrive late**
c. would arrived early **d. I am going to arrive early**
22. Jane would have attended her friend's birthday if
a. she had had time **b. she has has time** **c. hade have time** **d. will have time**
23. Unless Caroline's car had broken down,
a. she would have arrived earlier **b. she will arrive earlier**
c. she would arrive late **d. she arrives late**
24. If I had gone to bed early last night
a. I would have catch the bus **b. I would have caught the bus**
c. I will catch the bus **d. I catch the bus**
25. If I knew her phone number
a. I will call her **b. I would calling her** **c. I would call her** **d. I would have call he**
26. If the officials wouldn't have stopped the poor man
a. I would have helped him **b. I would have help him**
c. I will help him **d. I help him**
27. If our team had won the match
a. we would feel happy **b. we would have felt happy**
c. we would feeling happy **c. we would have be happy**
28. If Christine wasn't in hospital now
a. she would be with us **b. she will be with us**
c. she would have been with us **d. she would have be with us**
29. If streets in our town weren't very crowded,
a. we would have driven fast **b. we will have drive fast**
c. we would have been drive fast **d. we would drive slowly**

30. If I found her address
- a. I would visited her b. I would have visited her c. I would visit her d. I will visit her
31. If I were you,
- a. I would helped people b. I would help people
c. I will help people d. I would have helped people
32. If I had enough time now,
- a. I would visit an old friend b. I will visit an old friend
c. I will visiting an old friend d. I would have visit an old friend
33. If I had had enough time yesterday
- a. I would visit an old friend b. I will visit an old friend
c. I will visiting an old friend d. I would have visited an old friend
34. I will give you a lift into town if
- a. I go by my car b. I went by my car c. I would go in my car d. I had go in my car
35. Unless she had fastened the seat belt,
- a. she would have died b. she would die c. she would have be died d. she will dying
36. If she had been at home yesterday,
- a. she would prepare dinner herself b. she would have prepared dinner herself
c. she will prepare dinner herself d. she would preparing dinner herself
37. If I were a movie star
- a. I would been a famous man b. I would be a famous man
c. I would have be a famous man d. I will be famous
38. If I had a free ticket to the U.S.
- a. I would leave immediately b. I will leave immediately
c. I will leave immediately d. I will leaving immediately
39. If I were a millionaire
- a. I would helped people b. I would help people
c. I will help people d. I would have helped people
40. We might have missed the plane if
- a. we had arrived late b. we have arrive late
c. we has arrived late d. we had arrive late
41. If Helen had followed the doctor's order
- a. she would have felt fine b. she will feel fine
c. she would feel fine d. she would have been being felt fine
42. If I saw a ghost
- a. I would run away b. I would have run away
c. I will run away d. I would have been run away
43. If you came to school late
- a. you will miss your classes b. you would miss your classes
c. you would have missed your classes d. you will missing your classes
44. If he were poor
- a. I would helped him b. I would help him
c. I will help him d. I would have helped him

45. If I had the chance
- a. I would helped people b. I would help people
c. I will help people d. I would have helped people
46. If you hadn't reminded me about the meeting,
- a. we would have miss it b. we will miss it
c. we would have missed it d. we will missed it
47. If I could choose any profession I wanted
- a. to be teacher b. to been a teacher c. to have be a teacher d. to be teacher
48. What would you do if
- a. you won the first prize b. you win the first prize
c. you had win the first prize d. you winning the first prize

3. Pronunciation

Silent letters

word	Arabic Meaning	Word	Arabic Meaning
1. cut /kʌt/	يقطع	1. cute /kju:t/	ظريف e : is silent
2. kit /kɪt/	عدة - طقم أدوات	2. kite /kaɪt/	طائرة ورقية e : is silent
3. rat /ræt/	فار	3. rate /reɪt/	معدل e : is silent
4. hat /hæt/	قبعة	4. hate /heɪt/	e يكره e : is silent
5. not /nɒt/	لا	5. note /nəʊt/	ملاحظة e : is silent
6. bit /bɪt/	قليل	6. bite /baɪt/	عض e : is silent
7. autumn /'ɔ:təm/	فصل الخريف n : is silent	7. castle /'kɑ:s(ə)l/	قلعة t : is silent
8. knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/	المعرفة k : is silent	8. wrong /rɒŋ/	خطأ w : is silent
9. logically /'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l:/	منطقيا a : is silent	9. climb /klaɪm/	يتسلق b : is silent
10. muscle /'mʌs(ə)l/	عضلة c : is silent	10. make /meɪk/	يصنع e : is silent
11. Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/	الاربعاء d : is silent	11. calm /kɑ:m/	هادئ l : is silent
12. halfpenny /,hɑ:f'peni/	نصف قرش l : is silent	12. alight /ə'laɪt/	مشتعل gh: are silent

13. exhaust /ɪg'zɔ:st/	منهك h : is silent	13. business /'bɪznəs/	عمل i: is silent
14. mnemonic /nɪ'mnɒnɪk/	من أجل التذكر m : is silent	14. knife /naɪf/	سكين k: is silent
15. sword /sɔ:(r)d/	سيف w : is silent	15. colleague /'kɒli:g/	زميل ue: are silent
16. knee /ni:/	ركبة k : is silent	16. ghost /gəʊst/	شبح h: is silent
17. scissors /'sɪzə(r)z/	مقص c : is silent	17. whale /weɪl/	حوت h: is silent
18. bomb /bɒm/	قنبلة b : is silent	18. wrist /rɪst/	معصم w: is silent
19. guitar /gɪ'tɑ:/	غيتار u / r : are silent	19. tissue /'tɪʃu:/	نسيج e : is silent
20. rhyme /raɪm/	قافية h : is silent	20. comb /kɒm/	مشط b : is silent
21. knot /nɒt/	عقدة k : is silent	21. knock /nɒk/	يقرع k : is silent
22. honest /'ɒnɪst/	صادق h : is silent	22. where /weə(r)/	أين h : is silent
23. thumb /θʌm/	ابهام b : is silent	23. yolk /jɒk/	صفار البيضة l: is silent
24. crumb /krʌm/	كسرة خبز b : is silent	24. should /ʃʊd/	يجب h : is silent
25. knight /naɪt/	فارس k- gh : are silent	25. answer /'ɑ:nsə(r)/	اجابة w : is silent
26. doubt	شك b: is silent	26. choir /kwaɪə(r)/	جوقة h : is silent
27. whole	كامل w : is silent	27. talk /tɔ:k/	ل يتكلم l : is silent
28. write	يكتب w : is silent	28. know /nəʊ/	يعلم k : is silent

Choose the missing silent letter / letters in the underlined words:

- In my country, most rain falls in **autum.....** and winter.
a. m b. n c. mn d. t
- We visited the church and the **cas.....le** when we went to the ancient city.
a. d b. t c. f d. r
- Who wants to be a millionaire is a general **.....nowledge** quiz .
a. c b. k c. f d. n
- Excuse me! Your **ans.....er** isn't right, it's **...rong**.
a. w b. r c. k d. l
- My **..... hole** family came to watch me playing in the concert.
a. m b. n c. w d. r
- I have no **dou.....t** that he will succeed.
a. m b. b c. p d. k

7. I haven't been completelyonest about my past experience.
 a. gh b. n c. v d. h
8. Watch out! The bom..... is going to explode.
 a. b b. c c. p d. a
9. My family don't believe in g.....osts.
 a. gh b. e c. h d. i
10. W.....ales are very huge sea animals.
 a. gh b. h c. e d. t
11. I have a game of squash on We.....nesday. Would you like to come?
 a. t b. d c. f d. o
12. He sings in a churchhoir. His voice is amazing.
 a. c b. f c. sh d. m

4. Everyday English:

On the phone terms

Choose the suitable answer (a, b, c or d):

Receptionist: National Health Agency, good morning.

Caller: Good morning. 1..... Dr. Amal please

- a. Just a moment b. The line is engaged c. Thank you for calling d. I'd like to speak to

Receptionist: May I ask who's calling, please?

Caller: 2..... Zaina.

- a. I'd like to speak to b. Put you through c. This is d. Will you hold

Receptionist: 3..... Miss Zaina, I'll 4....., I'm sorry, Dr Amal's 5.....

6..... or can I take a message?

3. a. The line is engaged b. Put you through c. Just a moment d. Will you hold
 4. a. put you through b. like to speak to c. Will you hold d. This is
 5. a. liking to speak to b. will you hold c. line is engaged d. put you through
 6. a. This is b. Put you through c. like to speak to d. Will you hold

Caller: Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892

Receptionist: Certainly 7.....

- a. I'd like to speak to b. Thank you for calling c. This is d. Just a moment



III- Writing:

A. Ask about the underlined word in each sentence:

1. A:

B: I arrived on Monday evening.

2. A:

B: He was born in 1962.

3. A:

B: They have 3 sons and 2 daughters

4. A:

B: He has been studying all the afternoon.

5. A:

B: He had driven about 100 kilometers.

6. A:

B: His hair is dark brown.

7. A:

B: Imhotep built the pyramid of Djoser.

B. Choose the wrong part of the sentence (A, B, C, or D):

1. The hotel near our office was closed because it was be renovated by the owner.

A B C D

2. Robert is a accredited naturopath with herbal medicine and nutritional training.

A B C D

3. Don't worry. It is a minor procedure and you will be in the mend within a week

A B C D

4. Our teachers are planing to take up on a weeklong boat trip to explore the sea bed.

A B C D

Al Moutafawiqin English Language Committee

C. Composition

(13)- Write a composition about environmental health. S.B / Page (75)

The environment can affect our health and wellbeing. In fact, we depend on the environment for energy and the materials needed to sustain life, such as, clean air, safe drinking water and healthy food. Therefore, we need to take care of the global environment health by limiting pollution in using solar energy and decreasing the use of fossil fuels.

In addition, we must stop deforestation to lessen the bad effects of Global Warming on the environment. Finally, people should be aware of the importance of the environment to have a healthy life.

(13) اكتب موضوعاً عن الصحة البيئية.

يمكن أن تؤثر البيئة على صحتنا ورفاهيتنا. نحن نعتمد على البيئة للحصول على الطاقة والمواد اللازمة لاستمرار الحياة، مثل الهواء النظيف ومياه الشرب الآمنة والأطعمة الصحية. لذلك، نحتاج إلى الاهتمام بصحة البيئة العالمية بالحد من التلوث باستخدام الطاقة الشمسية والتقليل من استخدام الوقود الاحفوري. بالإضافة، يجب أن نوقف قطع الأشجار لنقل من التأثيرات السيئة للاحتباس الحراري على البيئة. أخيراً، يتوجب على الناس أن يدركوا أهمية البيئة ليعيشوا حياة صحية.

(14)- What can help you prepare for a career as a nurse? W.B / Page (64)

The most important qualification to be a nurse is to have a degree in nursing. Also, many skills are needed in this field, such as, the ability to communicate with patients in a way which reflects your humanity and compassion. In addition, Nurses provide patients with care and educate them and their family members about health conditions, provide medications and treatments. In fact, nursing is all about the patient. It is a career that helps you save lives, brings happiness and comfort to patients and their families.

(14) ما الذي يمكن أن يساعدك في التحضير لمهنة ممرضة؟

أهم مؤهل لتكون ممرضة / ممرض هو الحصول على شهادة في التمريض. كما أن هناك حاجة إلى العديد من المهارات في هذا المجال، مثل القدرة على التواصل مع المرضى بطريقة تعكس إنسانيتك وتعاطفك. إضافة إلى ذلك، توفر الممرضات الرعاية للمرضى وتثقفهم وأفراد أسرهم بشأن الحالات الصحية، وتقديم الأدوية والعلاجات. في الواقع، التمريض هو كل شيء عن المريض. إنها مهنة تساعدك على إنقاذ الأرواح، وتجلب السعادة والراحة للمرضى وأسرهم.