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## Module 3 Politics

### Unit 5

### Civil Rights الحقوق المدنية



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#### الحقوق المدنية Civil Rights

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

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

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

## Opposites عكوس

Student's Book Page 56

ميت	dead
اصطناعي، صني	artificial
ظالم، غير عادل	unjust
سمح	allowed
اعترف	admitted
سلي	negative

alive	على قيد الحياة
natural	طبيعي
fair	عادل
prevented	منع
denied	أنكر
positive	ايجابي

## Law Idioms مصطلحات قانونية

Student's Book Page 57

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

## Vocabularies

Student's Book Page 58

حارس شخصي	bodyguard
ناسخة، آلة تصوير	photocopier
السمكري، السباك	plumber

مكنسة الكهرياء	vacuum cleaner
مصبغة، مفسلة	launderette

## The Right to Education الحق في التعليم

Workbook Page 42

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

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

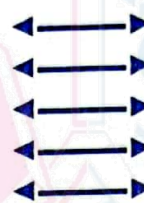
مجاً	free of charge
التعليم الثانوي	secondary education
متوفر، متاح	available
استثناء	exception
في جميع مجالاته	in all its fields
تقنية	technical
مهنية	vocational
تدريبية	training
وفوق كل شيء	above all
يضمن المساواة في الحصول على	guarantee equal access to
التعليم العالي	higher education
اختلاف، تمييز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

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

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

## Word Family اشتقاقات


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



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

## Everyday English

## Complaints and Apologies

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

## I- Reading (120 marks)

## Unit 5 Text 1

## Civil Rights الحقوق المدنية

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

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

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

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

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

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

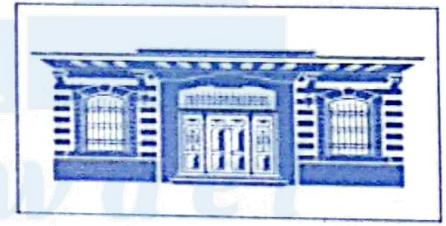
- 1. Human rights are guaranteed to each individual in society .....
  - A. after death
  - B. during lifetime
  - C. after the age of 18
  - D. after getting married
- 2. In comparison with civil rights, human rights .....
  - A. are given to individuals by the government
  - B. are acquired by nature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

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

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

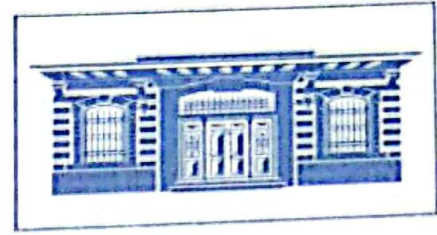
**Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:**

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



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



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

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

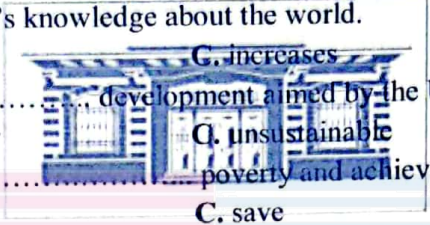
Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children and enroll them in, regardless of their beliefs and religions. In addition, it is the right to freely establish any educational institution that adheres to the standards set by the government and the state regarding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

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

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

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

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

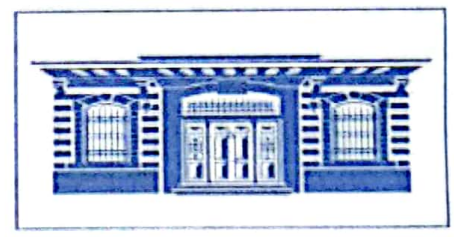


☀ Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones:

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

☀ Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:

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



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17. The word "segment" means:

- A. compulsory
- B. a part of something
- C. can continue for a long time
- D. professional

18. The word "aspect" means:

- A. any specific feature or element of something
- B. professional
- C. behave according to law
- D. can continue for a long time

## II- Use of English (130 marks)

II. Choose the right answer:

### Word family (derivatives):

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

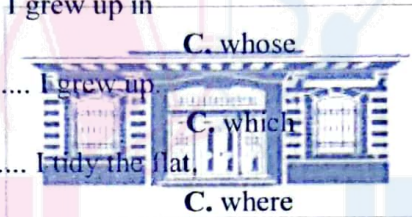
### Law Idioms:

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

### Relative Pronouns:

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

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



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

### Vocabulary:



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

### Pronunciation (Voiced and Voiceless sounds):

#### Which of the following sounds is voiced?

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

#### Which of the following sounds is voiceless?

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

#### Which of the following sounds in bold is voiceless?

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



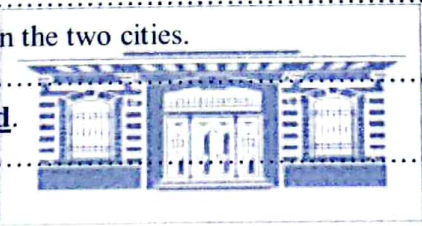
**Everyday English (Complaints and Apologies)**

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

**III- Writing (50 marks)**

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

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





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

1)  
 The right to education include a responsibility to provide basic education for individuals whom have not completed primary education from the school and college levels. in addition to this access to education necessitys, the right to education includes the obligations of the students to avoid discrimination at all levels of the educational system, to set minimum standards of education and to improve its quality.

.....

.....

2)  
 The rights of all children from early childhood stems from the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights'. the declaration states that human rights begin in birth and that childhood is an period demanding special care and assistance.

.....

.....

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

- The woman whom car was stolen called the police.  
 A B C D
- A laundrette is a place with washing machines which you can wash your clothes.  
 A B C D
- Education must be direct to the development of human personality.  
 A B C D
- The girl whom is waving to us is my sister.  
 A B C D
- The manager who daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.  
 A B C D
- The bill whose you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.  
 A B C D
- This is the house where I grew up in.  
 A B C D



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Bac files

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

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

**End of Unit Five**

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



## Unit 6

United Nations  
الأمم المتحدة

## World Organizations منظمات عالمية

Student's Book Page 61

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

## History of the United Nations تاريخ الأمم المتحدة

Student's Book Page 62

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Everyday English

### Modesty (التواضع)

- It was nothing really, nothing at all.
- That's very kind of you, but I feel the real credit must go to the .....
- I feel the real credit must go to .....
- Oh, you're exaggerating. I only played a small part in the whole thing.

- You're embarrassing me.
- I don't deserve any of the credit.
- I had very little to do with it.
- That had really nothing to do with me.
- You're very kind but it wasn't difficult at all. Anyone could have done it.

### I- Reading (120 marks)

#### Unit 6 Text 1

#### History of the United Nations تاريخ الأمم المتحدة

Student's Book Page 62

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

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

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

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

### the Aims of the United Nations

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

### the principles of the United Nations

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



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

1. The United Nations was established by .....  
 A. the Charter of the United Nations.  
 B. the Statute of the International Court of Justice.  
 C. the General Assembly.  
 D. both A and B
2. On ..... of each year, all countries around the world celebrate the United Nations Day.  
 A. June 26<sup>th</sup>                      B. October 15<sup>th</sup>                      C. October 24<sup>th</sup>                      D. October 14<sup>th</sup>
3. One of the aims of the United Nations is to keep ..... throughout the world.  
 A. poverty                      B. hatred                      C. peace                      D. discrimination
4. All Member States must ..... the Charter.  
 A. reject                      B. deny                      C. neglect                      D. obey
5. The League of Nations was disbanded ..... the creation of the United Nations.  
 A. before                      B. after                      C. by the time                      D. previous to
6. The United Nations have always struggled to address .....  
 A. humanitarian crises and civil wars.  
 B. unprecedented refugee flows.  
 C. the devastation caused by the spread of AIDS.  
 D. All of the above mentioned answers are true.

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

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

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

11. The word "charter" means:

- A. being joined in close association
- B. the state of being decayed or destroyed
- C. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
- D. making something valid by confirming it

12. The word "ratification" means:

- A. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
- B. making something valid by confirming it
- C. continuing to exist for a long time
- D. a system that existed before another one

13. The word "permanent" means:

- A. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
- B. making something valid by confirming it
- C. continuing to exist for a long time
- D. a system that existed before another one

14. The word "predecessor" means:

- A. being joined in close association
- B. making something valid by confirming it
- C. continuing to exist for a long time
- D. a system that existed before another one

15. The word "affiliated" means:

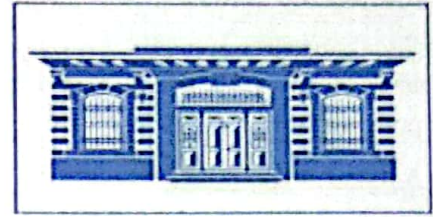
- A. being joined in close association
- B. a system that existed before another one
- C. making something valid by confirming it
- D. continuing to exist for a long time

16. The word "devastation" means:

- A. a system that existed before another one
- B. being joined in close association
- C. the state of being decayed or destroyed
- D. continuing to exist for a long time

17. The word "disparity" means:

- A. being joined in close association
- B. a system that existed before another one
- C. making something valid by confirming it
- D. a difference between two or more things, especially an unfair one



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**Unit 6 Text 2**

unicef منظمة اليونيسيف

**Workbook Page 50**

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

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

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

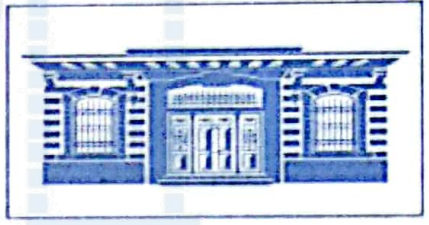
The agency is among the most widespread and recognisable social welfare organisations in the world. Though its headquarters are in New York City, it operates in over 190 countries, focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas. Since 2006, the organisation has concentrated on a few specific issues;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

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

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

- The acronym UNICEF stands for .....
  - The United Nations High Commissioner for refugees.
  - The United Nations Children's Fund.
  - The United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization.
  - The United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

- UNICEF gets its funding from .....
  - the UNICEF's 36 national committees.
  - the voluntary support of millions of people around the world.
  - partners in government.
  - All of the above mentioned answers.



- UNICEF ..... inter-country adoption.
  - rejects
  - refuses
  - encourages
  - disapproves
- UNICEF changed its name .....
  - to become easy to read.
  - to become easy to write.
  - to reflect its broader mission.
  - to reflect its limited mission.

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- Which of the following sentences isn't mentioned in the text.
  - UNICEF develops friendly relations between nations.
  - UNICEF focuses on the welfare of children in at-risk areas.
  - UNICEF provides children with basic resources and advocate for their rights.
  - UNICEF works to create a world in which no child is ever bought or sold

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

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

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

- The word "fund" means:
  - the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
  - existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
  - to select and take or approve
  - an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose .

12. The word "corporations" means:

- A. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- B. to select and take or approve
- C. an organisation or 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

13. The word "adopt" means:

- A. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- B. to select and take or approve
- C. to defend or support
- D. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people

14. The word "advocate" means:

- A. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- B. to select and take or approve
- C. to defend or support
- D. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people

15. The word "prevailing" means:

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

## II- Use of English (130 marks)

### II. Choose the right answer:

#### Prefixes:

1. Children love ..... parcels at Christmas time.  
A. wrap                      B. unwrapping                      C. diswrapping                      D. wraps
2. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often ..... with him.  
A. unagree                      B. agreeable                      C. disagree                      D. agreement
3. I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to ..... his story.  
A. inprove                      B. unprove                      C. disprove                      D. improve
4. After a brief speech the minister ..... the new statue.  
A. misveiled                      B. unveiled                      C. disveiled                      D. inveiled
5. It took the removal men an hour to ..... our things from the van.  
A. loads                      B. unload                      C. disload                      D. loading
6. His phone was ..... because he didn't pay his last bill.  
A. connect                      B. disconnect                      C. disconnected                      D. connects

#### Pronunciation (word Stress):

1. Which one from the following words is a "verb"?  
A. INcrease                      B. perFECT                      C. PERfect                      D. PREsent
2. Which one from the following words is a "noun"?  
A. IMport                      B. imPORT                      C. conFLICT                      D. subJECT
3. Which one from the following words is a "verb"?  
A. adDICT                      B. ADdict                      C. CONtrast                      D. DEcrease
4. Which one from the following words is a "noun"?  
A. conDUCT                      B. reCORD                      C. proDUCE                      D. DEcrease



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

### Future Forms



الاسايدة  
ALSAIDE SCHOOL

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



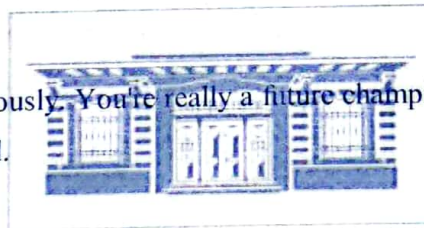
8. The plane ..... at 9.30.  
 A. arrive                      B. arrives                      C. is arriving                      D. arriving
9. I ..... a meeting tomorrow.  
 A. am holding                      B. am going to hold                      C. am about to hold                      D. both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



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

### Everyday English (Modesty)

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



السايدة  
ALSAADE SCHOOL

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



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



III- Writing (50 marks)

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

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





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

1)

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

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

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

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

- A B C D

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

- A B C D

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

- A B C D

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

- A B C D

5. My exams finishes on 27<sup>th</sup> June.

- A B C D



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

- A B C D

7. What time is your meeting start tomorrow?

- A B C D

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

- A B C D

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

- A B C D

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

1)

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

## End of Unit Six

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



## Module 4 Biology

### Unit 7

### Microorganisms

### الكائنات الدقيقة



#### Viruses and Bacteria الفيروسات والبكتيريا

Student's Book Page 68

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

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

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

#### Antibiotics المضادات الحيوية

Workbook Page 58

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

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

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

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

### ارتباط الاسم بالفعل Verb-noun Collocations

Student's Book Page 70

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

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

### Everyday English

### On the Phone Terms

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

## Pronunciation Silent Letters

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



Here are some examples of silent letters:

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

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

	Silent «h»
قافية	<u>h</u> yme
صادق	<u>h</u> onest
أين	<u>h</u> ere
الفارس	<u>h</u> night
الكورس	<u>h</u> oir
الغامد، بنهك	<u>h</u> exhaust
شبح	<u>h</u> ghost
حوت	<u>h</u> whale

	Silent «e»
جذاب، بارع	<u>e</u> cute
طائرة ورقية	<u>e</u> kite
درجة، معدل	<u>e</u> rate
بكره	<u>e</u> hate
ملاحظة	<u>e</u> note
يعض	<u>e</u> bite
يصنع	<u>e</u> make
نسيج	<u>e</u> tissue

	Silent «l»
هادئ	<u>l</u> calm
صفار البيض	<u>l</u> yolk
من الأفضل	<u>l</u> should
يتحدث	<u>l</u> talk
نصف بنس	<u>l</u> halfpenny
سمك السلمون	<u>l</u> salmon

	Silent «w»
خاطئ	<u>w</u> rong
جواب	<u>w</u> answer
كل	<u>w</u> hole
يكتب	<u>w</u> rite
سيف	<u>w</u> ord
المعصم	<u>w</u> rist

	Silent «b»
مشط	<u>b</u> comb
إصبع الإبهام	<u>b</u> thumb
لب الخبز، كسرة خبز	<u>b</u> crumb
شك	<u>b</u> doubt
تسلق	<u>b</u> climb
قنبلة	<u>b</u> bomb

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

	Silent «i»
عمل	<u>i</u> business

	Silent «t»
قلعة	<u>t</u> castle

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

	Silent «n»
فصل الخريف	<u>n</u> autumn

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

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

	Silent «gh»
مشعل	<u>gh</u> alight

	Silent «ue»«u»
زميل	<u>ue</u> colleague
آلة الجيتار	<u>u</u> guitar

## Viruses and Bacteria الفيروسات والبكتيريا

Textbook Page 68

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

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

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

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



Choose the right answer a, b, c or d

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



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

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

Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:

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



17. The word "gut" means:

- A. attack to control something
- B. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach

18. The word "decompose" means:

- A. a sign that something exists, especially bad
- B. acting as the cause of something
- C. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
- D. an acute inflammation of the lungs

19. The word "digest" means:

- A. attack to control something
- B. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use

20. The word "hijack" means:

- A. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
- B. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. attack to control something

21. The word "swab" means:

- A. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
- B. attack to control something
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use

## Antibiotics المضادات الحيوية

Workbook Page 58

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

12. The immune system can destroy all bacteria immediately even if they multiply.
13. Penicillin prevents bacteria from multiplying.
14. Antibiotics become more effective when they are taken correctly.
15. Patients should continue the course of medication even if they feel better.



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

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

**II- Use of English (130 marks)**

**II. Choose the right answer:**

**Verb-noun Collocations:**

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

**Conditional Sentences:**

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



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

**Pronunciation: (Silent Letters)**

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

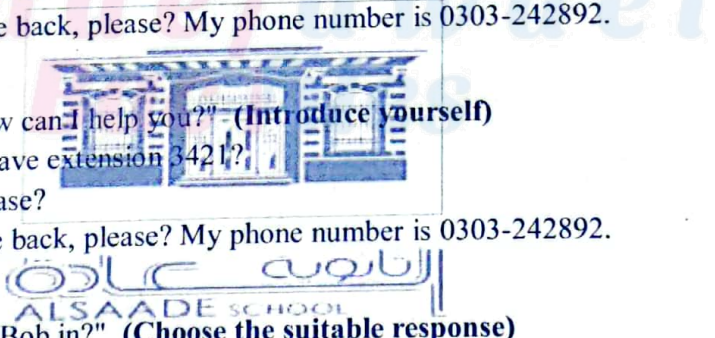




- 3. Which letter in the word "**make**" is silent:  
 A. m                      B. a                      C. k                      D. e
- 4. Which letter in the word "**calm**" is silent:  
 A. c                      B. a                      C. l                      D. m
- 5. Which letter in the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

**Everyday English (On the Phone Terms)**

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





### III- Writing (50 marks)

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

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

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

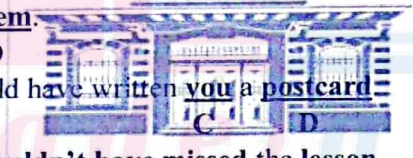
1)  
Antibiotics are powerful medicines use to fight a wide variety of infection or diseases caused by bacteria in people and animals. Antibiotics work to kill the bacteria or stop them from multiplying. before bacteria can multiply and cause symptoms, the imune system can typically kill them.

.....

.....

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

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



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

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

## End of Unit Seven

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



## Unit 8

## Facts about Human Body

## حقائق عن جسم الإنسان



## Human Body جسم الإنسان

Student's Book Page 77

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

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

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

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

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

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

Workbook Page 65

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

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

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

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

## Everyday English

## Asking for Help

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

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

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

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

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

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

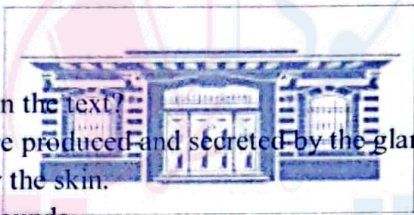
Here are some tips for aging gracefully: be kind to your skin which is your largest organ. You should also keep your salt intake to a minimum to keep your blood pressure down. Also, getting enough sleep has been proved to lower the risk of heart disease and stroke.

Adapted from [evirtualguru.com](http://evirtualguru.com)



Choose the right answer a, b, c or d

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



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

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

Choose the meaning / definition of the following words:

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



15. The word "limbs" means:
- A. endings of the fingers
  - B. human rights
  - C. ears and eyes
  - D. an arm or leg
16. The word "wrinkled" means:
- A. inflammation
  - B. with small lines and folds
  - C. organisms
  - D. many vital roles
17. The word "elastic" means:
- A. an acute inflammation
  - B. a biochemical activity
  - C. capable of stretching
  - D. a tube in the body
18. The word "loose" means:
- A. to host someone
  - B. to make someone happy
  - C. to make less tight, to loosen
  - D. to cause similar symptoms

Workbook Page 65

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

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

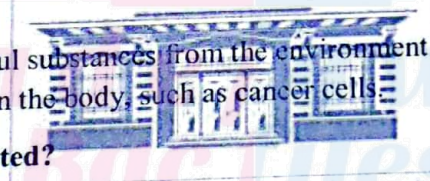
The immune system has a vital role since it protects your body from harmful substances, germs and cell changes that could make you ill. It is made up of various organs, cells and proteins.

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

**The task of the immune system:**

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

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



**How is the immune system activated?**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

## II- Use of English (130 marks)

### II. Choose the right answer:

#### General facts:

- About ..... percent of the brain is made up of water.
 

A. 25	B. 50	C. 75	D. 100
-------	-------	-------	--------
- The largest organ in our bodies is .....
 

A. the heart	B. the skin	C. the head	D. the lungs
--------------	-------------	-------------	--------------
- The heart pumps about ..... gallons of blood a day.
 

A. 2000	B. 2500	C. 30000	D. 3500
---------	---------	----------	---------
- The ..... is the soldier of our body.
 

A. immune system	B. blood	C. cell	D. head
------------------	----------	---------	---------
- The human hand has ..... bones.
 

A. 43	B. 32	C. 27	D. 21
-------	-------	-------	-------
- The skin is a / an .....
 

A. system	B. organ	C. cell	D. both a and b
-----------	----------	---------	-----------------
- The skin ..... the body.
 

A. protects	B. strengthens	C. supports	D. increases
-------------	----------------	-------------	--------------
- The skin has .....
 

A. fibers	B. bones	C. tissues	D. both a and b
-----------	----------	------------	-----------------
- The skin ..... the temperature of our bodies.
 

A. regulates	B. increases	C. decreases	D. strengthens
--------------	--------------	--------------	----------------
- The skin provides the human body with vitamin .....
 

A. D	B. A	C. B	D. C
------	------	------	------
- The dangerous radiation of the sun is reduced by producing ..... by the skin.
 

A. vitamins	B. melanin	C. new cells	D. bones
-------------	------------	--------------	----------

#### Body Idioms:

- The idiom "a pain in the neck" means:
 

A. it is very costly	C. annoying
B. to say exactly what one thinks	D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct
- The idiom "to speak one's mind" means:
 

A. it is very costly	C. annoying
B. to say exactly what one thinks	D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct



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

**Expressing Wishes**

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



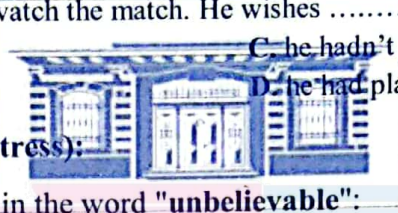


- 8. I don't know how to dance. I wish I ..... how to dance.  
 A. had known                      B. knew                                      C. have known                              D. had been knowing
- 9. I can't go with you tomorrow but I wish I ..... with you.  
 A. went                     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





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



**Pronunciation (Syllable Stress):**

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

**Everyday English: (Asking for Help)**

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

**III- Writing (50 marks)**

**A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:**

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





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

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

1)  
The skin is a largest organ. It covers and protect the entire body. Without skin, people's muscles, bones, but organs would have no support. Skin holds everything together and contains lots of tissues each doing a difference job.

.....  
.....

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

- 1. You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it costs you an arm and a head.  
A B C D
- 2. The doorbell made him go out of his skin.  
A B C D
- 3. The dangerous radiation of the sun is reduced by produce melanin by the skin.  
A B C D
- 4. If only I have saved my friend's phone number.  
A B C D
- 5. I missed the flight. I really wish I have caught it.  
A B C D

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

- 1)
- These organs work together and are controlled by the brain,
  - Its main organs are lungs, heart, kidney, liver and brain.
  - and each system in the human body carries out a major function.
  - Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second.

## End of Unit Eight

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



# Review 2

## Progress Test 2

### وحدة المراجعة الثانية



#### Progress Test 2

#### The Inspiration of Civil Rights' Movements

#### Workbook Page 71

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**II- Use of English (130 marks)**

**II. Choose the right answer:**

**Relative clauses:**

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



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



**Verb tenses:**

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



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

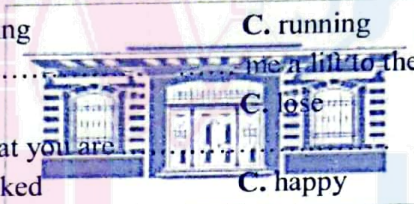


**Pronunciation:**

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

**Idioms:**

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



**Everyday English:**

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



3. You want to talk to the company manager. The operator answers your call.

(Ask the operator to put you through to the manager)

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

### III- Writing (50 marks)

A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

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

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

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

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

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

## End of Review Two

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

9

✱ Write an article about a person's rights and duties in society

Student's book p.60

اكتب مقالاً عن حقوق الإنسان وواجباته في المجتمع

✱ Write an article about what it takes to be a good citizen in your community. Your article should include rights and duties of a citizen in your community. Student's Book p.98

اكتب مقالاً حول ما يلزم لتكون مواطناً صالحاً في مجتمعك. يجب أن تتضمن مقالتك حقوق وواجبات المواطن في مجتمعك.

A man (A good citizen) is born with rights and duties. Rights are the rules that help make everyone equal while duties are the things which others expect us to do.

A person (A good citizen) has the right to be treated well. He has the right to a good education and to get medical treatment. All people (citizens) should have equal opportunities.

On the other hand, a person (a good citizen) has to obey the law and respect the rights of others. He must take care of his country and not to take any illegal action against it. (89 words)

10

✱ Write an essay about the government efforts in Syria to improve education at schools.

The following prompts may help you:

Workbook p.49

اكتب مقالاً عن جهود الحكومة في سوريا لتحسين التعليم في المدارس.

1. building schools
2. free education
3. private education
4. compulsory education
5. online education

The Ministry of Education in Syria has always worked to improve education at schools. It has divided the school system into basic and secondary. Education in Syria is free, and it is compulsory from grades 1 to 9.

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

The Ministry of Education also supports private schools and online education because of their important role in the educational process. (83 words)



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

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

Use the answers of these questions to help you.

Student's Book p.66

11

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



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

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

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

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

12

You should include the following:

Workbook p.56

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

- ✿ Write a paragraph about environmental health.

اكتب موضوعاً عن الصحة البيئية.

Student's Book p.75

13

The following prompts can help:

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

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

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

14

✿ Many people look for medical advice on the Internet before they visit their doctor. Do you think this is a good idea? Why? Why not? Student's Book p.82

يبحث العديد من الأشخاص عن المشورة الطبية على الإنترنت قبل زيارة الطبيب. هل تعتقد بان هذه فكرة رائعة؟ لماذا؟ لماذا؟

Most people, nowadays, look for medical advice on the Internet before they visit their doctor.

Surfing the Net for medical advice is sometimes useful. A patient can take an idea about his medical problem and can treat himself if he has a minor disease. However, some information on the Internet isn't reliable and not accurate. If a patient takes the wrong medicine, he will get dangerous results.

In my opinion, patients shouldn't depend on online sources because this might have negative impacts on their health. (85 words)

15

✿ A patient has a medical problem and asking for help. Imagine you are a doctor, then write a reply with two or three pieces of good advice. Student's Book p.82

يعاني أحد المرضى من مشكلة طبية ويطلب المساعدة. تخيل أنك طبيب، ثم اكتب ردًا باثنتين أو ثلاث من النصائح الجيدة.

You have told me that you have a headache and asked for some pieces of advice. First of all, headaches are a common condition and you do not need to worry about.

Here are some tips to get rid of your headache. **First**, drink water: drinking water has been shown to reduce headache symptoms. **Second**, take some magnesium: it has also been proved to be a safe remedy for headaches. **Third**, get enough sleep: sleep deprivation can cause headaches for most people. **Finally**, you can use a cold compress to soothe pain. (92 words)

16

✿ Write a paragraph about the effects of the food on our brains and bodies. Workbook p.70

اكتب فقرة عن تأثيرات الطعام على أدمغتنا وأجسادنا.

The following questions may help you:

1. Do the quality and quantity of food we eat affect our health?
2. Mention some foods which are healthy and other foods which are unhealthy.
3. How does the type of food you eat change your life?



الأسئلة التالية قد تساعدك:

Food has many effects on our brains and bodies. It influences our physical health, our thinking and even our mood.

If you want to eat the food you enjoy and still have a healthy diet, you should eat high quality food. Healthy food contains lots of vitamins and minerals which nourish the body, especially the brain.

In addition, you should lessen sugary and fatty food. You should eat only the amount of food that your body needs. Finally, it is no secret that when we eat healthy food, we feel healthy. (91 words)

17

✿ Write an essay about the women's role in the Syrian society. Workbook p.73

اكتب مقالاً عن دور المرأة في المجتمع السوري.

The following prompts may help you:

- family - achievements and contributions - female figures from the Syrian society

In the past 50 years, Syria has witnessed a great increase in women's participation in all fields of work. They are teachers, doctors, engineers, and politicians.

Besides their important role as mothers, taking care of their families and raising their children, they have managed to succeed in building society. They work in hospitals, schools, factories and help in all aspects of life.

One example of successful Syrian women is Dr. Najah Al-Attar, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. She is the first Arab woman to reach this position (89 words)

# Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class "Scientific Section"



## The Answer Keys of Review 1 حلول وحدة المراجعة الثانية

### I. Reading: (120marks)

<p>● <u>Choose the right answer a, b, c or d:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C. London</li> <li>A. he didn't accept to move to a back seat.</li> <li>B. motivated</li> <li>D. facilitated</li> <li>F / False</li> <li>T / True</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F / False</li> <li>T / True</li> <li>C. treating one person or group less fairly than others</li> <li>A. to show that something is true</li> <li>A. the act of allowing people to say or do anything</li> <li>D. a statement or an action that you do not like or agree with something</li> </ol>
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### II- Use of English (130 marks)

#### II. Choose the right answer:

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

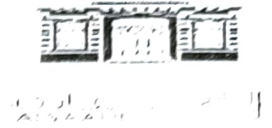
- A. I am sorry to bother you but the pizza is too salty.
- B. Oh, you're exaggerating.
- B. Can I talk to the manager please?
- A. Would you help me prepare what to do about the birthday party tomorrow?



### III- Writing (50 marks)

#### A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

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



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

1)

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

2)

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

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

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

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

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

### End of the Answer Keys of Review Two

# Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class "Scientific Section"



2024/2025

## The Answer Keys of Unit 5 حلول الوحدة الخامسة

### I. Reading: (120marks)

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

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

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

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

### II- Use of English (130 marks)

Word family (derivatives):

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

Law Idioms:

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

Relative Pronouns:

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

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

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

Prepositions / Articles / Auxiliaries / Conjunctions:

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

### Everyday English (Complaints and Apologies)

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



### III- Writing (50 marks)

#### A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:

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

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

1)

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

2)

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

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

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

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

1)

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

2)

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

## End of the Answer Keys of Unit Five

# Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class "Scientific Section"



## The Answer Keys of Unit 6      حلول الوحدة السادسة

### I. Reading: (120 marks)

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

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

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

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

### II- Use of English (130 marks)

**II. Choose the right answer:**

**Prefixes:**

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

6. C. disconnected

**Pronunciation (word Stress):**

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

6. A. INcreased

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

**Future Forms**

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

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

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

### Everyday English (Modesty)

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



### III- Writing (50 marks)

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

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

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

1)

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

2)

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

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

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

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

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

### End of the Answer Keys of Unit Six

**WORKS SHEETS FOR**  
**The Third Secondary Class**  
**"Scientific Section"**



**The Answer Keys of Unit 7** حلول الوحدة السابعة

**I. Reading: (120 marks)**

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

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

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

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

**II- Use of English (130 marks)**

**II. Choose the right**

**answer:**

**Verb-noun Collocations:**

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

**Conditional Sentences:**

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

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

## Pronunciation: (Silent Letters)

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

## Everyday English (On the Phone Terms)

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



مركز خدمة العملاء  
ALSAADAH KUN

## III- Writing (50 marks)

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

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

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

1)

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

.....

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

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

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

1)

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

2)

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

## End of the Answer Keys of Unit Seven

# Worksheets For The Third Secondary Class "Scientific Section"



السنة الدراسية ٢٠٢٠م / ٢٠٢١م

## The Answer Keys of Unit 8    حلول الوحدة الثامنة

### I. Reading: (120 marks)

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

1. B. does several functions.
2. A. The brain
3. C. the glands
4. B. the skin
5. D. all of the them are correct.
6. D. all of the them are correct.
7. C. The brain weighs about 2.75 pounds.
8. F / False
9. T / True
10. F / False
11. T / True
12. B. having the function of getting rid of waste material from the body
13. A. relating to the system in your body that produces hormones
14. C. produced
15. D. an arm or leg
16. B. with small lines and folds
17. C. capable of stretching
18. C. to make less tight, to loosen

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

1. C. protects
2. D. various organs, cells and proteins.
3. B. you get ill.
4. C. One task of the immune system is to neutralize harmless substances from the environment.
5. C. it stores information about the germ and how to fight it.
6. A. if it comes into contact with the germ for a second time.
7. F / False
8. T / True
9. F / False
10. T / True
11. T / True
12. A. to meet or experience something unpleasant
13. B. behaving in an angry threatening way
14. C. nerve endings which receive information about changes in light, heat and causes the body to react in particular ways
15. A. to make something happen very quickly
16. B. organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
17. A. a substance that makes the body produce antibodies
18. C. a simple type of plants that grows on the surface

### II- Use of English (130 marks)

#### II. Choose the right answer:

##### (General facts):

1. C. 75
2. B. the skin
3. A. 2000
4. A. immune system
5. C. 27
6. B. organ
7. A. protects
8. C. tissues
9. A. regulates
10. A. D
11. B. melanin

##### Body Idioms:

1. C. annoying
2. B. to say exactly what one thinks
3. A. it is very costly
4. C. to be shocked

5. D. to go after your deeper feeling and instinct

6. B. pain in the neck
7. D. speak her mind
8. A. costs an arm and a leg
9. C. jump out of his skin
10. A. follow your heart
11. B. pain in the neck
12. A. cost an arm and a leg
13. D. speak her mind
14. A. follow your heart
15. C. jumped out of her skin

##### Expressing Wishes

1. C. I hadn't started smoking.
2. C. I wish our head teacher would limit absence in our school.
3. B. could
4. D. weren't
5. A. had

6. C. was
7. C. had gone
8. B. knew
9. D. could go
10. D. both a and c
11. A. I wish I were walking on the beach.
12. D. all the answers are correct.
13. C. I wish we had a smart board.
14. A. If only I had saved my friend's phone number.
15. D. both a and b
16. C. had revised
17. B. would stop smoking
18. A. I wish you would answer my emails.
19. B. I wish he wouldn't make fun of people.
20. C. I wish he could help me.
21. C. I wish he had done the laundry for me.
22. D. All the answers are correct

23. A. I wish he would stop smoking.
24. C. had saved
25. C. had caught
26. A. Rana had stayed in the meeting.
27. C. she had accepted it.
28. A. I had found it.
29. D. he had played the match.

**Everyday English: (Asking for Help)**

1. C. Could you explain to me the instructions on the washing machine.
2. C. Do you think you could possibly hold the ladder for me?
3. A. Would you help me prepare what to do about the graduation party?

**III- Writing (50 marks)**

**A- Ask about the underlined words in each sentence:**

1. What controls all the body organs.
2. Where are hormones and enzymes produced?
3. How can the body be protected from harmful germs?
4. Why does the immune system play a vital role?
5. How many bones does the human hand have?
6. What does the skin do?
7. Whose car is it?
8. What does he wish?
9. When does the skin become wrinkled?
10. How is the immune system running?



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

1)

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

.....

.....

.....

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

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

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

1)

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

**End of the Answer Keys  
of Unit Eight**



*Designed by: Bilal S.*  
**saade/awael**  
**Bac files**

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