

تدريبات شاملة على نصوص اللغة الإنكليزية / بكلوريا (علمي وادبي)

التدريبات تتضمن ثلاث أقسام بالترتيب: 1. أسئلة كتابية موسعة 2. مترادفات 3. تصحيح جمل حول كل نص
طريقة الاستخدام: احفظ كلمات مؤثرة في فهمك لكل نص ومن ثم اقرأ النص بتمعن حتى يصبح مفهوما بشكل كافي ومن ثم استعمل هذه الأوراق للتدريب على كل نص بدون قراءتك للحل ومن ثم قارن اجاباتك بالأجوبة الموجودة بهذه الأوراق. لا تنتقل لنص اخر مالم تنهي النص الذي بين يديك.
تمنيتي بالتوفيق الدائم

New crimes (Students' Book – p 14)

1. What examples of old and new crimes does the writer give?
2. Why is it hard to solve computer crimes?
3. How can viruses affect computers?
4. Why has the number of computer crimes increased?
5. What can criminals use the Net for?
6. Why is it hard to fight computer crime?

7. the crime of stealing someone's personal details
8. companies
9. the crime of lying or cheating to get money
10. to discover who commits a crime
11. destroy
12. secret
13. cannot be seen
14. a bad program which damages computers

15. New crimes are easy to solve.
16. Modern criminals are using computers to help solve traditional crimes.
17. Techno-criminals pay for their goods.
18. Computer criminals use telephone conversations to pass on confidential information more easily.

International rules of law (AB – p 4)

1. How does the Geneva Convention help the victims of war?
2. What is the Red Crescent?
3. What is forbidden under the rules of the Geneva Convention?
4. What is meant by "The Geneva Convention"?
5. Why was The Geneva Convention changed often?
6. When can a country be tried and punished?
7. Why is the agreement important?

8. group of items; collection
9. greatly
10. against the law
11. taking no side
12. hurt; wounded

13. seriously
 14. sex of a person or animal
 15. refuse to notice somebody or something

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16. The treaty was first written in 1949.
 17. The Geneva Convention takes care of particular people only
 18. The Geneva Convention did not change since 1864.
 19. The Red Crescent only helps during war time.

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Why do people leave their home countries? (Students' Book – p17)

1. What do the words “*them*” and “*they*” refer to?
 2. Why did some farmers emigrate from Ireland?
 3. Why wasn't the island safe?
 4. What was wrong in Ireland in the 1800s?
 5. How many people died of starvation in 1847?
 6. Why were the people moved to a nearby island in 1961?
 7. Where were they moved? How?
 8. Where is the island of Tristan da Cunha located?

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9. away from your own country
 10. the number of people living in a place.....
 11. happening slowly
 12. small earthquake
 13. not rare

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14. In the 19th century over half a million people died as a result of the potato famine.

 15. The Irish depended on industry in the early 19th century.
 16. The farmers used modern ways in agriculture.
 17. The people of Tristan da Cunha were taken immediately from their island to England.

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Animal Migration (Activity Book p 9)

1. Why do animals migrate?
 2. What is amazing about animal migration?
 3. How far can the grey whale travel?
 4. When do some animals migrate northwards and southwards?

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| <p>5. Why do they migrate northwards and southwards?</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>6. important things that happen 7. travel to live in a warmer place 8. way 9. very big seas..... 10. much – a lot of 11. trips.....</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>12. All animals migrate at the same time every year..... 13. Most animals migrate to escape from predators. 14. Many animals migrate south in the summer. 15. In the autumn, animals migrate north because it is warmer. 16. Finding food is rarely the main reason for a migration 17. Animal migration always involves returning the same season.</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>Paper: new from old (Activity Book – p 14)</p> | |
| <p>1. When and where was paper first produced? 2. What is 'new paper'? 3. Where does wood pulp come from? 4. Where can people in Syria put paper to be recycled? 5. What is done after trees are cut down? 6. Where is the wood used to make paper usually planted?</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>7. started 8 teaching 9. plants grown for food 10. planted 11. chairs, tables ,.. etc 12. growing, becoming larger 13 the process of repairing and reusing</p> | <p>.....</p> |
| <p>14. All paper is made from wood. 15. Only paper can be recycled. 16. Wood pulp is used to make recycled paper. 17. Recycling paper saves trees 18. Trees are planted for a short time 19. Paper mills use all parts of trees to make paper</p> | <p>.....</p> |

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| <p>12. Only the people in the south-west of England visit the Eden Project.</p> <p>13. All the plants in the Eden Project grow inside the biomes.</p> <p>14. One of the purposes of the project is to show how plants depend on human beings.</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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How plants protect themselves from their enemies? (Activity Book – p 28)

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| <p>1. Why do plants need to protect themselves?</p> <p>2. Which part of stinging nettles can hurt enemies?</p> <p>3. Where can the poison be found in plants?</p> <p>4. Why do plants need to protect themselves against insects?</p> <p>5. Which plant is protected by a kind of insect?</p> <p>6. How can cactuses and nettles protect themselves?</p> <p>7. What does their refer to?</p> <p>8. What happens to insects which attack horse chestnut trees?</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>9. continuous</p> <p>10. very strong</p> <p>11. stop</p> <p>12. run away.....</p> <p>13. lasting for ever</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>14. Cactuses are grown in wet places.</p> <p>15. Ants attack the acacia trees.</p> <p>16. Horse chestnut trees have thorns to protect themselves.</p> <p>17. Animals are always in danger from plants.</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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The sand gazelle (Students' Book – p 47)

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| <p>1. Where does the sand gazelle live?</p> <p>2. How do sand gazelles change their habits in different seasons?</p> <p>3. How does the body of the sand gazelle protect it from harm in the desert?</p> <p>4. What do sand gazelles look like?</p> <p>5. How much does the sand gazelle weigh?</p> <p>6. How fast is the sand gazelle?</p> <p>7. What are the two main threats to a gazelle?</p> <p>8. What does the sand gazelle eat?</p> <p>9. How much does the sand gazelle drink every day?</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>10. groups of animals living and feeding together .</p> <p>11. animals that kill and eat other animals.</p> <p>12. groups of animals feed their young with milk.</p> <p>13. ability to move quickly and easily.</p> <p>14. eating and drinking</p> <p>15. raising</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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32. Jerboas can hop very quickly because they are nocturnal animals.

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Greenhouse gases: good or bad (Activity Book – p 38)

1. What is the importance of greenhouse gases?
 2. How do greenhouse gases prevent the Earth from freezing?
 3. How long have human beings been using large amounts of fossil fuels?
 4. What happens when carbon dioxide keeps more of the sun’s heat in?
 5. Why is the ice at the poles melting?

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6. causing damage
 7. stay alive
 8. stop something from happening
 9. amounts.....
 10. to take in
 11. make less
 12. in the end, finally
 13. saying that something bad will happen
 14. unusually large

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15. The temperature of the Earth is increasing because the sun is getting hotter.
 16. Flooding is an example of good weather.
 17. Trees and forests produce greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide.
 18. Scientists want every individual on Earth to take immediate action. .

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How much sleep do we need? (Activity Book – p 42)

1. How much sleep do people need?
 2. How much sleep do ‘short sleepers’ need?
 3. How much sleep do ‘long sleepers’ need?
 4. Who seems to need the least sleep?
 5. What determines the amount of sleep people need?
 6. Why is it important to get enough sleep?
 7. What are the effects of lack of sleep?

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8. differs
 9. person
 10. people between 13 – 18 years old.....
 11. prevented from having enough of something.
 12. sleepy.....

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| <p>13. Babies need a lot less sleep than adults and teenagers.</p> <p>14. It is the adults and teenagers who seem to need the least sleep.</p> <p>15. People, who don't sleep well, wake up alert and refreshed in the morning.</p> <p>16. 'Long sleepers' may need less hours of sleep than 'short sleepers'.</p> <p>17. People tend to need more sleep as they get older.</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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The end of village life (Students' Book – p 65)

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| <p>1. Define depopulation?</p> <p>2. What are the negative effects of depopulation?</p> <p>3. Why do country people move to cities and towns?</p> <p>4. Where is Garrigues?</p> <p>5. What did the farmers in Garrigues use to plant?</p> <p>6. Why did people start to move out of Garrigues?</p> <p>7. What are the negative effects of depopulation?</p> <p>8. Why do some rich people move from the city to the country?</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>9. near</p> <p>10. full of people</p> <p>11. every year.....</p> <p>12. weather conditions over a long period of time</p> <p>13. especially</p> <p>14. send goods abroad</p> <p>15. people living in a particular area</p> <p>16. joblessness</p> <p>17. old.....</p> <p>18. a change in movement</p> <p>19. very rich.....</p> <p>20. for ever</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>21. The movement of people from the city to the village is called "depopulation".</p> <p>22. It is warm in winter in Garrigues because it is far from the sea.</p> <p>23. It rains all the year in Garrigues..</p> <p>24. The high quality olive oil was particularly sold in Garrigues.</p> <p>25. Farming is becoming more and more profitable.</p> <p>26. Usually young people now live in some villages in Garrigues.</p> <p>27. Rural depopulation in Garrigues has stopped.</p> <p>28. In comparison with city life, village life can be quite stressful.</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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Capital Cities (Activity Book- 47)

- 1. What buildings are characteristic of capital cities?
- 2. What is the population of Damascus and Brasilia?
- 3. Why does Damascus have a great historical value?
- 4. What are the similarities between Damascus and Brasilia?
- 5. What are the differences between Damascus and Brasilia?
- 6. Why is Rio de Janeiro important?
- 7. How long have people lived in Damascus?
- 8. Why were planners able to strictly regulate the layout of Brasilia?
- 9. What buildings are usually found in capital cities?

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- 10. the number of people in a particular area...
- 11. center
- 12. frequently, regularly
- 13. connected with money.....
- 14. main.....
- 15. very small.....
- 16. very big - very large.....
- 17. areas – regions
- 18. suitable for people to live in

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- 19. Government offices and financial institutions are usually found in the old city of Damascus.
- 20. Brasilia has more population than Damascus.
- 21. Brasilia is an ancient city.
- 22. Damascus is a new city.
- 23. Rio de Janeiro is the capital of Brazil.
- 24. Brasilia has a population of many millions more than Rio de Janeiro.

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Traditional crafts in Aleppo (Activity Book - p 52)

- 1. Why is there such a variety of historical crafts in Syria?
- 2. How are these traditional crafts being threatened?
- 3. Why are copper artefacts useful to historians?
- 4. When was the Bronze Age?
- 5. What was copper used for?
- 6. What is the Aleppo Craftsmen Union doing to save Copper industry?

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- 7. becoming modern
- 8. roads.....
- 9. keep.....
- 10. to disappear, to pass away
- 11. expensive metals like gold.....
- 12. completely
- 13. very important or significant

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| <p>14. make something certain</p> <p>15. try hard</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>16. Syria's location played a minor role in the past.</p> <p>17. The skilled local artisans are doing nothing to save the ancient traditions.</p> <p>18. Imported goods are more expensive than goods produced by artisans.</p> <p>19. Copper artefacts are not useful to historians.</p> <p>20. Nowadays, a large number of people are practicing the copper craft.</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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Triumph in the Tour de France (Students' Book – p 83)

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| <p>1. How long is the Tour de France?</p> <p>2. Why did Hinault get the title 'the badger'?</p> <p>3. What is meant by 'Yellow Jersey'?</p> <p>4. Who won the race in the 1986 Tour de France?</p> <p>5. What did Hinault write about in his books?</p> <p>6. Why was Bernard Hinault famous? (two reasons)</p> <p>7. Who did Hinault compete with in the 1986 Tour de France?</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>8. having a special natural ability</p> <p>9. controlled</p> <p>10. ensured</p> <p>11. an invented name for somebody or something</p> <p>12. came up against something- faced</p> <p>13. hoping to have a goal</p> <p>14. extraordinary</p> <p>15. got or had</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>16. Greg Lamond won over200 races.</p> <p>17. Hinault won the Tour de France in 1986.</p> <p>18. Hinault is an aspiring professional cyclist.</p> <p>19. Hinault is no longer interested in cycling events anymore.</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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Climbing Everest (Activity Book – p 61)

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| <p>1. How high is Mount Everest?</p> <p>2. How many people took part in the 9th British expedition to Everest?</p> <p>3. What did Hillary and Tenzing do at the summit of Mount Everest?</p> <p>4. When did the expedition leave?</p> <p>5. When did Hillary and Norgay leave the camp?</p> <p>6. Why did Hillary attribute his success to the whole team?</p> <p>7. What did Hillary do to the Nepalese Sherpa communities?</p> <p>8. What has his charity achieved?</p> <p>9. What was the weather like during their journey?</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>21. Road tunnels make car journeys long and slow.</p> <p>22. The Laerdal Tunnel is shorter than the Mont Blanc Tunnel.</p> <p>23. There have been no accidents with the increase in freight traffic using tunnels.</p> <p>24. The Laerdal Tunnel has high levels of air pollution.</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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Geniuses (Students' Book – p 95)

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| <p>1. What is meant by "child prodigy"?</p> <p>2. How old was Tulsī when he got a Master's degree?</p> <p>3. What is Tathagat doing at the moment?</p> <p>4. Where is Magnus Carlsen from?</p> <p>5. What is Magnus Carlsen famous for?</p> <p>6. Why was Magnus allowed to take time off school?</p> <p>7. How old was Magnus when he participated in his first championship?</p> <p>8. Where was Mozart born?</p> <p>9. Why were Mozart's audiences astonished?</p> <p>10. How old was Mozart when he died?</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>11. get – acquire</p> <p>12. surprising</p> <p>13. organized study</p> <p>14. championship</p> <p>15. people listening or watching</p> <p>16. not rich</p> <p>17. given something for achievement</p> <p>18. surprised</p> <p>19. made a journey</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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| <p>20. Tathagat Avatar Tulsī was a musical prodigy.</p> <p>21. Tathagat got a BSc after he got an MSc.</p> <p>22. Tathagat's teachers were the first to notice his talents.</p> <p>23. Carlsen was a great music player and composer.</p> <p>24. Mozart's audiences were usually ordinary people.</p> <p>25. Magnus Carlsen became a grandmaster when he was eight years old.</p> <p>26. Mozart could play music on the violin only.</p> <p>27. Mozart didn't have to work because he was rich.</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
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Mathematical geniuses (Activity Book – p 71)

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| <p>1. What are arithmetic and algebra? 2. Where did Musa al-Khwarizmi come from? 3. When did al-Khwarizmi die? 4. What is the importance of al-Khwarizmi's works? 5. What did Al- Nawasi write? 6. What did Al- Nawasi write about in his book? 7. What is the importance of Nassir-ud-din Toosi's book? 8. What is the oldest Arabic book on arithmetic?</p> | <p>..... </p> |
| <p>9. very old 10. a branch of mathematics about adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing 11. complicated – having many parts 12. scientist 13. exact 14. writer</p> | <p>..... </p> |
| <p>15. Musa al-Khwarizmi wanted people to use Arabic numerals. 16. The sexagesimal system is based on the number ten. 17. Arab mathematicians had little influence on the world. 18. Musa al-Khwarizmi helped people understand Roman mathematics. 19. Kitabul <i>Jama wat Tafriq</i> was written by Al-Nawasi.</p> | <p>..... </p> |

أتمنى ان تحتفظ بهذه الأوراق بعد حلها لانها ستكون بمثابة مرجع لك في الامتحان النهائي ان شالله.
 تم بعون الله

YES Institute

<https://t.me/Dawratdot>