

I – Read the following text then do the tasks below :

It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers and seeds are under constant attack from mammals, insects or birds, plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from these enemies. Here are some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them. Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves. There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they contain is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries or in other parts of the plant.

Answer the following questions : (18 marks)

- Where can the poison be found in plants?
The poison can be found in the leaves, the seeds or berries or in other parts of the plant.
- Where do cactuses store water ?
Cactuses store water in their stems.
- How do stinging nettles protect themselves?
They can inject painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves.

Find words in the text which mean the following : (10 marks)

- a small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow. **seed**
 - a substance that kills or harms you. **Poison**
- Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information : (12 marks)**
- All plants which grow in dry climates store large quantities of water in their roots.
Some plants which grow in dry climates store large quantities of water in their stems.
 - The poison of a plant doesn't kill any living thing.
The poison of a plant can kill any living thing which touches.

II – Read the following text then do the tasks below :

One of the most significant moments in IT history Occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts predicted that computer systems would malfunction at midnight on 31 December 1999. computer scientists speculated that IT programmes would stop working or produce incorrect **results** because they stored years with two digits instead of four – 98 instead of 1998, for example. They believed that the year 2000 would be represented by 00, and would be interpreted by software as the year 1900. This became known as the Millennium Bug, or the year 2000 problem. They predicted that IT systems, ranging from **meteorological** devices and hospital equipment to data storage systems in governments, banks and airports, would fail. It was thought that embedded systems that also made use of date logic, such as utilities and other crucial infrastructure, would **collapse** too. When midnight arrived, the Millennium Bug caused only minimal damage; some Australian bus-ticket machines failed to work and a few British banking transactions were temporarily disrupted.

Choose the correct answer a, b, or c : (12 marks)

- The speculations of computer scientists about the Millennium Bug
a. happened as was expected
b. proved to be true
c. **were over-stated**
- The Millennium Bug caused damage.
a- a lot of **b - a little** c – no

Match the underlined words from the text to the definitions below : (12 marks)

- To fail or break down suddenly. **collapse**
 - Related to the weather and climate. **Meteorological**
- Complete the following sentences with information from the text : (12 marks)**
- The Millennium Bug is also known as **the year 2000 problem.**
 - The IT systems contain **meteorological devices and hospital equipment , data storage systems in governments, banks and airports.**

III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in gaps : (18 marks)

Ahmed and I have just got home from a two-day
14- visit **to** Apamea. It was only a short visit
15- **but** I will remember it forever. Apamea
16- is an ancient site on **the** bank of the Orontes River.

IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once (24 marks)

carried, illnesses, weaker, work, careful
17- Doctor's heard of Pasteur's **work**. They began to
18- be more **careful**. They stopped putting people
19- with different kinds of **illnesses** in the same room.
20- Germs could be **carried** from one person to the other.

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing the suitable questions or answers .

Write at least three words for each question : (32 marks)

21- Deema : **How long has your mother been a doctor?**

Layan : My mother has been a doctor since 2004.

22- Deema : **Where is her hospital?**

Layan : Her hospital is in the city center.

23- Deema : **How often do you see her?**

Layan : I see her once or twice a week.

Deema : When did you last see her?

24- Layan : **I saw her last night.**

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (32 marks)

25- You friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't.
You are sure she has not forgotten. (explain a possibility)
She can't have forgotten.

26- We can't recycle plastic more easily.
(I wish we could recycle plastic more easily.)

27- What is your name ? **(I asked him what his name was.)**

28- Scientists are trying to produce new fuels.
(Change into passive)
New fuels are being tried to produce by scientists.

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses : (14 marks)

29- It's expensive to get into the Eden Project, **but we were very satisfied with our visit .**

30- Tareq wants to be a teacher when **he graduates form university.**

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets : (18 marks)

31- I've always been interested (on – **in** – at) plants and trees.

32- My Encyclopedia of Nature is full (**of** – for - from) interesting facts about plants.

33- Dates grow (**on trees** – under the ground).

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets : (18 marks)

34- Some plants **are covered** (cover) with a sticky substance, like wet paint.

35- While she was at the Eden Project, one girl **became** (become) very interested in biology.

36- Visiting the Eden Project **makes** (make) you aware of the importance of plants.

X- Translation: Translate the following sentence into Arabic : (10 marks)

37- Designers and inventors are using the Internet in increasingly innovative ways.

إن المصممين و المخترعين يستخدمون الانترنت بطرق إبداعية على نحو متزايد.

Translate the following sentence into English : (8 marks)

38. تعتمد الصباريات على أشواكها لتحميها .

Cactuses depend on their thorns to protect them.

XI-Composition: (50 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:

“ Write an account of a visit you made “