

student's book/
Unit 7

الكائنات الدقيقة Microorganisms

KEY WORDS

causative	مسبب	digest	يهضم	pneumonia	التهاب رئوي
infectious	عدوى	decomposing	يحلل	strep throat	التهاب بلعوم
tiny	صغير جدا	converting	يحول	treatments	علاجات
naked eye	عين مجردة	host	مضيف	sample	عينة
symptoms	اعراض	multiply	يتضاعف	swab	مسحة
cell	خلية	hijacking	ضبط	biochemical	الكيمياء الحيوية
harmful	ضار	viral	فيروسي	differ	يختلف

كلاهما البكتيريا و الفيروس هي الامراض المعدية عاملين المسببة شهرة اكثر

The two most common **causative** agents of **infectious** diseases are the virus and the bacterium. They both are الطريقة بنفس تنتشر غالبا و اعراض مشابهة تسبب يمكن , العين المجردة ليرى صغير

tiny to be seen by the **naked eye**, they can cause similar **symptoms** and are often spread in the same way. تحيا يمكن خلية معقدة وحيدة البكتيريا . لا الفيروسات لكن , كائنات حية البكتيريا

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 تساعد المعدة في خصوصا جسمنا داخل و على البكتيريا عديد من لدينا نحن : ضارة ليست البكتيريا معظم . جسم

body. Most bacteria aren't **harmful**; we have many bacteria on and inside our body, especially in the gut to help تحويل ب و المادة العضوية تحليل ب الطبيعية أدوار حيوية عديد تقوم أيضا . الطعام هضم

digest food. They also serve many vital roles in nature by **decomposing** organic matter and by **converting** البكتيريا خلاف على . خلايا ليست و أصغر الفيروسات , من جهة أخرى . النباتات قابل للاستعمال كيماويات ل النيتروجين

nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants. On the other hand, viruses are smaller and aren't cells. Unlike bacteria, المضيف داخل الاستساخ و النمو فقط الفيروسات . تتكاثر ل حيوان أو انسان مثل مضيف تحتاج

They need a **host** such as a human or an animal to **multiply**. Viruses only grow and reproduce inside the host و الفيروسات . الخلية الحية ل الأنشطة الكيميائية الحيوية ضبط تضمن حياتهم . المصابة الخلايا

cells they infect. Their life involves the **hijacking** of the **biochemical** activities of a living cell. Viruses and بينما , اصابات الفيروسية تسبب الفيروسات , تقترح أسماء . ك . العدوى تسبب هي كيف تختلف البكتيريا

bacteria **differ** in how they cause infections. As the names suggest, viruses cause **viral** infections, whereas مغادرة , الآلاف ب تتكاثر و ثم الخلية المضيفة تسبب الفيروسات . الإصابات البكتيرية تسبب البكتيريا

bacteria cause bacterial infections. Viruses infect a host cell and then multiply by the thousands, leaving the الرشح الشائع الانفلونزا تتضمن الإصابات الفيروسية ل المسببة الامراض . الجسم ل الخلايا الأخر وتصيب و المضيف

host and infecting other cells of the body. Diseases caused by a **viral** infection include influenza, common cold, عندما تعدي غالبا سوف و عمليات مختلفة أكثر تملك , من جهة أخرى . البكتيريا . 19-كوفيد و الايدز , الزكام

flu, AIDS and Covid - 19. Bacteria, on the other hand, have a more varied operation and will often infect when الغذائي و العدوى الأنني , التهاب الجلق , ذات الرئة تتضمن العدوى البكتيرية . المناسبة الفرصة الملائمة

the right opportunity arises. Bacterial infections include **pneumonia**, **strep throat**, ear infection and food لان الإصابات سبب الفيروسات أو البكتيريا فيما اذا نعرف ان المهم من الواقع في , التسمم

poisoning. In fact, it's very important to know whether bacteria or viruses cause an infection because the الإصابات بكتري و فيروسي لان الإصابة سبب ما نعرف ان صعب جدا يمكن . يختلف العلاج

treatments differ. It can be very difficult to know what causes an infection because viral and bacterial infections ل حلقك أو انفك من مسحة أو الدم , بولك من عينة يحتاجون الأطباء . الاعراض متشابهة يمكن

can cause similar symptoms. Doctors need a **sample** of your urine, blood or **swab** from your nose or throat to لديك الإصابة ما يرى

see what infection you have.

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

- Viruses and bacteria can't be seen by the naked eyes because they are very -----
A- Small b- big c- large d- huge
- Bacteria can survive on its own ----- the body
A- Outside b- inside c- neither a nor b d- both a and b
- Viruses need a host as ----- to become large in number.
A- a plant b- an animal c- a human d- both b and c
- 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

- 5- The word **it** in italic refers to -----
A- a virus b- a bacterium c- an infection d- a symptom
- 6- The word **they** in italic refers to -----
A- Viruses b- bacteria c- plants d- chemicals

The definitions	the words
to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes اللتدمير التدريجي من خلال العمليات الكيميائية الطبيعية	Decompose تتحلل
attack to control something الهجوم للسيطرة على شيء ما	hijack ضبط - خطف
acting as the cause of something العمل كسبب لشيء ما	causative مسبب
an acute inflammation of the lungs التهاب حاد في الرئتين	pneumonia ذات الرئة
a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it كمية صغيرة من مادة مأخوذة من جسم شخص ما لاختبارها	Swab عينة- مسحة
to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use لتغيير الطعام الذي تناولته للتو إلى مواد يمكن لجسمك استخدامها	digest هضم
a sign that something exists, especially bad علامة على وجود شيء ما ، وخاصة سيئاً	Symptom اعراض
a tube in the body though which food passes in the body أنبوب في الجسم يمر من خلاله الطعام	gut معدة

Match the words with their meanings.

- 1-to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
a-decompose b- hijack c- causative d-digest
- 2- attack to control something
a-hijack b- pneumonia c- causative d- decompose
- 3- acting as the cause of something
a-causative b- gut c- digest d- devastation
- 4-an acute inflammation of the lungs
a- pneumonia b- causative c- hijack d-Symptom
- 5- a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
a-swab b- digest c- Symptom d-gut
- 6-to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
a-digest b-causative c- Decompose d- hijack
- 7--a sign that something exists, especially bad
a-Symptom b-digest c-Swab d-causative
- 8-a tube in the body though which food passes a tube in the body.
a-gut b- Symptom c- Swab d- pneumonia

Read the following sentences and put (T) or (F)

- 1- The gut has many bacteria to digest food ()
- 2-Pneumonia is caused by a bacterial infection ()
- 3-The life of viruses needs a guest ()
- 4-common cold is caused by a viral infection ()
- 5-The two most common causative agents of infectious diseases are flu and influenza.()

workbook
Unit 7

Antibiotics المضادات الحيوية

Key words

variety	مجموعة متنوعة	spectrum	طيف	liver	كبد	overusing	فرط
powerful	قوي	allergic	تحسسي	kidney	كلية	prescribes	وصف
immune	مناعة	Side effects	تأثيرات جانبية	cautious	حذر	vaccination	لقاح
excessive	زائد	rash	طفح جلدي	dose	جرعة	hygiene	نظافة
urgently	طارئ	swelling	تورم	concerns	مخاوف	multiply	يتكاثر
range	مجموعة	reduced	يقلل	Patients	مرضى	resistant	مقاومة

ل البكتريا ب المسبب الامراض او العدوى من مجموعة واسعة تقاثل ل تستخدم ادوية قوية المضادات الحيوية 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 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 behavior change, antibiotics resistance will remain a major threat. Behavior changes must include actions to **reduce** the spread of infections through **vaccination**, hand washing and food **hygiene**.

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

- Antibiotics are powerful medicines used to ----- a wide variety of infections or diseases caused by bacteria in people and animals
A- Multiply b- increase c- fight d- produce
- If the immune system can't fight all the bacteria, ----- are urgently needed.
A- Antibiotics b- viruses c- bacteria d- infections
- The immune system can't kill all bacteria when they are ----- in number
A- Small b- limited c- great d- insufficient
- Penicillin is one of the ----- spectrum antibiotics.
A- Wide b- narrow c- invasive d- limited
- Amoxicillin and gentamicin are called ----- spectrum antibiotics.
A- Wide b- narrow c- invasive d- limited
- When we use a great amount of antibiotics, bacteria becomes -----
A- Very weak b- more resistant c- powerless d- unresisting
- Antibiotics become less effective when they are used -----
A- Correctly b- properly c- wrongly d- truthfully

Read the following sentences and put (T) or (F).

- 1-The immune system can destroy all bacteria immediately even if they multiply. ()
2. Penicillin prevents bacteria from multiplying. ()
3. Antibiotics become more effective when they are taken correctly . ()
- 4- Patients should stop the course of medication as soon as they feel better. ()

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

1. Being careful about what to do
a-cautious b-allergic c-resistance d-excessive
2. Increase very much in number or amount
a-multiply b-excessive c-allergic d-cautious
3. Being sensitive to a substance
a-allergic b-resistance c-spectrum d-excessive
4. Greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate
a-excessive b-resistance c-cautious d-multiply
5. The act of using force to oppose something is.....
a-resistance b-cautious c-allergic d-spectrum
6. the word **range** means
a-spectrum b-resistance c-cautious d-allergic

Everyday English

Verb-noun Collocations الأفعال والأسماء المتلازمة

Verb الفعل	Noun الاسم	Meaning المعنى
make	An Effort	يبدل جهد
Raise	Taxes	يرفع الضرائب
Give	A lift	يوصل - ينقل
Run	A risk	يخطر - يجازف
Meet	Expectation	يكون عند حسن الظن
Lose	temper	يفقد اعصابه
rotate	wheel	تدور العجلة
insert	disk	يدخل القرص
install	Software	يثبت البرامج
combine	Chemicals	يجمع المواد الكيميائية
utilize	Material	يستخدم المواد
analyze	Problem	يحلل المشكلة
conclude	that	يختم بأن
Break	The law	يخالف القانون

- 1-Our **boss** often gets angry and he**temper** when things go wrong.
a-gives b-inserts c-loses d-combines
- 2-If she never posts anything on her personal website, she**the risk** of alienating her **fans**.
a- runs b-inserts c-loses d-combines
- 3-Politicians often think the government should**taxes** in order to get more money to spend.
a-make b-insert c-run d-raise
- 4 -The new **clerk** didn't**his boss expectation** and was fired after only two months.
a-make b-meet c-run d-raise
- 5-His car broke down, so I **gave** him a to the nearest **garage**.
a- lift b- risk c- desk d- temper

6-Not everything happens on its own sometimes. You have to**an effort** to get things done.

a-make b-meet c-run d-raise

7- The Council strives to**the expectations** and aspirations of the community in delivering top-quality services.

a- meet b- raise c-analyzed d- temper

8- If **taxes** were.....by just one percent, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.

a- given b- raised c-installed d-broken

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-meet c-run d-raise

10- When I feel like I'm about to**my temper**, I just leave the room.

a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine

11- Can you me **a lift** to work tomorrow. My car is being repaired.

a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine

12- Invest if you like, but you're**the risk** of losing everything if the business fails.

a-making b-meeting c-running d-raising

13-Being late for the final exam, Kamel was very angry andhis **temper**.

a-made b-inserted c-lost d-raised

14-One of the most important incomes for local councils is**taxes**.

a-making b-meeting c-running d-raising

15-My car is broken; could youme **a lift** to the nearest bus stop?

a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine

16- The **wheel** began to very quickly.

a-rotate b-insert c-utilize d- run

17-.....**the disk** to**the software** ready to work.

a-insert/install b-make/run c-utilize/run d-give/make

18- We can these **chemicals**.

a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine

19- You should the strongest **material**.

a-give b- utilize c-lose d-make

20- We**the problem** and**that** it was a computer **virus**.

a-insert/install b- analyzed / concluded c-utilize/run d-give/make

Pronunciation

Silent Letters الحروف الصامتة

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

k	b	L	d	e	t	c	w	n	m	h
Knife	climb	Halfpenny	Wednesday	make	castle	muscle	Wrist	autumn	mnemonic	Ghost
knee	bomb	salmon	landlady	tissue	listen		sword	column		Whale
know	doubt	calm					write			Exhaus
knot	crumb	talk					answer			hour

knight knock	thumb should					wrong			rhyme honest where
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a	c	gh	p	i	ue	u
Logically	scissors	alight	psychology	business	colleague	guitar

1-Which one has a silent 'k'

a-book b-talk c-keen d-knight

2-1-Which one has a silent 'L'

a-long b-look c-half d-land

3-which word has a silent (b)

a-bed b-climb c-best d-bad

GRAMMAR

Conditional Sentences

(if) و جملة جواب الشرط (will – would)

First conditional الجملة الشرطية الاولى

if + subject + verb1 , subject + will + verb1 + complement
you will pass your exam If you study hard.

Second conditional الجملة الشرطية الثانية

if + subject + verb2 , would + verb 1 + complement
If you studied hard , you would pass your exam

Third conditional الجملة الشرطية الثالثة

if + subject + had + verb3 , would + have + verb3 + complement
If you had studied hard , you would have passed your exam

If (I – he – she – it) = were (was) , - if I were you, I would study hard.

Unless (if + not) - You will not pass your exam unless you study hard.

- You will not pass your exam if you don't study hard.

1. I would be very unhappy if my friends..... to the party.

a-didn't come b- don't came c-hadn't come d-hasn't come

2. 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-will not have

3. If you had come in time, you the lesson.

a- wouldn't have missed b-don't miss c-wouldn't miss d-will not miss

4. People wouldn't have crossed the Bosphorus if they these bridges.

a-don't build b-haven't built c-will not build d-hadn't built

5. If you well , you'd pass in the exam.

a-studied b-study c-are studying d-have studied

6.....go if you like, because I have to do some shopping.

a. I'm b. I'll c. I'd d-I have

7. If I knew my friend's number, I..... her now.

a- would phone b. will phone c. would have phoned d- phoned

8. The poor manhis house if the officials hadn't stopped him

a-could build b- could have built c-can build d-will build

9- The poor man could have built his house unless the officials him.

a- stopped b- hadn't stopped c-hasn't stopped d-haven't stopped

10. If our teamthe match, they would have moved up.

a-wins b- has won c-won d- had won

11. If Christine..... on holiday in Italy, she wouldn't be in hospital now.

a- were / was b-is c-has been d-had been

12- Unless the streets in our town were so crowded, I my car.

a-could drive b- could have driven c- drove d-will drive

13-People my photo everywhere if I were a famous model.

- a-will see b- would have seen c-would see d-can see
14. If the family had saved enough money, they.....a new flat.
a-will buy b- would have bought c-would buy d- bought
15. The buildings to ashes if the firemen had come in time.
a-won't burn b- wouldn't have burnt c-wouldn't burn d-didn't burn
16. If my little sistersomething wrong, I'm sure she would tell me.
a-does b- had done c-did d- has done
17. If I.....writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.
a-start b- started c-have stated d- had started
18. If the refereethe foul, he would have awarded a penalty kick to our team.
a-had seen b- saw c-sees d- has seen
19. If the policeman the thief, he would have arrested him.
a-had seen b- saw c-sees d- has seen
20.If I had enough money, I a car.
a-will buy b- would have bought c-would buy d- bought
21.If I a computer, I can't surf the Net.
a- will not have b- don't have c-didn't have d- hadn't had
22. If I your address, I would have written you a postcard.
a- have had b- have c-had d- had had
23. If you practiced more, your English
a-will improve b- would have improved c-would improve d-improved
24- If I..... rich enough I would help the poor
a- were b-will be c-has been d-had been

Everyday English

On the Phone Terms

Receptionist: National Health Agency, good morning.

Caller: Good morning. I'd like to speak to Dr. Amal please.

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

Caller: This is Zaina.

Receptionist: Just a moment Miss Zaina, I'll put you through I'm sorry, Dr. Amal's line is engaged. Will you hold on or can I take a message?

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

Receptionist: Certainly. Thank you for calling.

Writing

In no more than (100) words, write a paragraph about the following.

What can help you prepare for a career as a nurse?

The following prompts can help:

- qualifications مؤهلات
- skills مهارات
- tasks مهام
- challenges تحديات

Most people have dreams of future jobs. I have always wanted to be a **nurse**, It is a great job which needs good skills and high qualifications to be a good nurse. But, I think I will face many personal challenges while trying to achieve my **goal** to be a nurse. For example, to be a good nurse **requires** patience and working hard for long time, moreover I may meet real injured people face to face, but I will not **give up** and I will always tell myself "**Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm.**"

Finally, the pursuit of success will make you succeed in the end, no matter how long the period is, but **keep trying**.



مع أنس أحمد