

Unit 11

Student book

You are going to read a report describing some important technological changes that have affected travel in Europe.

Key words

logging on	تسجيل الدخول	jointly	بشكل مشترك	kiosks	اكشاك
requirements	متطلبات	Shuttle	خدمة النقل	alternative	بديل
receipt	وصل	ferry	العبرة	advanced	متطور
mainland	البر الرئيسي	motorways	الطرق السريعة	recognised	معروف

Online booking الحجز عبر الانترنت

The **cheapest** and **quickest** way of buying **train** or airline **tickets** is now to **book** 'online'. This involves **logging on** to the Internet, finding the correct website, typing in your travel **requirements** and personal details and paying by credit card. Passengers can then print a **receipt** which may also be the 'ticket' which they show at the **airport** or **railway station**. This is all done **automatically** without the need for any personal contact with the airline or rail company.

Eurotunnel النفق الاوروبي

In 1994 a tunnel linking Britain with the **mainland** of Europe opened to the public. This **complex** and **costly** engineering project, which had been planned for many years, was paid for **jointly** by the French and British governments. Cars are carried on railway trucks which form a train called the **Shuttle**, and then drive off at the end of their 35-minute journey through the tunnel. In the past, the only alternative for motorists was a **ferry**, which took a minimum of 90 minutes.

Electronic road tolls رسوم الطرق الالكترونية

Motorists have to pay to drive on **motorways** in Italy. Under the original system, all cars had to stop at **kiosks** at the beginning or the end of a section of motorway and pay cash. Now, there is a high-tech **alternative** called Telepass. Under this new system, cars are '**recognised**' so they do not have to stop. The money is taken automatically from each driver's bank account.

These are just three of the changes that have affected European travelling habits in recent years. In different ways, they are all dependent upon **advanced** technology.

Unit 11

Activity book

Built for safety

Key words

tunnels	الأنفاق	tiredness	التعب	sections	أقسام	monitored	يراقب
achievements	إنجازات	claustrophobia	رهاب الأماكن المغلقة	lay-bys	استراحات	staff	هيئة
massively	بشكل كبير	vehicles	المركبات	halls	قاعات	purpose	هدف
freight	شحن	psychologists	علماء النفس	efficient	فعال	experiments	تجارب
concerns	اهتمامات	monotonous	ممل	ventilation	تهوية	respond	يستجيب

بعض أسرع و أقصر رحلات يجعل البحار و الأنهار تحت أو الجبال خلال الأنفاق
Road **tunnels**, through mountains or under rivers and seas, make car journeys shorter and faster. Some of the
بنيت أول عندما هندسية لا تصدق كانت جبال الألب عبر هذه مثل الأنفاق الطويلة إنجازات

long tunnels, like **those** through the **Alps**, were incredible engineering **achievements** when they were first built.

عام فتحت إيطاليا و فرنسا بين نفق طوله مثال
For example, the 11-kilometre-long **Mont Blanc** Tunnel between France and Italy, which was opened in 1965,

شحنة في زيادة مع السنوات الأخيرة في لكن البلدين بين أوقات سفر قللت بشكل كبير
massively reduced journey times between the two countries. But in recent years, with the increase in **freight**

يصممون كانوا المصممون عندما لذلك الحوادث المروعة بعض هناك كان الأنفاق استخدام نقل
traffic using tunnels, there have been some terrible accidents. So when planners were designing the 24.5-kilometre
الأساسية أن الوقت قد الناس اهتماماتهم الأساسية من واحدا كان الأمن النرويج في نفق لعرض عرفوا

Laerdal Tunnel in Norway, safety was one of **their** main **concerns**. People have known for some time that the main

اماكن صغيرة في يكون، الخوف – رهاب الاماكن المغلقة و متعبة الأنفاق الطويلة في الحوادث تسبب التي العناصر
factors which cause accidents in long tunnels are **tiredness** and **claustrophobia** – a fear of, being in small spaces.

يقظين يبقينهم شيء لا يوجد يتغير لا المنظر بسبب الأنفاق ينامون بسهولة السائقين
Drivers can easily fall asleep in tunnels because the view never changes – there is nothing to keep them awake.

النفق أطراف في التي تسير المركبات بسبب حوادث يؤدي هذا
This can lead to accidents caused by **vehicles** driving into the sides of the tunnel.

خلال رحلة دقيقة 20 تجعل يمكن كيف لاكتشاف يبحث قاموا علماء ضمنهم الخبراء النفس

So experts, including **psychologists**, did research to find out how they could make the 20-minute journey through

أقل النفق الجديد أربعة في النفق بناء قرروا تجارب بعد ممل قاعات

أقسام
their new tunnel less **monotonous**. After **experiments**, **they** decided to build the tunnel in four **sections** with “halls”

ضوء الشمس لـ مشابه إضاءة و النفق الأساسي من أرفع أعرض القاعات بينهم خاصة/مميزة

between them. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting similar to a sunrise.

هدفان آخران للرواق الأروقة هذه من خلال عندما ينتعش يشعرون السائقين الفكرة يقودون

The idea is that drivers will feel refreshed as they drive through the halls. The halls have two other purposes

التي الطريق يعودوا والقاعات يلتفوا السائقين اماماً الطريق على هناك اذا سلامة لها علاقة حادث

related to safety: if there is an accident on the road ahead, drivers can turn round in the halls and return the way they

فعال أيضا النفق يستريحون و يتوقفون السائقين حيث الرواق في أيضا هناك أتوا came. There are also lay-bys in the halls where drivers can stop and rest. The Laerdal Tunnel also has an efficient

هيئة مراقب تلوث النفق في الازدحام مقدار يستجيب التي نظام تهوية الهواء ventilation system which responds to the amount of traffic in the tunnel. Air pollution is monitored by staff in

غرفة التحكم a control room.



رقمه بالامتحان الاخير 3-2-1 (18m) Answer the following question:

1- When did the Mont-Blanc Tunnel open?

It was opened in 1965.

2- How long is the Laerdal Tunnel?

It is 24.5 kilometers long.

3- How long does it take to drive through the Laerdal Tunnel?

It takes 20 minutes' drive.

4- How is the Laerdal Tunnel different from other long tunnels?

The Laerdal Tunnel is divided into sections. It has halls. It was designed with safety.

5-Why were the designers of this tunnel especially worried about safety?

Because there had been serious accidents in other tunnels.

6- How are the halls different from the main part of the tunnel?

The halls are wider and higher, they have lay-bys, and different lighting.

7-What is the main purpose of the halls?

To provide a change of view for motorists so that they feel refreshed.

8- What can drivers do if they find there is an accident on the road in front of them?

They can turn round and drive back the other way.

9-What do the words in bold in the text refer to?

those refers to the long tunnels.

their refers to planners.

they refers to experts and psychologists.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير 5-4

1-Unbelievable	Incredible مدهش
2-Cut down, shortened	Reduce يخفف
3- Lorries and vans carrying things, not people	freight traffic حركة الشحن
4- What you can see from a place	View مشهد
5-Stop (someone) from going to sleep	keep (someone) awake يبقيه يقظ

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير 7-6

- 1- The 11-kilometre-long Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and **Germany** was opened in 1960.
The 11-kilometer-long Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and **Italy** was opened in 1990.
- 2- Claustrophobia – a fear of being in **high place**.
Claustrophobia – a fear of being in **small spaces**.

Vocabulary**Formal and informal words**

الكلمات الرسمية والغير رسمية

المعنى	formal رسمي	informal غير رسمي
يكمل / ينهي	complete	finish
يبني	construct	build
كامل	entire	whole
يمدد	extend	stretch
بداية	inception	beginning
جاهز للعمل	operational	ready to use
يتقدم	progress	move forward
مكان - موقع	site	place



- 1- **What a waste of time!** I've spent the (entire / whole) afternoon fixing my computer.
- 2- Since its (inception / beginning), this **organisation** has been at the forefront of research.
- 3- A **government spokesman** said that the new airport would not be fully (operational / ready to use) until early in the new year.
- 4- I'll ring you back in a few minutes – I'm just (completing / finishing) **my lunch**.
- 5- Have you looked out of the window? They've started (constructing / building) the new block.
- 6- The **organisation** hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the many historical (sites / places) in the south-east of the country.
- 7- Next year the **college** plans to (extend / stretch) the number of subjects it offers by 50%.
- 8- The new **government** computer system is not expected to be fully (operational - ready to use) until the end of the year.
- 9- When I was a **child**, I used to love-(building-constructing) tree houses.
- 10- Tomorrow, **I'm planning** to spend the (entire-whole) day on the beach.
- 11- As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important **archaeological** (sites-places).
- 12- By the time they'd (finished-completed)-their homework, it was time **for bed**.

13- In the twelve months since its(inception- beginning), the new **tax system** has raised £9 million.

WH Question Words

اسم استفهام	Is /am /are/was/were	الضمير أو الاسم	الفعل	? بقية السؤال
Wh	Can/could/will/would/should/must/may	الضمير أو الاسم	الفعل	? بقية السؤال
	Have /has /had	الضمير أو الاسم	الفعل	? بقية السؤال
	Do /does /did/	الضمير أو الاسم	الفعل	? بقية السؤال

Question word	Function	Example sentence
What ماذا	asking for information about something	What is your name? My name is Tarq.
When متى	asking about time	When did he leave? He left yesterday. 2023.
What time كم الساعة	Asking about specific time / hour	What time do you get up? I get up at 8 o'clock .
Where أين	asking about place or position	Where do they live? They live in Damascus .
Which أي	asking about choice	Which colour do you want? I prefer the black colour.
Who من	asking about person or people (subject)	Who opened the door? Ahmad opened the door.
Whom (من) المفعول به	asking about person or people (object)	Whom did you meet? I met Ahmad .
Whose لمن	asking about ownership	Whose are these keys? These are Ahmad's keys.

لماذا Why	asking for reason, asking what...for	Why did you leave early? I left early because I was tired.
كيف How	asking about manner	How do you go to school? I go to school by bus.
	asking about condition or quality	How are you? I am fine thank you.
كم يبعد How far	distance	How far is Homs from Damascus? Homs is 200 km far from Damascus.
كم طول How long	length (time or space)	How long will it take? It will take about 3 hours.
كم عدد How many	quantity (countable)	How many cars are there? There are 10 cars there.
كم الكمية How much	quantity (uncountable)	How much money do you have? I have only 2000 S.P.
كم العمر How old	age	How old are you? I am 30 years old.
كم مرة How often	Times you do something regularly	How often do you play sport? I play sport twice a day.
كم السرعة How fast	The speed of driving	How fast was he driving? He was driving too fast.

Writing

You are going to write a report describing some of the most important technological changes that have affected people's lives recently.

Artificial intelligence is probably the most important and **ground-breaking invention** in technology today. The fact that we have **created** machines and systems that can **think** for themselves is truly amazing, and the **trend** shows no signs of **slowing down**. **AI** can already be found in your own pocket, with the Apple iPhone's Siri being a **perfect** example. The **advent** of smart homes, smart cities, and the Internet means that **AI** will be **integrated** more and more into our everyday lives. It is the stuff of **science fiction** being made into **reality**, and it is happening right before our eyes. With this advanced technology our life became **easier** and more **comfortable**.

