

MODULE 1: World Issues

Student bookNew crimes**Key words**

Crimes	جرائم	Issue	قضية	Break into	يسطو
Law	قانون	Offence	جرم	Contain	يحتوي
Related to	مرتبط ب	Invisible	غير مرئي	Affect	يؤثر
Criminals	مجرمين	Prove	يبرهن	Pass on	ينقل
Commit	يرتكب جرم	Prosecute	يقاضي	Confidential	سري
Identity theft	انتحال شخصية	Increased	متزايد	Conversations	محادثات
Fraud	احتيال	Attract	يجذب	Persuade	يقنع

الحواسيب يستخدمون المجرمون المعاصرون بسرعة جداً يتبدل جريمة الحاسوب المرتبط ب القانون

The **law related to** computer crime is changing very quickly. Modern **criminals** are using computers to help them **commit** crimes like **identity theft** and to make it easier to commit old crimes like theft or **fraud**.

صعوبة أكثر غالباً هذا جرائم من النوع أن جريمة الحاسوب محاربة الصعب من تجعل قضية أولى

One **issue** that makes it hard to fight computer crime is that this type of **offence** is often more difficult

تكون ربما أفعالهم و غير مرئيين المجرمون لأن جرائم تقليدية من يحل أن

to solve than traditional crimes because the criminals are **invisible** and their actions may be

بشكل ناجح مجرم الحاسوب مقاضاة صعب تماماً انه قضية أخرى تثبت أن صعب

hard to **prove**. Another issue is that it is quite difficult to **prosecute** a computer criminal successfully

متضرر جسدياً أو مسروق في الواقع لاشيء عادة لان

because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged.

الأشياء لشراء الانترنت يستخدمون الناس عدد لان ازدادت قد جريمة الحاسوب السنوات الأخيرة في

In recent years computer crime has **increased** as the number of people using the Internet to buy things

مجرمو التكنولوجيا جذب قد العمل نوع الجديد هذا ازدادت حساباتهم المصرفية دخول أو

or to access their **bank accounts** has grown. This new type of business has **attracted** techno-criminals

النقد ينقلون و الشركات التجارية أنظمة الحاسوب يقتحمون أو دفع بدون البضائع يطلبون الذين

who order goods without paying, or **break into** the computer systems of businesses and move money

المعلومات و الحواسيب تضر بشكل خطير يمكن التي الفيروسات يرسلون أو لحساباتهم الخاصة

to their own account or send viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information

الانترنت يستخدموا أن يمكن المجرمون حول العالم الأشخاص ملايين تؤثر الفيروسات هذه تحتويها التي

they **contain**. These viruses can **affect** millions of people worldwide. Criminals can use the Internet

المحادثات الهاتفية أو الاجتماعات من سهولة أكثر معلومات سرية ينقل\يحول و الجرائم ليخططوا.

to plan crimes and **pass on confidential** information more easily than meetings or telephone **conversations**.

ليدفعوا يقنعوهم ربما هم الذين الأشخاص ملايين الدخول للمجرمين تسمح الحواسيب

Computers allow criminals access to millions of people whom they may **persuade** to **pay for**

لشيء عديم القيمة

something **worthless**.

Answer the following question:(18m)٣-٢-١ رقمه بالامتحان الاخير

1- What examples of old and new crimes does the writer give?

ما هي الأمثلة التي قدمها الكاتب على الجرائم القديمة و الجرائم الحديثة

New crimes like identity theft and old crimes like theft or fraud.

2- Why is it difficult to prosecute a computer criminal successfully?

لماذا من الصعب مقاضاة مجرمين الكمبيوتر بنجاح؟

Because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged.

3-Why is it hard to fight computer crime ?

لماذا من الصعب مقاضاة مجرمين الكمبيوتر بنجاح؟

Because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove.

4- What damages can viruses cause?

ماهي الأضرار التي تسببها الفيروسات؟

Viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain.

These viruses can affect millions of people worldwide

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m)**رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٥-٤**

1-The crime of stealing someone's <u>personal details</u> .	جريمة سرقة التفاصيل الشخصية لشخص ما.	Identity theft انتحال الشخصية
2-To discover who commits a crime.	ان تكتشف من ارتكب الجريمة	Solve the crime يحل الجريمة
3-The crime of lying or cheating to get money.	جريمة الكذب أو الغش للحصول على المال.	Fraud احتيال
4- Bad programs which damage computers.	برنامج سيء الذي يضر بالكمبيوترات.	Viruses فايروس
5- To show that something is true.	ان تبرهن ان شيء صحيح	Prove يبرهن

Read the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٧ - ٦

1- It is quite **easy** to prosecute a computer criminal

من السهل مقاضاة مجرمين الكمبيوتر

1- It is quite **difficult** to prosecute a computer criminal

2- Computer criminals may persuade people to pay for something **useful**

مجرمو الكمبيوتر ممكن يقنعوا الناس ان يدفعوا لشيء مفيد

2- Computer criminals may persuade people to pay for something **worthless**

Translate the following sentence into English:

1-The law is the code or set of rules which governs all individuals ..

القانون هو الرمز او مجموعة من القواعد التي تحكم كل الافراد.

2-Person is innocent until someone proves that he or she is guilty.

الانسان بريء حتى شخص ما يثبت بانه / انها مذنب.

3-Every country has developed its own code of law over hundreds or thousands of years.

كل دولة قد طورت رمزها الخاص بالقانون عبر مئات او الالف السنين

4-They have broken the law – they should be punished.

لقد خالفوا القانون- ينبغي ان يتعاقبوا.

6-Anyone who has committed a crime will have a criminal record.

أي شخص قد ارتكب جريمة سوف يكون لديه سجل اجرامي

7-Students who have been cheating will be punished severely.

الطلاب الذين كانوا يغشون سوف يتم معاقبتهم بقسوة

Key words

Convention	ميثاق	Provide	يقدم	Tried	يقدم للمحاكمة
Injured	مصاب	Peacetime	وقت السلم	Court	محكمة
Treated	يعامل	Ambulance	سيارة الاسعاف	Severely	بقسوة
Treaty	معاهدة	Follow	يتبع	Prisoners	سجناء
Update	تحديث	Attack	يهاجم	Conflict	صراع
Agreement	اتفاقية	Civilians	مدنيين	Prejudice	تعصب
Neutral	حيادي	Illegal	غير قانوني	Soldiers	جنود
Wounded	جرحى	Ignore	يتجاهل	Protect	يحمي

الحرب خلال المدنيين و الجنود المصابين تحمي قوانين الدولية مجموعة ميثاق جنيف / اتفاقية دولية
 The Geneva **Convention** is a set of international laws that protect **injured soldiers** and civilians during war.
 لكن ١٨٦٤ كتبت الاتفاقية أول احترام مع و جيداً يعامل شخص كل أن يؤكد القانون
 The law makes sure that every person is **treated** well and with respect. The first **treaty** was written in 1864 but
 الثانية الحرب العالمية بعد ١٩٤٩ حدثت بشكل هام الحرب أشكال المختلفة بسبب تغيرت غالباً
 it is often changed due to different types of war. It was significantly **updated** in 1949 after World War Two.
 المعاهدة / الاتفاقية ميثاق جنيف قانون يتبع توافق العالم في بلد من واحدة سوريا
 Syria is one of 200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention. The **agreement**
 الجرحى ب للاهتمام منظمات محايدة من مساعدة تحتاج ربما البلد الحرب اثناء لان هامة
 is important because during war a country might need help from **neutral** organizations to care for the wounded.
 الناس المصابين تساعد أيضا الحرب أوقات أثناء المساعدة يوفر/يزود المنظمات واحد الهلال الاحمر
 The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that **provides** aid during times of war. It also helps injured people
 التي الدول الشارع في رمز هلال احمر ب سيارات الإسعاف رأيت ربما و أوقات السلم أثناء
 during **peacetime**, and you may have seen **ambulances** with the Red Crescent symbol in the street. Countries who
 الذي شخص ما يقاتلوا أن يسمح لا هم و المدنيين تهاجم يجب لا ميثاق جنيف قوانين تتبع
follow the laws of the Geneva Convention must not **attack civilians**, and they are not allowed to fight someone who
 يحاكم سوف جرائم حرب ارتكاب ب مذنب يوجد البلد ا و القواعد هذي تتجاهل غير قانوني انه متأذي مسبقاً
 is already hurt. It is **illegal** to **ignore** these rules, and a country found guilty of committing war crimes will be **tried**
 مساعدة طبية يتلقون ربما السجناء و المدنيين الجنود كل يعاقب بشدة يمكن ان و القانون محكمة في
 in a **court** of law and can be **severely** punished. All soldiers, civilians and **prisoners** may receive medical help
 للناس يقدم أيضا يمكن الطعام ان يهاجموا بدون للمشفى يؤخذوا يمكن أن هم الممرضات والأطباء من
 from doctors and nurses. They can be taken to a hospital without being attacked. Food can also be given to people
 الشخص جنسية جنس ديانة ما يهم لا ميثاق جنيف تحت نزاع / صراع في المشتركين
 involved in a **conflict**. Under the Geneva Convention it does not matter what religion, gender or nationality a person
 تحيز بدون يعامل يجب أن مريض شخص ما إذا آرائه السياسية ما
 is or what his political views are; if someone is sick he must be treated without **prejudice**.

Answer the following question:(18m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

- 1- How does the Geneva Convention help the victims of war? كيف تساعد معاهدة جنيف ضحايا الحرب؟
 It protects injured soldiers and civilians; it provides aid such as food and medical help.
- 2- What is forbidden under the rules of the Geneva Convention? ما هو الممنوع حسب قواعد معاهدة جنيف؟
 It is illegal to attack civilians and to fight someone who is already injured.
- 3- What is the Red Crescent? ما هو الهلال الأحمر؟
 The Red Crescent is one of the organizations that provides aid during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime.
- 4-When was The first treaty written? متى كتبت المعاهدة الأولى؟
 The first treaty was written in 1864.
- 5-When was the treaty significantly updated? متى حدثت المعاهدة الأولى بشكل كامل؟
 It was significantly updated in 1949 after World War Two.
- 6-How many countries agree to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention? كم عدد الدول التي وافقت على اتباع قوانين معاهدة جنيف؟
 200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥

1- Negative attitude towards people who are different. سلوك سلبي اتجاه الناس المختلفون	Prejudice تحيز
2- A formal agreement. اتفاقية رسمية	Treaty معاهدة
3- Help مساعدة	Aid مساعدة
4- Used by a number of different countries مستخدم من قبل عديد من الدول المختلفة	International عالمي
5-Very harshly بشدة	Severely بشدة
6-A vehicle for taking people to and from hospital. عربة تستخدم لأخذ الناس من و الى المشفى.	Ambulances سيارة اسعاف
7-People not in the army الناس ليس في الجيش	Civilians مدنيين

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧

- 1- The treaty was written in ~~1949~~. الاتفاقية كتبت في ١٩٤٩
- 1-The treaty was written in ~~1864~~.
- 2- If you are an injured soldier you will ~~not~~ be given aid. فقط الجنود يمكن ان يحموا ضمن اتفاقية جنيف
- 2- If you are an injured soldier you will ~~be~~ given aid.

Vocabulary:

Words with more than one meaning		
الكلمة	الأول المعن	المعنى الثاني
Case	قضية	حقيبة / كيس
Court	محكمة	ملعب تنس أو ريشة
Fine	رائع	غرامة
Mean	يعني	بخيل
Property	عقار	ممتلكات
Type	نوع	يطبع
Society	تمع م	جمعية
Ruler	حاكم	مسطرة
1- Money paid as a punishment is (case –fine)		
2 -The subject of a police investigation is (case –fine)		
3-To signify is (mean- court).		
4– A place where people play tennis or squash is (a mean- a court).		
5- A container for carrying luggage or papers is (case –fine).		
6 -Unkind and not generous is (mean- court).		
7 -High quality, good, e.g. weather is (case –fine).		
8– The place where a trial is held is (a mean- a court).		
9- The judge in charge of the (case –fine)carried all his documents in a black (case –court)leather.		
10- The (court –fine) heard that the crime had taken place on a tennis (case –court).		
11- The (type –fine)weather made me feel happy, but my mood changed when the police officer gave me a (ruler –fine) for driving too fast.		
12- A What does this word (mean –fine) ?		
13- (mean –property) is the opposite of generous.		
14- land and buildings are (property - society).		
15- Club or organization for people with the same interest (Society - court).		
16- to write using a machine is (to type - to mean).		
17- Someone in charge of a country, such as a king is ((a ruler - a court).		
18- Something that belongs to someone((property -court)).		
19- Straight piece of wood or plastic to help you draw straight lines(ruler –type).		
20- All the people living in a country(Society- property).		
21- kind / sort is (type-ruler)		

Vocabulary

المشتقات		
Verb فعل	Noun اسم	Adjective صفة
	Violence عنف	Violent عنيف
	Chaos فوضى	Chaotic فوضوي
	Law قانون	Legal قانوني
	Innocence براءة	Innocent بريء
	Guilt ذنب	Guilty مُذنب
Earn يكسب	Earnings دَخل - أجور	
Destroy يدمّر	Destruction دمار	Distractive مدمر
	Disaster كارثة	Disastrous كارثي
	Majority غالبية	Major رئيسي
Act يقوم بفعل	Activity / action نشاط / العمل	Active نشيط
	Economy اقتصاد	Economic اقتصادي
Develop يتطور	Development تطوّر	
	Day يوم	Daily يومي
Infect يصيب- يعدي	Infection مرض / إصابة	
	Nature طبيعة	Natural طبيعي
Threaten يهدد	Threat تهديد	
Vary ينوع	Variety تنوع	
	Peace هدوء / سلام	Peaceful هادئ / سالم
Remind يذكر	Reminder مذكر	
Excite يثير	Excitement إثارة	
Construct يبني	Construction بناء	
	History تاريخ	Historic(al) تاريخي
Complete يكمل	Completion إتمام	Complete تام
Build يبني	builder / building بناء - بّناء	
	Inefficiency عدم فاعلية	Inefficient غير فعال
	Ability قدرة	Able قادر
	Amazement ذهول	Amazing مذهل
	Appeal جاذبية	Appealing جذاب
Astonish يذهل	Astonishment ذهول	Astonished مُذهل

1. Storms caused the (destroy - **destruction**) of most of the crops.
2. The earthquake caused terrible (destroy – **destruction**) across the country.
3. Some human activities **are** (**destroying** - destruction) the natural world.

1. My sister is a very (**able** – ability) student.
2. He has an amazing (able - **ability**) to multiply large numbers in his head.
3. His greatest strength is his (able – **ability**) to change direction quickly .

1. When she said she was leaving, we just stared at her in (astonished – **astonishment**).
2. Her teacher was (astonishment – **astonished**) by how quickly she learned to play well.

1. I've never been very good **at** (**mathematics** - mathematical)
2. Only certain kinds of people have (mathematics – **mathematical**) brains.
3. He is a (mathematics – **mathematical**) genius

1. My brother is a very (talent – **talented**) basketball player.
2. My younger sister has always had a (**talent** – talented) for music.
3. She's the most (talent – **talented**) pupil I have ever taught.

1. My sister's progress has been (amaze – **amazing**)
2. To my (**amazement** – amazing) I got over 90% in the exam.

1. I enjoy listening to all kinds of (**music** – musical).
2. He has great (music – **musical**) ability.

1. Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other (**violent** – violence) acts.
2. He left court a free man because he had proved that he was (**innocent** – innocence).

3. Unemployment is falling as more people find (**permanent** - permanently) work.
- 4-These two must have been twins, as they looked very (**similar**-similarity) .
5. He crossed the finish line beating all his (**rivals** – rivalry).
6. She understands the (**theory** - theoretical) of music.
7. He is an example to (aspiration – **aspiring**) cyclists around the world.

Grammar:

الحاضر التام The Present Perfect

Form : **Subject + have , has + Verb 3 + Complement**

حدث وقع في الماضي ولكن له اثر في الحاضر.

الدلائل:

(several times -several years - yet - since –for – just -so far – ever – recent - already recently -throughout - this year –never -over a week - in the seven years)

❖ Before إذا جاءت نهاية الكلام

Positive	Negative	Question
I /you /we / they + have + V3 V3He /She / it + has	I /you /we /they+ have + not + V3 He /She /it + has + not + V3	Have +I /you /we /they + V3? Has+ He /She /it + V3 ?
I have spoken English. You have drunk coffee. We have eaten apples. They have studied history. He has slept early. She has sung well. It has run quickly.	I have not spoken English. You have not drunk coffee. We have not eaten apples. They have not studied history. He has not slept early. She has not sung well. It has not run quickly.	Have you spoken English? Have they studied history? Has he slept early? Has she sung well? Has it run quickly?

- 1- Have you **ever** learned to play a musical instrument?
- 2- **Have** you **had** a holiday **yet** this year?
- 3- We have **just come** back from Lattakia.
- 4- He has **just** come out of the sea.
- 5- **Since** then she **has worked** as a primary school teacher.
- 6- The couple has **recently** had a baby.
- 7- **In the seven years** Sofia has been in England, she **has become** so **used to** the way of life that she really feels at home there.
- 8- Have you played it **before**?
- 9- **In recent years many** companies **have built** their offices in the new part of the city.
- 10- Syria **has been** an important trading centre for **several millennia**.
- 11- Syria **has been** a centre of trade in the region **for thousands of years**.
- 12- I know we **have already agreed** on the essential things, like the tent, sleeping bags
- 13- **Have you filled** in the application form for that job **yet**?
- 14- Every country **has developed** its own code of law **over hundreds or thousands of years**.
15. The police sergeant **has interviewed** two people **so far** today.
- 16- Anyone who (**has committed**) a crime will have a criminal record.
- 17-What (**have you done**) **so far** this week?
- 18- I (**have played**) tennis three times.
- 19- **Throughout** history people (**have moved**) from one country to another
- 20- In Australia, **since 1945** over six million people (**have arrived**) to settle.
- 21- I am hot. I (**have not had**) a cold drink **since** breakfast.
- 22- Ali (**has studied**) law and history **this year**.
- 23- **For several years**, the Tree Kangaroo Conservation Programme (**has worked**) hard to protect a particular species
- 24- They (**have broken**) the law – they should be punished.
- 25- She(**has gone**)back to Poland **several times** to see her family but she (**has never wanted**) to stay there.
- 26- I (**have not seen**) you **this week**
- 27- I (**have not slept**) at all **for three nights**.
- 28- (**Have you spoken**) to Ibrahim **recently**?
- 39- No, I (**have not seen**) him **for** over a week.
- 30- I (**have watched**) a lot of tennis on TV **this summer**.

Grammar:

The Present Perfect Continuous

الحاضر التام المستمر

Form : Subject + have , has + been + Verb-ing + Complement

عمل حدث بالماضي ولا يزال مستمر للوقت الحاضر.

Positive	Negative	Question
I /you /we they+ have +been+ V1 + ing He /She /it + has + been+ V1+ing.	I /you /we they+ have+not +been+ V1 + ing He /She /it + has +not+ been+ V1 + ing.	Have + I /you /we /they + been + V1 + ing? Has+ He /She /it + been+V1+ing ?
We have been eating apples all day.	You have not been drinking tea for half an hour.	Have you been speaking English for 2 hours?

الدلائل

all day - all night/ Since

really tired - نتيجة وسبب

Correct the verb between brackets:

1- I (have been playing)(play) football all morning.
2- Perhaps he (has been spending)(spend) all his time with his family.
3- I'm really tired. I (have not been sleeping)(sleep) very well recently.
4-Hassan (has been writing)(write)an essay all morning.
5-The detectives (have been interviewing)(interview) people all week.
6- I (have been trying)(try) to phone you all morning.
7- You look very tired. What (have you been doing)(do)?
8-I (have been sorting out)(sort) my bedroom cupboards all morning
9-A- What (have you been doing)(do) since I last saw you?

Grammar:

The Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect

- 1-He has just come out of the sea .He (**has been swimming**)with his friend.
- 2-She (**has just been**) shopping. She has been buying food for her family.
- 3-She has just come out of the library .She (**has been doing**) research for a school project
- 4-He has come off the football pitch. He (play) football.
- 5-They (**have just had**) family meal .They have been celebrating Samer's graduation.
- 6-They have just finished work .They (**have been working**) since 8 o'clock this morning.
- 7- B-I (**have passed**)my driving test and I've been having interviews for a university place.
- 8 -Yes, I've started learning the mizmar, but I (**have only been playing**) for a few weeks.

Writing

1- Write an essay in answer to this question:

- Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?
- Write a report making a recommendation, which will improve road safety in your town or city.
- You are going to produce a set of a recommendation to improve life in your town or city.

I think that our city needs something new because motorists, who drive their cars too fast and careless, don't care about other people's life. In Damascus for example some streets are always crowded and busy in the city center. Last week a careless driver killed a school boy because he was driving too fast. So, our city needs more traffic lights in front of schools. In addition to that the town needs a modern lights and wide streets; also we need more police officers to ensure that drivers obey traffic laws. It is a good idea to punish the drivers who drive too fast and pay a large fine.

Key words

Economic	اقتصادي	Deteriorated	تدهور	Gradually	تدريجي
Activity	نشاط	Famine	مجاعة	Evacuate	اخلى
Agriculture	الزراعة	Disease	مرض	Erupt	ثوران
old-fashioned	طراز قديم	Population	سكان	Voted	صوت
Earn	يكسب	Starvation	جوع	Adapted	تكيف
Abroad	الخارج	Island	جزيرة	Transform	يحول
Emigrated	هاجر	Tremors	هزات	Construction	البناء

Part 1

المزارعون لكن الزراعة كان ايرلندا في النشاط الاقتصادي أهمية لأكثر القرن التاسع عشر أوائل في
In the early 19th century, the most important **economic activity** in Ireland was **agriculture**. But the farmers
أضعاف أربع يكسبوا يمكن انه سمعوا لأنهم وسائل قديمة الطراز واستخدموا و فقراء كانوا
were poor and **they** used **old-fashioned** methods. Because they heard that they could **earn** four times
في الوضع الاقتصادي و بين لكن هاجروا المزارعين بعض في الخارج أكثر .
as much **abroad**, some farmers **emigrated**. But between 1820 and 1840, the economic situation in
بطاطا موسم دمر مرض بدأت مجاعة البطاطا في و تدهور ايرلندا
Ireland **deteriorated** and in 1845 the Potato **Famine** began. **Disease** destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes
ماتوا الناس السننتين التاليتين أثناء السكان لمعظم الغذاء الرئيسي
– the main food for most of the **population**. During the next two years, 350,000 people died
الهجرة في ازدياد كبير كان هناك و الجوع من
of **starvation** and there was a huge increase in emigration.
العالم من لأجزاء أخرى غادروا ايرلندا سكان ربع نهاية في
By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for other parts of the world.

Part 2

بدأت هزات أرضية آب المحيط الأطلسي جنوب في جزيرة صغيرة داكونها ترستان
Tristan da Cunha is a small **island** in the South Atlantic Ocean. In August 1961, earth **tremors** started
الجزيرة أن قررت الحكومة تشرين الأول بداية في متكررة أكثر أصبحت تدريجيا و
and **gradually** became more frequent. At the beginning of October, the government decided that the island
لجزيرة قريبة إجلائهم\ إخلاتهم ناس من السكان بأكملهم و آمنة تعد لم
was no longer safe and the whole population of 268 people was **evacuated** to a nearby island.
إفريقيا جنوب إلى أخذتهم و التقطتهم سفينة
A ship picked **them** up and took them to South Africa.
انكثروا إلى أخذوا الناس لاحقا يثور البركان شاهدوا داكونها ترستان مروا بـ عندما
As they passed Tristan da Cunha, they saw the volcano **erupt**. Later the people were taken to England
توقف الجزيرة على النشاط البركاني في السننتين التاليتين أقاموا حيث
, where they stayed for the next two years. In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped
للعودة صوتوا الناس معظم و
and most of the people **voted** to go back.
هناك البقاء وقرروا و انكثروا في الحياة مع تكيفوا شخص عادوا الجميع ليس لكن
However, not everyone returned: 14 people had **adapted** to life in England and decided to stay there,
أيضا تغيرات أخرى كان هناك ماتوا قد أشخاص كبار السن خمس و
and five elderly people had died. There were other changes too:
ولدوا قد أطفال ثمان و تزوجوا قد الجزيرة من أزواج عشر
ten couples from the island had married, and eight babies had been born.

Part 3

و حديثة تحولت دول الخليج العربي ظهر و النجاح الاقتصادي
The economic success of the 1960s and 1970s saw the Arabian Gulf countries **transformed** into modern and
النفط الحاجات الغاز الطبيعي مثل مصادر طبيعية ثمينة أخرى و بالنفط ممول دويلات غنية
wealthy states, funded by oil and other precious natural resources such as natural gas. The needs of the oil
العمال إلى الماهرين مطلب كبير أدت إلى صناعات بنائية
and **construction** industries led to a huge demand for skilled workers.
من العمال هؤلاء الخليج حول مدن عالية التقنية بناء يساعدوا المنطقة انتقلوا ناس الآلاف عديد
Many thousands of people moved to the region to help build **high-tech** cities all over the Gulf. These workers,
للمنطقة التطور مع يساعدوا حياة أفضل إيجاد قادرين كانوا العالم من مناطق عديد
many regions of the world, were able to find a better life and help with the development of the region.

Answer the following question:(18m)رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

1. What do the words (**they-them**) in bold in the text above refer to?

" They" refers to farmers - "Them " refers to islanders

2. Why did some farmers leave their country?

Because they heard that they could earn four times as much abroad, some farmers emigrated.

3. When was agriculture the most important economic activity in Ireland?

In the early 19th century

4. Why were the people of Ireland badly affected by the potato?

Because it was the main food for most of the population

5. What caused the potato famine?

Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes

6. Why do you think 14 people from Tristan da Cunha decided not to return to their island?

Because they had adapted to life in England and decided to stay there

7. How long did the people stay in England?

for the next two years

8. How were people taken to South Africa?

A ship picked them up and took them to South Africa.

9. Why did the government decide to evacuate the people?

Because the island was no longer safe

10. Why was there much demand for skilled workers in the Arabian Gulf?

Because the needs of the oil and construction industries led to a huge demand for skilled workers.

1. Economic activity concerned with raw materials and manufacture goods نشاط اقتصادي يعتمد على المواد الأولية وتصنيع البضائع	Industry صناعة
2. A serious shortage of food leading to great hunger on a large scale نقص شديد بالطعام يؤدي الى جوع على نطاق واسع	Famine مجاعة
3. A period of great wealth فترة ازدهار شديد	Success نجاح
4. The process of modernization عملية التحديث	Development تطور
5. To leave your country to live in a new country ان تغادر البلد لتعيش في بلد آخر	Emigrate يهاجر
6. To get worse يصبح اسوء	Deteriorate يتدهور
7. Opposite of tiny عكس صغير	Huge ضخم
8. Opposite of modern عكس حديث	Old-fashioned قديم
9. Opposite of late عكس اواخر	Early أوائل
10. Opposite of young عكس شاب	Elderly كبير بالسن
11. Opposite of rare عكس نادر	Frequent متكرر

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12)رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧-١٢

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

في القرن التاسع عشر أكثر من نصف مليون ماتوا كنتيجة لمجاعة البطاطا

1. In the 19th century **350,000** people died as a result of the potato famine.

2. The people of Tristan da Cunha were taken from their island to ~~England~~

الناس في ترستان داكونا نقلوا من جزيرتهم الى إنجلترا

2. The people of Tristan da Cunha were taken from their island to **South Africa**.

3. The people of Tristan da Cunha went home ~~even though there was still~~ volcanic activity.

الناس في ترستان داكونا عادوا الى منازلهم بالرغم من النشاط البركاني ظل مستمر

3. The people of Tristan da Cunha went home **after** the volcanic activity on the island **stopped**

Key words

Migration	الهجرة	Route	طريق	Creatures	مخلوقات
Movement	حركة	Generation	جيل	Plenty	وفرة
Journey	رحلة	Forge	يجتاز	Temperate	معتدل
Recurrent	مكرر	Extensive	بعيد	Migrate	يهاجر
Raise	يربي	Continents	قارات	Certain	محدد

تعيش كانت حيث مكان من الحيوان حركة نعي هجرة الحيوانات يتحدث عندما
When we talk about animal **migration** we mean the **movement** of an animal from the place where it has been living
أحداث متكرر هي هجرة الحيوان معظم الموطن الأصلي الحيوان ذلك رحلة العودة و مكان مختلف
to a different place and the return **journey** to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are **recurrent**
events

الصغار تربية أو الطعام لإيجاد تهاجر عادة الحيوانات السنة من أوقات محددة تحدث التي
which happen at **certain** times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to **raise** their young.
جيل إلى جيل من و عام كل الطريق نفس تتبع الحيوانات المهاجرة معظم بشكل مذهش
Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same **route** every year and from **generation** to generation.
مسافات واسعة تسافر الحشرات و الطيور بينما الأنهار عبر تجتاز أو الجبال تعبر الحيوانات البرية
Land animals may cross mountains or **forge** through rivers, while birds and insects travel **extensive** distances,
لعالم حول نصف الطريق يهاجرون مخلوقات بحرية أخرى والسماك المحيطات و القارات عبر أحيانا
sometimes across **continents** and oceans. Fish and other sea **creatures** may migrate halfway round the world.
الأقاليم الشمالية إلى تهاجر الحيوانات عديد كم ٢٠٠٠ بما يقارب يسافر الحوت الرمادي مثال
For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometres. Many animals migrate to northern regions
الطعام من الكثير دائماً يوجد انه تعني أيام الصيف الطويلة لأن الصيف الشمالي إثناء
during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always **plenty** of food. In the
الجنوبي) الطقس الدافئ و الطعام لإيجاد جنوباً تهاجر الحيوانات عديد، أبرد يصبح الطقس عندما ، الخريف
autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather (the
southern
أذا فقط تهاجر الآخرين لكن كل واحد في بالرحلتين تقوم عام كل تهاجر الحيوانات بعض الصيف
summer). Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others **migrate** only if they
جو اعتدالاً أكثر أو الطعام إيجاد احتاجوا
need to find food or for more **temperate** weather.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣ (18m) Answer the following question:

1-Why do some animals migrate? Why do other not migrate? لماذا بعض الحيوانات تهاجر ؟ لماذا الأخرى لا تهاجر ؟
Animals migrate to find food / to raise their young. Others do not migrate because they don't have the same needs.
2-Why do some animals migrate northwards in summer and southwards in winter?
لماذا بعض الحيوانات تهاجر شمالاً في الصيف و جنوباً في الشتاء؟

Many animals migrate to northern regions because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food.
In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather

3- Do all animals make the same number of migrations every year? هل كل الحيوانات تقوم بنفس عدد الهجرات كل سنة ؟
No, some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if they need to
find food or for more temperate weather.

4- What does animal migration mean? ماذا تعني هجرة الحيوانات ؟

The movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to
that animal's original home.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥ (10m) Find words in the text which mean the following:

1- Occurring often or repeatedly	متكرر Recurrent
2- Bring up children	يربي Raise
3- A living thing / animal	مخلوق Creature
4- Very long	شاسع Extensive
5- Advance steadily	يجتاز Forge
6- First	أصلي-أول Original
7- Having mild temperatures	معتدل temperate
8- Amazingly	بشكل مذهش Incredibly
9- Very large seas	محيطات Oceans

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧(12) Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information

1- Most animals migrate to ~~escape from their enemies~~.

معظم الحيوانات تهجر لتهرب من اعدائهم

1- Most animals migrate to ~~find food and raise their youngs~~.

2- Many animals migrate ~~south~~ in the summer.

عديد من الحيوانات تهجر جنوباً في الصيف

2- Many animals migrate ~~north~~ in the summer.

3-Finding food is ~~rarely~~ the main reason for a migration.

إيجاد الطعام نادراً السبب الرئيسي للهجرة

3-Finding food is ~~one of the main~~ reasons for a migration.

4-Animal migration always involves returning in ~~the same~~ season.

هجرة الحيوانات دائماً تتضمن العودة في نفس الفصل

4-Animal migration can be in ~~different~~ seasons.

Vocabulary

المشتقات

1. During the storm, there were (chaos – ~~chaotic~~) scenes in the city.

2. The jury said he was not (guilt – ~~guilty~~).

3. My weekly (earn – ~~earnings~~) are twice as much as they were last year.

4. The (major – ~~majority~~) of people never commit a crime.

5. The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of ~~volcanic~~ (act – ~~activity~~).

6. ~~The~~ (economy – ~~economic~~) ~~success~~ of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil.

7. These workers were able to find a better life and help with ~~the~~ (developed – ~~development~~) ~~of~~ the region.

8. Many people find out about the world by reading a (~~daily~~ – day) newspaper.

9. Because there was no clean drinking water, (infect – ~~infections~~) spread very quickly through the population

10. Deir ez-Zour is an area of great (nature – ~~natural~~) beauty.

11. Careless drivers can seriously (threat – ~~threaten~~) the safety of pedestrians.

12. In my city there is a wide (vary – ~~variety~~) of entertainments to choose from.

13. I'd like to live in a small (peace – ~~peaceful~~) village near the sea.

14. The storm damage is a lasting (remind – ~~reminder~~) of the power of nature.

15. I'll never forget ~~the~~ (excite – ~~excitement~~) I felt on my first day at school.

16. Cities like London are planning ~~the~~ (construct – ~~construction~~) of new flood defense schemes.

17. Wherever I go on holiday I like to visit places of (history – ~~historical~~) interest.

18. The date for the (complete – ~~completion~~) of the dam project is 2009.

19. The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the (~~builders~~ - build) have worked very slowly and partly because of (~~inefficiency~~ - inefficient).

20. Some of ~~the~~ (build – ~~buildings~~) have already been damaged by the floods which regularly hit the city.

21. Many children find young animals very (appeal – ~~appealing~~) .

22. Art has grown in (~~popular~~ – popularity) through the school.

23. She's very (skill – ~~skillful~~) at drawing and painting

24. I'd like to be an (archaeology – ~~archaeologist~~) when I leave university.

25. Ahmad had competed in six (prestige – ~~prestigious~~) cycling competitions.

26. It was the start of an (exception – ~~exceptional~~) career.

27. Ahmad risked ~~injury~~ and (exhausted – ~~exhaustion~~).

28. Two (~~disaster~~ – ~~disastrous~~) potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland.

29- It has been a (disaster - ~~disastrous~~) year for the tea industry.

Form : Subject + Verb 2 + Complement

Regular verbs end with **ed** = work – worked , visit – visited

Irregular verbs (keep in mind) = buy – bought , take – took

Auxiliary verbs: **did** not (negative) + Verb 1.....

Did + Verb1..... + ? (question)

Adverbs: yesterday , ago , last (period of time) , in 1999 , that day , that time , when I was.

Example

- We play**ed** basketball yesterday.
- We **did not** play basketball yesterday. (did + V1)
- **Did** you play basketball yesterday ?

Positive I/you/we/they /He/she/it + (**V2**)

Negative I/you/we/they/ He/she/it **didn't** +**V1**)

Question **Did** + I/you/we/they/ He/she/it +**V1** ?

1- In 1975 my family **left**(leave) England on an aeroplane.

2- In 1986, my family and I **returned**(return) to England, but I (love) my time in Syria.

3- Last year I **spent** (spend) two months there.

4- In 2003, 410,000 non-British citizens **came**(come) to live in the UK.

5- Sofia **arrived**(arrive) in England from Poland seven years ago.

6- Two years ago she **got** (get) married to another teacher at her school.

7- When Sofia first arrived in Britain, she **didn't imagine**(not imagine) she would settle here. For the first year she suffered from culture shock and **wanted**(want) to go home, but she quickly learnt(learn) the language and **made** (make) new friends.

8- My father **retired** (retire) last year.

9- Yesterday we **went** (go) swimming in the Mediterranean.

10- When I was eighteen I **went** (go) to university

11- In 1953, Edmund Hillary **became**(become) the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world at 8,848 m.

12- Over 350 people **took part** (take part)in the expedition that set out from Kathmandu in April 1953.

13- Musa al-Khawarizmi from Khawarizm, who **lived** (live)from 780 to 850 CE, was one of the world's greatest mathematicians.

14- Al-Nasawi, **wrote** (write) Al-Mughni Fil Hissab Al-Hindi.

15- Al-Khawarizmi **was** (be) the author of Hisab Al-Jabr Wal Muqabala.

16- Omar Khayyam, who **lived** (live) from 1048 to 1133 CE, was also an astronomer and mathematician who **wrote** (write) an excellent book on algebra

17- On May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler **became**(become) the first men to reach the summit of Everest.

18- In August 1961, earth tremors **started** (start) and gradually **became** (become)more frequent.

19- In the early 19th century, the most important economic activity in Ireland **was** (be) agriculture

20- On February 29th 1960, an earthquake **hit** (hit) the Moroccan city of Agadir.

21- Although it **lasted** (last)only fifteen seconds, it **was** (be) one of the most destructive earthquakes of the 20th century.

22- During the period 1970–2000, the number of migrants in the world **rose** (rise)from 82 million to 175 million

23- In each ten-year period from 1950 to 2000, over a million migrants **entered** (enter) the country.

24- Last night's the storm **did** (do) a lot of damage to buildings in our area.

25- Hillary **climbed**(climb) Mount Everest in 1953 as part of a British expedition.

26- Last year I **spent** (spend) two months there.

Past Continuous and Simple Past

الربط بين الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر

❓ زمن كان يحدث وقطعه زمن آخر.

Past simple	while-whilst-as-	past continuous
while-whilst-as-	past continuous ,	Past simple
past continuous	when	Past simple
when	Past simple ,	past continuous
Positive	You/we/they+ were + V- ing He/she/it/I + was + V-ing	
Negative	You/we/they+ were + not +V-ing He/she/it + was + not + V-ing	
Question	Were you/ they/ we + Ving + ? Was he/ she/ it + Ving + ?	

1- I **was walking** (walk)through the town the other day, **WHEN** suddenly I **thought** about my friend Tareq.

2-He **lost** 10 kg **WHILE** he **was training** (train).

3-**AS** we **were walking** (walk) up the mountain ,we **came** across a small campsite.

4-We **were driving** home **WHEN** we **came** (come)across a burning car.

الماضي التام Past Perfect

❖ فعل حدث قبل وقت ما في الماضي أو قبل فعل آخر.

Form :	Subject + had + Verb3 + Complement
Positive	I/you/we/they /He/she/it had +V3
Negative	I/you/we/they/ He/she/it hadn't +V3
Question	Had + I/you/we/they/ He/she/it +V3 ?

By /until تاريخ , Past perfect

1-**By the end of 1854**, about a quarter of the population of Ireland **had left** (leave) for other parts of the world

2-**By 1978**, Eddy Merckx **had broken** (break) more record

3- **Until 1953**, nobody **had climbed** (climb) Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

Before ماضي تام / Past perfect (ماضي تام)

Past perfect **Before** ماضي بسيط

1- **BEFORE** Messner and Habeler, no one **had attempted** (attempt) to climb Everest without oxygen.

2-**BEFORE** he **set off** on his journey, he **had learnt** (learn)how to ride a camel.

3- My sister and her husband **moved** into a new flat at the weekend. **BEFORE** **that** they **had lived**(live) with her husband's parents.

didn't-couldn't وجود

1- Ruba **didn't** feel very confident about taking her driving test. She **had failed** (fail) twice

2- Salah **didn't** recognise his friend, Hani. He **had not seen** (not see) ten years.

3- When Laila read the letter she **couldn't** stop smiling. She **had passed** (pass) exams

4- Samer **couldn't** contact his brother, Khaled. He **had switched** (switch) the phone off

5- He **didn't** know why Greenchester **had turned** (turn) grey

said –added بعد الفعل

1- Mrs Chin **said** she **had never done** (never do) paid-work.

2-He **said** they **had always had**(always have) a good social life and **had kept** (keep) in regular touch with their family, friends and neighbours.

3-He **added** that they **both had been**(both be) involved in farming for most of their lives.

never-always-already -before

وجود احد الظروف التالية مع فعل تصريف ثاني أو تاريخ بالماضي

1-The sky, which **had always been** (always be) blue, **was** grey that morning.

2 -**In May 1978**, Messner and Habeler **had already made**(already make) two unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit.

3- James was very nervous when he **arrived** at the airport. He **had never flown** (never fly)before.

4- My uncle finally **passed** his driving test. He **had taken** (take) the test three times **already**.

5-Firass **found** it difficult to get up this morning. He **had worked** (work) late the night **before**.

ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام after/because/although

ماضي بسيط ماضي تام after/because/although

1- Tareq **felt** nervous **BECAUSE** he **had never flown** (never fly)before.

2-**ALTHOUGH** it **had been** (be) there for as long as anyone could remember, very few members of the public ever went there.

إذا حدث فعلا في الماضي الذي حدث أولا يكون ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط

1- I **went** to see Ali in hospital. He **had broken** (break) his leg during a football match.

2- I **went** to the doctor's this morning. I **had felt** (feel) ill during the night.

3- Hillary **returned** to the Himalayas and set up a charity to help the local people. He **had befriended** (befriend) many of the Sherpas.

4-Hillary and Tenzing underwent thorough health checks when they **returned** to base camp. He **had experienced** (experience) extremely cold conditions.

5-Hillary and Tenzing **raised** a flag when they **made** it to the summit. He **had reached** (reach)highest point on Earth.

6- Hillary **climbed** Mount Everest in 1953 as part of a British expedition. He **had attempted** (attempt) several times before.

7- Messner and Habeler **ignored** the warnings that other climbers **had given** (give) them.

8- Three years earlier they **had successfully climbed** (successfully climb) Gasherbrum without oxygen.

9- Later studies **showed** that the disaster **had killed** (kill) over one third of the population of Agadir.

10- one morning the people of Greenchester **woke up** to find that during the night their town **had turned**(turn) grey

11- My father retired last year. He **had worked** (work) for the same company all his life.

12- I **had dreamed** (dream) of visiting China for many years. Last year I spent two months there

14- I wasn't surprised that he fell asleep at the wheel of his car. He **had driven** (drive) nearly 1,000 kilometres without a break

15- He **had looked** (look) for work for only two weeks. Then yesterday he was offered two jobs.

16- Everyone enjoyed the family celebration. Reem and her sons **had made** (make) all the food themselves.

17- I **had not seen** (not see) him for several weeks and I wondered what he was doing

18- The person who **had bumped** (bump) into me was my friend Tareq.

19- When the rescue team arrived, many areas of the city **had been destroyed** completely and thousands of families **had become** (become) refugees.

الماضي التام المستمر Past Perfect Continuous

فعل حدث في الماضي واستمر بلا انقطاع حتى لحظة زمنية في الماضي.

?

Form : Subject + had + been + Verb-ing + Complement

Positive I/you/we/they /He/she/it **had + been+ V1+ ing**

Negative I/you/we/they/ He/she/it **hadn't + been+ V1+ing**

Question **had + I/you/we/they/ He/she/it +been+V1 +ing ?**

1- Omar **passed** all his exams. He **had been revising** (revise) non-stop **for a month**.

2- They **finished** making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They **had been making** (make) it **for over a month**.

3- I **received** a letter from Hiba yesterday. She **had been promising** (promise) to write **since last year**.

4- By the time Hillary and Tenzing **reached** the top they were exhausted. They **had been climbing** (climb) **for many days**.

5 Before 1953, people **had been trying** (try) to reach the summit of Everest **for many years**.

6- Just before they **reached** the summit, they **had been falling** (fall) **every few** metres.

Writing

- 2- Write an email to a friend about a significant event that has changed your life in some way.
- Choose something that actually happened to you or use your imagination to make up a story.
- Write an account of a visit you made.

Last year my friends and I went to Damascus, it is an ancient and famous city. We arrived at night and stayed in a small hotel it was very nice. In the morning we visited the old part of the city and the market. In the afternoon we went to Al Zabadani and we made a tour there. While we were walking we discovered some old paintings and we told the police about that. Finally, it was the most interesting visit I have ever made since then, therefore I have dreamt to be an explorer.

key words

Lakes	بحيرات	Fly away	يحلّق بعيدا	Landfill	مكب نفايات
Myth	اسطورة	Mayor	العمدة	Edge	حافة
Recycle	اعادة تدوير	Dying	يحتضر	Fumes	ادخنة. غازات
Rubbish	قمامة	Expected	متوقع	Unburied	غير مدفون
Turned	تحولت	Discussed	ناقش	Poisoned	تسمم
Died	مات	Advisors	المستشارون	Council	مجلس

وقت فراغهم يقضون الناس حيث بحيرات و غابات منتزهات فيها العيش لـ مكان جيد كان
Greenchester was a good place to live. It had parks, forests and **lakes** where people spent their free time.
 الناس صباح ذات لكن نفائتهم جميع كرروا كل شخص لان مكان نظيف جداً كان
 It was a very clean place because everybody **recycled** all their rubbish. But one morning the people
 التي السماء رمادية تحولت قد بلدتهم الليل خلال أن ليجدوا استيقظوا
 of **Greenchester** **woke up** to find that during the night their town had **turned** grey. The sky, which
 العصافير و ماتت والأشجار نباتات معظم صباح ذاك رمادية كانت زرقاء كانت دائماً قد
 had always been blue, was grey that morning. **Most of** the plants and trees had **died** and the birds
 بلدتنا لـ حصل شيئاً ما العمدة نادوا هم لذا غاضبين كانوا الناس حلقت بعيدا
 had **flown away** The people were angry, so they called the **Mayor**. "Something has happened to our town
 الحل يجد المحافظ أن توقعوا الناس شيء فعل يجب علينا تحتضر أنها الليلة خلال
 during the night. It's **dying**. We must do something'. The people **expected** the Mayor to find the answer
 المشكلة ناقش هو لرمادية تحولت شيسترغرين لماذا يعرف لم هو لكنه مشكلتهم
 to their problem but he didn't know why **Greenchester** had turned grey. He **discussed** the problem
 يمكن المشكلة سبب أن أدركوا فجأة هم ثم مستشاريه مع أيام عدة لـ
 for several days with his **advisors**, then they suddenly realized that the cause of the problem might
 يستطيع أي شخص كما لا هناك كانت قد أنها على الرغم البلدة حافة على موقع دفن النفاية يكون
 be the **landfill** site on the **edge** of the town. Although it. had been there for as long as anyone could
 موقع النفايات زار المحافظ عندما هناك ذهبوا العامة من أفراد بعض قليل يتذكر
 remember, very few members of the public ever went there. When the Mayor visited the landfill site, he
 اعتقدوا الناس سممت القمامة الغير مدفونة من الأدخنة مليء كان انه وجد
 found that it was full. The **fumes** from the **unburied** rubbish had **poisoned** **Greenchester**. The people thought
 موقع مكب النفايات في دفنها المجلس الحقيقة في لكن نفائتهم يكررون كانوا أنهم
 they had recycled their rubbish, but in fact, the **council** had buried it in the landfill site.
 يستقبل كان يجب المحافظ و كانوا غاضبين الناس
 The people were **furious** and the Mayor had to **resign**

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣(18m) Answer the following question:

1-What had happened to their town during the night?

ماذا حدث لبلدتهم خلال الليلة؟

During the night their town had turned grey

2-What had the council done with the rubbish?

ماذا فعل المجلس بالقمامة ؟

The council had buried it in the landfill site.

3-Why were the people very angry at after the Mayor visited the landfill?

لماذا كان الناس غاضبين بعد زيارة العمدة لمكب النفايات؟

The people thought they had recycled their rubbish, but in fact, the council had buried it in the landfill site.

4-Why was Greenchester clean?

لماذا كانت جرين شستر نظيفة؟

Because everybody recycled all their rubbish.

5-What was the real reason for and behind the problem?

ماهو السبب الحقيقي وراء المشكلة؟

The landfill site on the edge of the town

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥

1- Extremely angry. شديد الغضب	Furious غاضب
2-To leave the job; quit; give up the job يترك العمل، يستقيل، ينسحب عن العمل	Resign يستقيل
3- A large deep hole in which very large amounts of rubbish are buried. حفرة عميقة والتي تدفن فيها كميات كبيرة من القمامة	landfill مكب نفاية
4- A group of people who are elected to govern a local area such as a city or, in Britain, a county. مجموعة من الناس تنتخب لمنطقة محلية كالمدينة او في بريطانيا، البلد.	Council مجلس
5- Experts whose jobs are to give advice to another person or to a group of people. خبراء الذي عملهم ان ينصحوا خص أو مجموعة	Advisors مستشارين

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧

1-The Mayor realized the problem by himself. ادرك العمدة المشكلة لوحده.

1-The mayor's advisors helped him.

2- The council had recycled all rubbish. المجلس اعاد تصنيع القمامة

2- The council had buried rubbish in the landfill site.

Key words

Cloth	قماش	Persuade	يقنع	Sustainable	دائم . مستديم
Material	مواد	Increasing	متزايد	Cardboard	كرتون
Fibres	انسجة	Containers	حاويات	Harmful	مضر
Sugar cane	قصب السكر	Agencies	وكالات . دوائر	Methane	غاز الميثان
Wood pulp	لب الخشب	Commercially	تجاريا	Greenhouse gas	غازات الاحتباس الحراري
Contain	يحتوي	Papermakers	صناع الورق	Recycle	اعادة تصنيع

من يصنع يمكن الورق على الرغم أن الصين مضت سنة ألفي تقريبا قماش من صنعت الأوراق الأولى
The first paper was made from **cloth** nearly two thousand years ago in China. Although paper can be made from
الأكثر المادة لب الشجرة الأيام هذه قصب السكر عشب نسيج القطن مثل المواد أنواع كل
all kinds of **materials**, such as cotton **fibres**, grass or **sugar cane**, these days **wood pulp** is the material most
ورق مكرر او غير قديم يحتوي الذي الورق يعني الورق الجديد لصناعة مستخدمة شيوعا
commonly used to make new paper – that is, paper which **contains** no old or **recycled** paper.
أعادة تصنيع يجب انه أقنعونا علماء البيئة ان الورق الكثير يستخدم العالم الحديث
The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have **persuaded** us that we should recycle
مواد أخرى و الورق أعادة تصنيع حاجة سوريا وعي متزايد هناك الورق القديم
old paper. There is an **increasing** awareness in Syria of the need to recycle both paper and other materials.
بدأت دوائر الحكومة بعض و البلاد أجزاء بعض توجد ان يمكن حاويات أعادة تصنيع الورق
Paper-recycling **containers** can now be found in some parts of the country and some government **agencies** have
في الاهتمام حاجة حول المدارس في تعليم أكبر هناك أيضا برامج أعادة تصنيع الورق
begun paper recycling programmes. Also, there is greater education in schools about the need to **take care** of our
الشجر يحمي الورق أعادة تصنيع أن صحيحا ليس الورق الجديد لصناعة الشجر من لب الشجر نستخدم على الرغم من بيئتنا
environment. Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not true that recycling paper saves trees.
تزرع أشجار جديدة تقطع عندما محاصيل الأجل طويل تزرع تجاريا الشجر
Trees are a **commercially** grown long- term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted.
صناعة الأثاث و البناء مثل صناعات أخرى تستخدم لا يمكن التي الشجر يستخدمون صانعوا الورق أيضا
Also, **papermakers** use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making.
ورق هومخلقات المنزلية من نسبة كبيرة الغابات مستدامة المزروع الخشب من يصنع الورق الجديد تقريبا
Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in **sustainable** forests. A large proportion of **household** waste is paper
نوفر التدوير مستخدم الورق من طن لكل المجلات و الجرائد هذه نصف تقريبا كرتون
or **cardboard**. About half of this is newspapers and magazines. For every tone of paper used for recycling, we save
ضرر أقل الورق تدوير تلوث الهواء تخفف و الكهرباء الماء من لتر
30,000 litres of water, 3,000—4,000 kwh of electricity and reduce air pollution. Recycling paper is less **harmful**
ينتج ويفسد الأرض في يدفن الذي الورق لان مواقع النفايات في دفنها من البيئة
to the environment than burying **it** in landfill sites. This is because paper that is buried in the ground rots and produces
الحواسيب مخزنة معلومات على اعتمادنا المتزايد رغم أن غاز انبعاث حراري فعال والذي غاز الميثان
methane, which is a powerful **greenhouse gas**. Despite our increasing **dependence on** information stored on computers,
نستمر ان التأكد يتوجب علينا بيئتنا لمصلحة/ للورق طلب دائما سوف هناك
there will always be a demand for paper. In the interests of our environment, we have to make sure that we continue
أمكن ما كثير تدوير
to recycle as much of it as possible.

Answer the following question:(18m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣

1. What are the advantages of recycling paper? ما فوائد إعادة تصنيع الورق ؟

For every tonne of paper used for recycling, we save 30,000 litres of water,
3,000—4,000 kwh of electricity and reduce air pollution.

2. Why is it better to recycle paper than to bury it? لماذا من الأفضل ان نعيد تصنيع الورق من ان ندفنه ؟

Because paper that is buried in the ground rots and produces methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas.

3. When and where was paper first produced? متى وأين انتجت أول ورقة ؟

The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China.

4. Where does wood pulp come from? من أين تصنع عجينة الخشب ؟

From trees

5. What is done after trees are cut down? ماذا يفعل بعد قطع الأشجار ؟

New ones are planted.

6. Where is the wood used to make paper usually planted? أين عادة تزرع الأشجار المستخدمة لصناعة الورق ؟

Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in sustainable forests.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥

1-A very small piece of paper, wood, cloth, etc.	قطع صغير جداً من الورق، القماش. الخ	Fiber نسيج
2- A practice or product that can be used or re-used without causing damage to the environment.	المنتج أو المصنوعات التي يمكن استخدامها أو إعادة استخدامها بدون ضرر للبيئة	Sustainable دائم
3- Decay عفن- يفسد		Rot عفن
4- Material or fabric used to make clothes	مادة أو نسيج مستخدمة لصناعة الملابس	Cloth قماش
5- Wood after it has been crushed.	الخشب بعد ان يفرم	Wood pulp عجينة الخشب

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information(12) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧

1-You need 30,000 liters of water to make **two** tone of paper.

انت تحتاج ٣٠٠٠٠ لتر من الماء لصناعة طنين من الورق.

1-You need 30,000 liters of water to make **one** tone of paper.

2-All paper is made from the wood.

كل الورق مصنوع من الخشب.

2-**Paper can be made from various different materials.**

3-Only paper can be recycled.

فقط الورق يمكن اعادة تصنيعه.

3- **Both paper and other materials can be recycled.**

Who are the economic migrants? (p.19)

Key words

Economic	اقتصاد	Picking	قطف . التقاط	Accommodation	سكن
Migrants	مهاجرون	Repetitive	تكراري	Afford to	قادر على
Citizens	مواطنين	Minority	أقلية	Intend to	ينوي ان
Immigrants	مهاجرين	Dentists	اطباء اسنان	Well-paid jobs	اعمال ذات اجر جيد
Arrivals	القادمون	Earnings	ارباح	Low-paid jobs	اعمال ذات اجر منخفض
Used to	اعتاد على	Wages	اجور	Return to	يعود الى

إلى عادوا الناس البريطانيين المملكة المتحدة في للعيش جاؤوا المواطنين بريطانيين غير

In 2003, 410,000 non-British **citizens** came to live in the UK and 100,000 British people **returned to**

العمل أو للعيش ذهبوا قد حيث الدول الأخرى و استراليا اسبانيا من موطنهم الأصلي
their home country from Spain, Australia and other countries where they had gone to live or work.

الدول الأخرى للعيش المملكة المتحدة غادروا المواطنين بريطانيين غير الفترة نفس في

in the same period, 170,000 non-British citizens left the UK to live in other countries.

أين لكن السكان البريطانيين الزيادة الكلية يعني غادروا البريطانيون

190,000 British people also left. This means a total increase of 150,000 in the British population, but where

الذين الناس مهاجرين اقتصاديين القادمين الجدد العديد ذهبوا الى و من اتوا المهاجرون هؤلاء جميع

did all these **immigrants** come from and go to? Many new **arrivals** are economic migrants – people who

هؤلاء من العديد عادة بلدهم من أكثر بريطانيا النقود المزيد يكسبوا يستطيعوا لأنهم أتوا

come because they can earn more money in Britain than in their own country. Traditionally, many of these

تطور الأقل من أعداد متزايدة الآن لكن آسيا و أفريقيا دول القدوم اعتادوا المهاجرين

migrants **used to** come from countries in Africa or Asia, but now growing numbers are from less developed

منخفض دخل يأخذون مهاجرين الجدد العديد روسيا أو هنغاريا بولندا مثل أوروبا الشرقية الدول

countries in Eastern Europe such as Poland, Hungary or Russia. Many new migrants take **low-paid jobs**

كبار السن الاعتناء الخضار الفاكهة التقاط التنظيف مثل القيام به يريدون لا البريطانيين التي

which British people do not want to do, like cleaning, **picking** fruit and vegetables, **looking after** old people

أطباء الأسنان مثال ذو دخل جيد للعمل جاؤوا أقلية عمل مصنعي تكراري القيام

or doing **repetitive** factory work. A **minority** come to work in **well-paid jobs**, for example as **dentists**

أرباح بعض يرسلون و بريطانيا في البقاء ينوون لا المهاجرين العديد الأطباء

or doctors. Many of these migrants do not **intend to** stay in Britain, and send some of their **earnings** home

معظم بلادهم سوف من رواتب أعلى يقبضون مع أنهم لكن عائلاتهم

to their families. But even though they earn higher **wages** than they would in their own countries, most

تهاجر آخر مع الإقامة يتشارك البعض حياة بسيطة للعيش يتحمل فقط المهاجرين الماديين

economic migrants can only **afford to** live a simple life. Some share **accommodation** with another migrant

و مناخ الأكثر دفئا الدول بشكل أساسي خارج للعيش يغادرون مواطنين عائلة

family. British citizens who leave the UK to live abroad go mainly to countries with warmer climates and

تركيا او فرنسا اليونان اسبانيا مثل دول منازل ارخص

cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France or Turkey.

Migrants : move to another country **temporarily**.

Immigrants: move to another country intending to settle there **permanently**.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣(18m) Answer the following question:

1-What kind of jobs do many new migrants do?

ما نوع الأعمال التي يقوم بها المهاجرين الجدد؟

Many new migrants take low-paid jobs which British people do not want to do, like cleaning, picking fruit and vegetables, looking after old people or doing repetitive factory work.

2-Where do British citizens go mainly?

أين يذهب المواطنون البريطانيون بشكل رئيسي؟

They go mainly to countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France or Turkey.

3-Howmany non-British citizens did come to live in the UK in 2003?

كم عدد الناس غير البريطانيين الذين اتوا الى المملكة المتحدة

In 2003, 410,000 non-British citizens came to live in the UK

4- From Which countries did British people come back in 2003?

من أي بلد عاد البريطانيون في ٢٠٠٣؟

From Spain

5-Why do economic migrants go to Britain?

لماذا يذهب المهاجرون الاقتصاديون الى بريطانيا؟

Because they can earn more money in Britain than in their own country.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥ (10m) Find words in the text which mean the following

1- Residents	قاطن	Citizens	مواطن
2- Whole; entire	كامل	Total	كامل
3- Increasing	ازدياد	Growing	نمو
4-Came back	رجع	Returned	رجع
5- People who move from one place to another, in order to find work.	الناس الذين ينتقلون من مكان الى آخر خاصة للعمل	Migrants	مهاجرون
6-Buildings or rooms where people live or stay	الأبنية أو الغرف حيث يعيش الناس	Accommodation	اقامة
7- People who are qualified to examine and treat people's teeth.	الناس الذين ذو كفاءة لاختبار ومعالجة الأسنان	Dentists	اطباء الاسنان

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧(12) Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information

1-In 2003, ~~fewer~~ people in total came to live in Britain than left Britain to live in other countries.

في عام ٢٠٠٣ ناس أقل جاءوا ليعيشوا في بريطانيا من الذين غادروا ليعيشوا في بلدان أخرى.

1-In 2003, ~~more~~ people in total came to live in Britain than left Britain to live in other countries.

2- ~~more~~ British people arrived in Britain than left Britain.

بريطانيون أكثر وصلوا الى بريطانيا أكثر من الذين غادروها.

2- ~~Fewer~~ British people arrived in Britain than left Britain.

3- Economic migrants earn ~~more~~ money in their home countries than in Britain.

المهاجرون الاقتصاديون يقبضون نقود أكثر في بلدانهم من بريطانيا.

3- Economic migrants earn ~~less~~ money in their home countries than in Britain.

4- More and more migrants are arriving from Eastern ~~Africa~~ and Asia.

أكثر وأكثر مهاجرون يصلون من شرق افريقيا و اسيا

4- More and more migrants are arriving from Eastern ~~Europe~~ and Asia.

5- Most migrants who come to Britain do ~~high~~ -paid work.

معظم المهاجرون الذين يأتون الى بريطانيا يعملون بعمل ذو راتب مرتفع

5- Most migrants who come to Britain do ~~low~~-paid work.

Vocabulary

Color Idioms مصطلحات الألوان

المعنى	العبارة الاصطلاحية
إجراءات كثيرة – روتين	Red tape
على نحو غير متوقع	Out of the blue
أعلن عن شيء بشكل واضح أو مكتوب	To be in black and white
يصبح غاضب	To see red
يوافق	To give the green light
أن نخبر أن شخص ما ارتكب شيء خطأ- على اللائحة السوداء	To put someone on the blacklist

- 1- When he **accused** me of being wasteful, I –saw (blue- red)
- 2-We have to stop companies from polluting the **environment**. We should put them in (blacklist-whitelist)
- 3-They've to be in (black and white- white and black) to the building of a new **incinerator**.
- 4-It's almost impossible to get a **passport** quickly. There is so much (red tape –green tape)
- 5-I heard this morning, out of the(blue- red), that I'd **won** a writing competition.
- 6- the letter came this morning – **completely** out of the(green-blue) .
- 7- **A** Have you heard? The government has given the(yellow-green) light to the building of a new airport.
- 8-**A** No, it's in the **newspaper**. Look – it's here in(brown-black) and (red-white).
- 9- Sorry – someone **accused** me of being lazy and I just saw(brown-red) .
- 10-The authorities have just given the (blue / green) light to the building of a new **airport**.
- 11- The **news** has come out of the (black / blue), and shocked many villagers.
- 12-The **thought** of a new airport near their homes has made many of them see (black / red).
- 13- Unfortunately, the plans have already been prepared – I've seen them in ((black / white) and ((black / white).

Phrasal Verbs الافعال المركبة

الكلمات التي تدل عليه	المعنى العربي	الفعل المركب
Changes - news	يواكب - يتابع	Keep up with
Packaging - prevent- amount	يخفف- يقلل	Cut down on
100% - holidays	يتطلع-يتشوق	Look forward to
Noise - daily life- gets worse	يتحمل	Put up with
spaces	ينفذ - ينتهي	Run out of
	يتماشى مع	Go along with

- 1- Things are moving so fast – it's impossible to(**keep up with**- keep down with) the **changes**.
- 2- How do you (**keep up with** –put up with) **news** about your country?
- 3- Supermarkets should (**cut down on** -look forward to) **packaging**.
- 4- People living near the bus station (keep up with - **put up with**) a lot of **noise**.
- 5- I'm (**looking forward to** –keeping up with) the day when **100%** of our rubbish is recycled.
- 6- What irritations do you have to (**put up with** - keep up with) in your **daily life**?
- 7- How could you **prevent** or (cut on – **cut down on**) these irritations?
- 8- I (**look forward to**-keep up with) the summer **holidays** in Syria
- 9- If you want to improve your health, you should (**cut down on**-look forward to) the **amount** of sugar and fat you eat.
- 10- My journey to work **gets worse** every day. I don't think I can (**put up with**-keep up with) it for much longer.
- 11- In my city, the council is (going along with / **running out of**)**space** for new houses.
- 12- Our town is trying hard to(come up against / **cut down on**) the **amount** of waste it buries in the ground.
- 13-Students should read **newspapers** to make sure they (**keep up with** / look forward to) national and international **news** stories.
- 14-I'm looking for a new flat. I can't (come up with / **put up with**) the **noise** of the traffic any longer.
- 15-I'm so busy I find it very hard to keep up (**with** - on) the news .
- 16-There's nowhere to park in the city centre. The car parks usually run out (off - **of**) **spaces** by 8 o'clock in the morning.
- 17-They live very close to the airport, and they're finding it very difficult to put up (to - **with**) the **noise**.
- 18-They have been working very hard recently, so they're really looking forward (at - **to**)their **holiday**.

Grammar

السؤال السادس: أعد كتابة الجمل الآتية وفق المطلوب بين القوسين في كل جمل:

التمني Talking about wishes

Wish + past simple

1 We use **wish + past simple** verbs to talk about **regrets in the present, and impossible conditions**:

Is/am/are	Weren't / wasn't
Isn't /am not/aren't	Were / was
Eat/contain/have to/speaks	Didn't eat/didn't contain/didn't have to/didn't speak
Don't have	had

1- I'm not very good at math.

(I wish)

I wish I were very good at math.

2- Going to the theatre is expensive.

I wish going to the theater weren't expensive.

3- The city centre is really busy this morning.

I wish the city center wasn't really busy that morning.

4- I'm a very slow reader.

I wish I weren't so slow reader.

5- I'm not in charge of our company.

I wish I were in charge of our company.

6- I'm not old enough to go to university.

I wish I were old enough to go to university.

7- I'm very shy about talking in public.

I wish I weren't so shy about talking in public.

8- I'm really tired this morning. (I wish)

I wish I weren't so tired that morning.

9- It's too hot to go out today. (I wish)

I wish it weren't so hot to go out that day.

10- You eat too quickly. (I wish)

I wish you didn't eat so quickly.

11- Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts. (I wish)

I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain too many adverts.

12- You're always losing things.

I wish you weren't always losing things

13- We have to start work very early tomorrow morning.

I wish we didn't have to start work very early that morning.

14- Hani speaks really quickly.

I wish Hani didn't speak really quickly

15- I don't have my glasses with me.

I wish I had my glasses with me.

16- I am too old.

I wish I weren't too old.

17- There are too many adverts on television .

I wish there weren't too many adverts on television.

18- Countries don't have a system like that

I wish countries had a system like that

19- The streets are very dirty

I wish the streets weren't very dirty

20- The weather's too hot at the moment

I wish the weather weren't too hot at that moment

21- Her music is too loud for me.

I wish her music wasn't too loud for me.

2 We use wish + could to express regret about inability to change situations we don't like:

Can't	could
Has lost	Could find
Don't spend much time	Could spend more time

1- I can't remember where I left the newspaper.

(I wish)

I wish I could remember where I left the newspaper

2- I can't speak French.

I wish I could speak French .

3- we can't recycle plastic easily

I wish we could recycle plastic easily.

4- I can't sing very well.

I wish we could sing very well.

5-He's lost his keys.

He wishes he could find his keys.

6- I'm really tired , but I can't sleep at night .

I'm really tired , but I wish I could sleep at night

7-We don't spend much time together

I wish we could spend much time together

3. We use wish + would to express criticism or annoyance about a certain behaviour:

Waste/spends/drive/smokes	Wouldn't waste /wouldn't spend/ wouldn't drive/wouldn't smoke
Won't give	Would give
Doesn't collect	Would collect

1-You waste too much paper.

(I wish)

I wish you wouldn't waste too much paper.

2-My brother spends many hours talking on the phone.

I wish my brother wouldn't spend hours talking on the phone.

3- My friend won't give me my CD back.

I wish my friend would give me my CD back.

4- People drive too fast in the city center.

I wish people wouldn't drive too fast in the city center.

5- He smokes too much .

I wish he wouldn't smoke too much.

6-Many people in my village smoke too much.

I wish many people in my village wouldn't smoke too much.

7- Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough.

I wish our city would collect rubbish often enough.

Write about recycling in your country. S-b 22

In this essay, I would like to talk about recycling in my country. First, recycling is one of the most important issues in the world because it can help us to save energy. In Syria, we can recycle many things like metal, glass, plastic, paper and cardboard. Second, the most important thing about recycling is that it can save water and reduce air pollution. Finally, I think that we can improve recycling in our country by working hard.

Key words

Desertification	التصحّر	Shortages	نقص	Layer	طبقة
Productive	منتجة	Tend to	يميل الى	Process	عملية
Increasingly	بشكل متزايد	Over cultivate	حرق جائر	Wildfires	حرائق الغابات
Occurs	يحدث	Overgraze	رعي جائر	Pressure	ضغط
Soil	تربة	Deforestation	ازالة الغابات	Precious	ثمين
Grazing	رعي	Erodes	ينجرف. يتآكل	Produces	ينتج
Survive	ينجو	Agricultural	زراعي	Population	سكان
Proportion	جزء	Dust	غبار	Although	رغم ان

مشكلة خطيرة متزايدة صحراء إلى تتحول الأرض المنتجة حيث عملية هي التصحر Desertification, which is the process in which productive land changes into desert, is an increasingly serious problem. بلون ستة عدد السكان للعالم من الكلي شخص مليار العالم دولة مئة أكثر في over a hundred countries of the world. One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion, المناخ حيث و مطر لا يوجد حيث الأماكن الجافة في يحدث عادة لتصحّر تأثيرها يعاني suffer from its effects. Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate محاصيل للزراعة تستخدم تعد لم الأرض لذلك متلف التربة الطبقة العليا الأماكن هذه في قاس is harsh. In these places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops أكثر اضراراً لـ الانتقال يتوجب للطعام الأرض يعتمدون الذين الأشخاص يعني هذا الحيوانات رعي أو or grazing animals. This means that people who depend on the land for food have to move to 'greener' بسبب يموتون الآخرين لكن بالانتقال ينجون ربما السكان من جزء يبقون على قيد الحياة كي الأماكن areas in order to survive. A proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die because العملية تبدأ غالباً المناخ في التغيرات الطبيعية بالرغم الماء و الطعام نقص of shortages of food and water. Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, للتصحّر السبب الحقيقي غالباً الكائنات البشرية النشاطات , the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.

لذلك نتيجة ارضهم زيادة حراثة يميلون المزارعين لإطعام الناس من أعداد متزايدة هناك لان Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to overcultivate their land, with the result that يقتل بشكل مستمر هذا ارضهم و يزدون رعي مزارعين آخرين غير منتجة و فقيرة تصبح التربة ان the soil becomes poor and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently kills off الزراعة تأثيرات بالإضافة النباتات الأخرى و الأعشاب grass and other plants. In addition to the effects of farming, أكثر لإحداث تقطع عادة الأشجار التربة تآكل أيضاً الأشجار قطع إزالة الاحراج deforestation – the cutting down of trees – also erodes the soil. Trees are usually cut down to make more يوقف لا شيء مكان الأرض من في نباتات و أشجار لم يعد هناك عندما لكن ارض زراعية agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land, there is nothing to stop التربة طبقة العليا الانجراف أو الهبوب من المطر والرياح the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil.

يعيشون الناس صحة تؤثر و مسافات بعيدة ينتقل يمكن تنتجه هذا الذي الغبار The dust which this produces can travel long distances and affect the health of people living القصة نهاية ليست هذه بعيداً الكيلومترات آلاف مدن في in cities thousands of kilometres away. But this is not the end of the story: و حرائق خطيرة و رياح قوية تنتج التي أوضاع يحدث يمكن التصحر desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous wildfires and this الماء المصادر الثمينة أكثر الأرض على ضغط أكبر حتى إلى يؤدي leads to even greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource, water.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣(18m) Answer the following question:

1. What does the word(its) in bold in the text above refer to? في الغامق في النص؟ "its" الى ماذا تشير كلمة؟

"its" refers to desertification

2. Where does usually desertification occur?

اين عادة يحدث التصحر؟

Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and where the climate is harsh.

3. What is desertification?

ما هو التصحر؟

Desertification ,which is the process in which productive land changes into desert

4-Why do some people move to green areas?

لماذا بعض الناس ينتقلون الى الأماكن الأكثر اخضراراً؟

To survive.

5-How many people do suffer from desertification effects?

كم عدد الناس الذين يعانون من تأثير التصحر؟

One billion people.

6-What may happen to people who don't move from desert areas?

ماذا يمكن ان يحدث للناس الذين لا ينتقلون من المناطق الصحراوية؟

They may die.

7- What is the real cause of desertification?

ما لسبب الحقيقي للتصحر؟

The activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.

8- Why do farmers tend to over cultivate their land?

لماذا يميل الناس لزيادة حراثة أرضهم؟

Because there are growing numbers of people to feed.

9-Why are usually trees cut down?

لماذا عادة تقطع الاشجار؟

To make more agricultural land.

10-What is the effect of deforestation on soil?

ما تأثير ازالة الاحراج على التربة؟

It erodes the soil.

11-What happens when farmers overgraze their land permanently?

ماذا يحدث عندما المزارعون يزيدون الرعي في ارضهم؟

This permanently kills off grass and other plants.

12-What kind of conditions can desertification create?

أي نوع من الظروف يخلقها التصحر؟

Desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous wildfires.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m)

1- Dry powder made of very small pieces of earth. مسحوق جاف مصنوع من قطع صغيرة من التربة.	Dust غبار
2- To stay alive. يبقى حي	Survive ينجو
3- To destroy slowly. يتدمر ببطيء	Erode يتآكل
4- Weather conditions in an area over a period of time. حالة الطقس في منطقة لفترة طويلة من الوقت.	Climate المناخ
5- What plants need to grow in. ما ينمو النبات فيه	Soil التربة
6- Fire that spreads very quickly. النار التي تنتشر بسرعة	Wildfire حرائق
7- To put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass. ان تضع الحيوانات في حقل لكي تأكل الأعشاب	Graze رعي
8- To use land for growing crops ز ان تستخدم الأرض لزراعة المحاصيل	Cultivate حراثة

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٦-٧(12) Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

1- Desertification often happens in ~~wet~~ areas where there ~~is~~ heavy rain.

التصحر يحدث غالبا في المناطق الرطبة حيث المطر غزير

1-Desertification usually occurs in ~~dry~~ areas where there ~~is no~~ rain and where the climate is harsh.

2- The real cause of desertification is ~~the animals~~.

السبب الرئيسي للتصحر هو الحيوان

2- The real cause of desertification is ~~the activities of human beings~~.

Key words

Rainforest	غابات مطرية	Pitches	ملاعب	Vegetarian	نباتي
Surface	سطح	Destruction	دمار	Ranchers	مربي الماشية
Tribes	قبائل	Illegal	غير قانوني	Cattle	قطيع الماشية
Location	موقع	Export	يصدر	Loggers	الخطابين
Vital	حيوي	Increasingly	بشكل متزايد	At the expense of	على حساب
Taking in	يستنشق	Turn into	يتحول الى	Shelter	مأوى
Square	مربع	Consumption	استهلاك	devastating	مدمر

سطح اليابسة في العالم من منطقة الأمازون في الغابات المطرية
 The **rainforest** of the Amazon region of Brazil in South America covers five percent of the world's land **surface**
 شخص موطن أيضا المنطقة نباتات و حيوانات العالم % ٣٠ على الأقل موطن و
 and is home to at least 30 percent of the world's animals and plants. The area is also the home of 220,000 people
 بيئة مهمة نفسها الغابات المطرية الغابة أعماق يعيشون الذين قبيلة مختلفة تقريباً من
 from about 180 different **tribes** who live deep in the forest. The rainforest itself is an important environment
 تقوم بهذا مناخ العالم التحكم دور حيوي تلعب موقعها و حجمها بسبب لكن
 but, because of **its** size and **location**, it also plays a **vital** part in controlling the world's climate. It does this
 غابات مطرية الأمازون أماكن واسعة لكن مؤخر الأوكسجين طرح و أكسيد الكربون استنشاق
 by **taking in** carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. Recently, however, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have
 كيلومتر مربع ٧٠٠٠ مثلاً السنوات الأخيرة الثلاثة في للمزارعين الأراضي المزيد من جعل قطعها تم
 been cut down to make more land for farmers. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 **square** kilometres
 يترك الدمار هذا معظم دقيقة كل ملاعب كرة القدم ستة ك هذا دمر
 have been destroyed – **this** is the same as six football **pitches** every minute. Much of this **destruction**, which leaves
 أخرى ل يصدرونها والتي بذور الصويا لزراعة الأرض الجديدة معظم يستخدمون المزارعون غير قانوني مغبرة جافة اليابسة
 the land dry and dusty, is **illegal**. Farmers use most of the new land to grow soya beans, which they **export** to other
 الجنوبية على تتغذى الدول الأوروبية الغربية الدجاج ملايين طعام للحيوان ك يستخدم العالم من أجزاء
 parts of the world to be used as animal food. Millions of chickens in western European countries are fed on South
 العديد الاستهلاك البشري طعام الى تتحول بذور الصويا بعض بشكل متزايد بذور الصويا امريكا
 American soya beans. **Increasingly**, some soya beans are also being **turned into** food for human **consumption**; many
 اليابسة يستخدمون الذين مربي الماشية تنظف الغابات المطرية أماكن أخرى بذور الصويا على تعتمد الأطعمة النباتية
vegetarian foods are based on soya beans. Other areas of the rainforest are cleared by **ranchers** who use the land
 البترول من قبل او يقطعونه التي الأشجار من الأخشاب الصلبة الاستوائي القيمة يبيعون الذين الخطابين الماشية
 for their **cattle**, by **loggers** who sell the valuable tropical hardwood from the trees they cut down, or by oil
 على لكن المنطقة في الاقتصاد تطوير تساعد الأنشطة البترول المزيد استخراج يحاولون الذين شركات
 companies who are trying to find more oil. These activities help to improve the economy of the region, but **at the**
 العالم تغير و الغابات القديمة تدمير إلى إضافة البيئة العالمية المستقبل حساب
expense of the future of the global environment. In addition to destroying ancient forests and changing the world's
 يعتمدون على الذين السكان الأصليين على تأثير مدمر له أزاله إحراج مناخ
 climate, deforestation is having a **devastating** effect on native populations who are dependent on the
 مأوى و أدوية أدوات و طعام من يحتاجونه لكل شيء الغابة المطرية
 rainforest for everything **they** need, from food and tools to medicines and **shelter**.

رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ١-٢-٣(18m) Answer the following question:

1-How many different groups of people live in the South American rainforests? 180 different tribes

2- What are most soya beans used for? To feed chickens

3- Why are the rainforests being destroyed? (Four reasons are given.)

To grow soya beans / to make land for cattle / to look for oil / for valuable wood

4-Why does the rainforest play a vital part in controlling the world's climate? Because of its size and location

5- Who lives deep in the forest? 180 different tribes

6- What is used as animal food? soya beans

7- Who grows soya beans? Farmers

9- Who uses cleared land for cattle? Ranchers

10-what do the words in bold in the text refer to? **Its** refers to the rainforest

this refers to 70,000 square kilometres.

they refers to native populations.

Find words in the text which mean the following(10m) رقمه بالامتحان الاخير ٤-٥

1. Affecting the whole world.	مؤثر في كل العالم	Global عالمي
2. The eating or drinking of something.	أكل أو شرب شيء ما	Consumption استهلاك
3. A piece of equipment for doing a particular job.	قطعة من المعدات لعمل شيء محدد	Tool أداة
4. Very destructive.	مدمر	Devastating مدمر
5. Against the law.	ضد القانون	Illegal غير قانوني
6. Send something for sale in another country.	يرسل شيء ما للبيع في بلد أخرى	Export تصدير

1-Millions of chickens in **South American** countries are fed on **western** European soya beans.

ملايين من الدجاج في بلدان أمريكا الجنوبية تتغذى على فول الصويا من أوروبا الغربية

1-Millions of chickens in **western European** countries are fed on **South** American soya beans

2-Vegetarian food is based on **meat**.

يعتمد طعام النباتيون على اللحم.

2-Vegetarian food is based on **soya beans**.

Vocabulary

Climate and weather

1-A country where the sun always shines has a dry (climate / weather)

2- You feel cold when the temperature is (high / low).

3- When there is no wind, we say the weather is (calm / stormy).

4- Farmers listen to the (climate / weather) forecast to decide when to harvest their crops.

5-Most of Africa has a very hot, dry (climate / weather).

6- We use the word (climate- survive)to refer to the weather conditions that are typical of a country or region

7- (Weather-trade)is what happens to the air and the atmosphere outside.

Prefix

البادئة هي مجموعة حروف تضاف إلى بداية كلمة وتبدل معناها

البادئة	المعنى العربي	الكلمات التي تدل عليها
mis	سوء	Said- dangerous- equipment- children
Over	إكثار	Money- bill
under	إقلال	hard
re	إعادة	Again- homework -office -send -destroyed

1- I thought you **said** we'd meet at 8.30 p.m. I said 9.30 p.m. You must have (misread / reread)my email.

2- A: I didn't think I'd spend so much **money**. I haven't got enough left.

B: The shop assistant must have (overcharged / undercharged) you.

3- A: Why aren't you eating those potatoes?

B: They're too **hard**. We obviously (overcooked / undercooked) them.

4-A: Be careful. Those chemicals are very dangerous.

B: They're only **dangerous** if you misuse / reuse them.

5- A: I want to listen to that side of the cassette **again**

B: Then you'll have to(overwind / rewind)it.

6- I'm sorry, I(misheard – reheard) you. I thought you **said** you'd prefer tea.

7- I did my **homework** too quickly, so the teacher asked me to(redo-underdo) it.

8- As we have some new employees, we will have to(reorganize-under organize) our **office**.

9- If you(misuse-reuse)the **equipment**, it will not work properly.

10-I'm not going to throw my mobile phone away. I'm going to **send** it to another country where it can be (misused / reused).

11-We thought the restaurant **bill** was too high. We were right the waiter had (overcharged / undercharged) us.

12- I spilt tea on my **homework**, so I had to (rewrite-overwrite) it.

13- During the storm, three houses were **destroyed** and had to be(rebuilt-overbuilt).

14- I (misheard-overheard) you. I thought you **said** we'd meet at 9 o'clock.

15-The children were very good. None of them(**mis**behaved-under behaved)in any way.

Grammar

Explanations and results التفسير والنتيجة

الاداة	
1. In order to + infinitive:	يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر مباشرة
2. Because + clause:	يأتي بعدها فاعل ضمير أو اسم ثم فعل مناسب بالزمن
3. To + infinitive:	يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر مباشرة
4. So that + clause:	يأتي بعدها فاعل ضمير أو اسم ثم فعل مساعد ثم فعل بالمصدر بالزمن

1-Some countries need extra farming land, they grow food.

(join with in order to)

Some countries need extra farming land, **in order to** grow food.

2- The top layer of soil is destroyed ,the land can no longer be used for growing.

(join with so that)

crops or grazing animals.

The top layer of soil is destroyed ,**so that** the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals.

3- Farmers need more land , they can grow more crops.

(join with to)

Farmers need more land , **to** grow more crops.

4-People move away from desert areas, they find food and water.

(join within in order to)

People move away from desert areas, **in order to** find food and water.

5- We need to protect some animals, they don't become extinct.

(join within in order to)

We need to protect some animals, **in order not to** become extinct.

6- The purpose of places like the Eden Project , it shows our dependence on plants.

(join with to)

The purpose of places like the Eden Project , **to** show our dependence on plants.

7- Some animals like the sand gazelle under threat, people are destroying their habitat.

(join with because)

Some animals like the sand gazelle under threat, **because** people are destroying their habitat.

8-People move away from desert areas, They might find food and water.

(join with in order to)

People move away from desert areas, **in order to** find food and water.

9- Some countries need extra farming land, they want to grow food.

(join with in order to)

Some countries need extra farming land, **in order to** want to grow food.

10-Ahmad went to the airport, he wanted to meet his brother.

(join with in order to)

Ahmad went to the airport, **in order to** meet his brother.

11- We need to produce more food, there are more people to feed.

(join with because)

We need to produce more food, **because** there are more people to feed.

يمكن ان يأتي اختيارين قوسين:

1- The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world (**Because-** in order to) it covers such a large area.

2-The rainforest has been cut down(so that - **in order to**) make more farmland.

3- Farmers need more land (**so that** - in order to) they can grow more soya beans.

4- Loggers cut down trees (Because- **in order to**) sell the wood.

5- In the future, sea levels will rise(**Because-** in order to) the polar ice is melting.

6-People are cutting down forests(Because- **in order to**) have more land for growing food.

7- Many people recycle their rubbish (**in order not to** - in order to) use up the world's resources.

8- Scientists are trying to produce new fuels (**so that** - in order to) people can continue to use their cars without damaging the environment.

9- Some people are moving out of their homes on the coast (so that - **in order to**) escape future floods.

10- We should stop burning coal and oil (in order to- **in order not to**) cause more global warming.

11- Scientists are worried about climate change (**Because-** in order to) it is a threat to life on Earth.

12- Some people move to greener areas (Because- **in order to**) survive

13- Trees are usually cut down (so that-**to**)make more agricultural land.

14- (**Because-** in order to) there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate their land

15-Large areas of forest have been cut down, (**with the result that** - in order to)the soil is now dry and dusty.

Writing

Write a reply to an email on water shortage suggesting ways of consuming less water.

Water shortage is one of the most important **issues** in the world. We are worried about it because it is a real threat to life on earth because of the water shortage. The earth is in danger. To solve this problem we have to **reduce** the amount of water that we use. First we should **turn off** the **tap** well after using it. If the tap isn't working, we have to fix it. Second when we wash the car, we should use less water. **In addition**, we shouldn't have more than one shower a day. **Finally**, all the people must work together **to face** this problem or our **planet** will be in danger.