



ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة



Yes We Can with Dorouscom



English with Mr Ghemam

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2 حصص مسجلة

2

3 دورات مكثفة

3

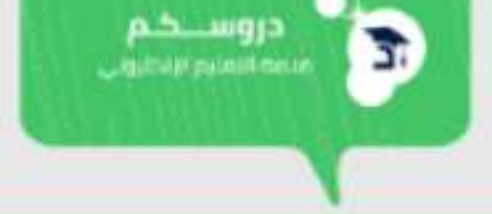
أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



I am tired, however, I'm but going to continue studying.

Although I am tired, I'm going to continue studying.

I'm going to continue studying although I am tired.



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See if you have mastered the use of these words by trying our quiz!

1. I feel extremely tired, _____ I went to bed early last night.

although

however

2. I left on time; _____, heavy traffic caused me to be late.

although

however

but

but

3. I'm running a little late with the speech; _____, I expect to finish it by this afternoon.

although

however

4. They're still going camping, _____ it will be raining all weekend.

although

however

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SO + ADJECTIVE + THAT

He is very strong. He can lift a car with his hands.

He is **so strong that** he can lift a car with his hands.

Rewrite using SO --- THAT:

1- He was very tired; he went to bed early.

~~He was~~ so tired that he went to bed early.

2- The puzzle was difficult. He couldn't do it.

3- We were confused. We didn't know which way to go.

4- The play was fantastic; the audience was happy.

5- My car is very old. I can't travel by it.

6- Mary is very beautiful in her dress; she looks like a princess.

7- Mark stayed in the sun very long; He got sunburnt.

8- The items in that shop were really cheap. Sarah bought lots of things.

9- The box was really heavy; George injured his back while carrying it.

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7- Mark stayed in the sun very long; He got sunburnt.

8- The items in that shop were really cheap. Sarah bought lots of things.

9- The box was really heavy; George injured his back while carrying it.

10- The restaurant was very crowded; We had to wait for 15 minutes.

11- The weather was lovely yesterday. We went to the beach.

12- He is a funny man. He always makes me laugh.

13- Sam lost his job because he was lazy.

15- The film was very exciting; I watched it twice.

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HOW TO USE ARTICLES

The

the definite article

VS

A/An

the indefinite article

points to specific/particular nouns

use

defines non-specific, singular nouns



Look! I flew **the** kite.

This sentence refers to a particular kite.

The **kids** helped me fly it.

refers to specific kids.

We saw **a** kite fly by.

talks about a non-specific kite



An owl can turn its head up to 270°.

refers to any owl



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2 Match the names of scientists 1-4 with inventions or discoveries (A-D). Then write 4 sentences using the matched parts and the verbs in the table below.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Albert Einstein | discovered invented formulated | A. Penicillin. |
| 2. Alexander Graham Bell | | B. the theory of relativity. |
| 3. Alexander Fleming | | C. the vaccine against rabies. |
| 4. Louis Pasteur | | D. the telephone. |

3 Now, use the information in exercise 2 above to play the game 'Tell me...'. Use the cues in the box below.

- A: - Can you tell me who invented / formulated / discovered...?
- Have you got any idea who / when / where ... ?
- Do you happen to know who / when / where ... ?
- B: - I think / guess it was ... / It was _____, wasn't it?
- I'm afraid / Sorry, I have no idea. / I don't know.



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SAY IT IN WRITING

1 Use the information in exercises 1 and 2 above to write a short biography of one of the people in the pictures.

Start like this: Louis Pasteur is one of the most French scientists. _____.

2 Correct your mistakes. Then read the corrected version of the biography to the class.

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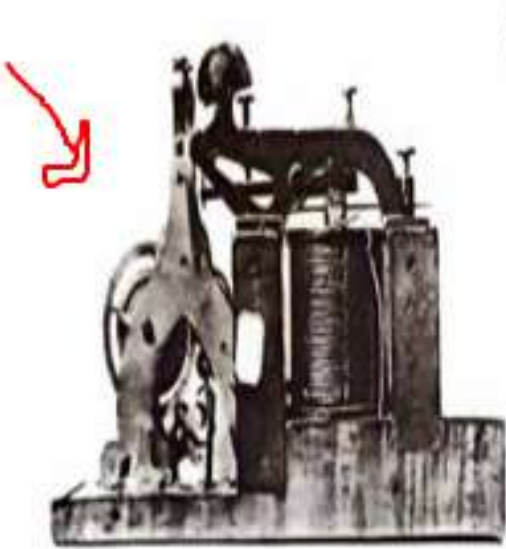
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ANTICIPATE

1 Match pictures of items 1-4 with their names A-D in the box below.

3 1 4 2
A. drum B. telegraph C. telephone D. satellite



1



2



3



4

2 What do all the items represented in pictures 1-4 above refer to? Circle the correct letter A, B, C or D. Justify your answer.

A The development of the radio B The development of telecommunications

C. The start of telecommunications D. The development of the satellite system.

3 Guess when the items in the pictures above were invented. Write the names of the items/inventions in column A.

| A | B |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Name of item | Date / Time period |
| 3 | ancient times |
| 1 | 1876 |
| 4 | 1890s |
| 2 | mid-twentieth century |

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READ AND CHECK

1 Read the text below and check your answers to exercises 2 and 3 on the previous page.

LP 115

From **the time of primitive man**, humans have wanted to communicate through space. **Centuries ago**, men used drums to send and receive messages. In Ghana, for example, this means of communication is called 'talking drums'. §1 However, communication through drums and other means was not satisfactory over very long distances. Long-distance voice communication became possible only in **1876** when Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. Twenty-three years later, Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi used Heinrich Hertz's discoveries about electromagnetic waves to invent another means of telecommunications. It was the 'wireless' telegraph, and it was the ancestor of the radio. It allowed communication between England and France in **1899**. §2

There was still a problem with long-distance voice communication via micro-wave radio transmission. The transmissions followed a straight line from tower to tower. So the system was impracticable over the sea. In **1945**, science fiction writer, Arthur C. Clarke, suggested a solution. He proposed a system of communications satellites in an orbit, 35,900 km above the equator. The satellites would circle the Earth in exactly 24 hours. §3

Today, it is possible to communicate internationally by satellite. The latest satellites can carry over 100,000 simultaneous conversations. By the year **2050**, electronic information technology will have transformed world business, schools and family life. §4

Adapted from *Hutchinson Encyclopaedia*

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2 Read the information in bold type in the text above and tick (✓) the most suitable title for the text. Justify your answer.

- A. Telecommunications and satellites
- B. Graham Bell's invention
- C. Telecommunications: Past, Present and Future

3 Read the text again and answer the questions below.

- A. What invention was the ancestor of the radio? *The wireless Telegraph.*
- B. What was the problem with long-distance voice communication?
- C. What was the solution to the problem ?



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DISCOVER THE LANGUAGE

① Read the text on the previous page and say why the author uses **however** to make the transition from paragraph 1 to paragraph 2. Circle the correct answer A, B or C.

The author uses '**however**' to express:

- A. addition **B. concession** C. cause / effect

② Match sentences 1-3 in column A with sentences a-c in column B. Then join them with '**however**' to form complex sentences.

Example:

In ancient times, men used drums to send and receive messages. **However,** communication through drums was not satisfactory.

| Column A | Column B |
|--|--|
| 1- The washboard is a convenient solution. 2 - Einstein's discovery revolutionised science. 3 - Graham Bell managed to solve the problem of long-distance communication. | a- It led to the making of the Atom Bomb. b- It necessitated the installation of telephone poles and wires. c- It uses up clothes. |



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Example:

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③ Use the information in the box below to complete the sentences that follow.

difficulty / put / satellite / into orbit
 require large amounts cable
 transmissions / seas / impracticable

A. **Although** Bell's invention solved the problem of long-distance communications, _____.

B. **Though** Marconi's invention solved the problem of cables, _____.

C. **Even though** Arthur Clarke's suggestion could solve the problem, _____.



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1 Match the inventions in column A with their drawbacks in column B.

| Colum A: Inventions | Column B: Drawbacks |
|---------------------|--|
| A. Automobile | 1. Experts say it causes hearing problems. |
| B. Cell phone | 2. It can cause health problems and death to motorists and passengers. |
| C. Television set | 3. It reduces arithmetic mental ability. |
| D. Computer | 4. It distracts drivers and causes accidents. |
| E. Walkman. | 5. It can distract from work. |
| F. Calculator | 6. It can cause eyesight problems. |

2 Write six sentences about the advantages of the inventions in the box above.

Example: The automobile allows us to travel over long distances.

3 Use the information in exercises 1 and 2 to write complex sentences like the one in the example below.

Example: Though the automobile allows us to travel over long distances, it can cause health problems and death to motorists and passengers.

4 Read the letter to the editor below and answer questions A-D that follow.



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2 Read Reminder II and match sentences 1-4 in column A with follow-up sentences A-D in column B. Then join the pairs of sentences with 'with'. Make the necessary changes.

REMINDER II

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| Look at these two sentences: The coffee machine is red. It has three buttons. | We can use 'with' to join them. | | |
| | 1st part of the sentence | with | what? |
| | The coffee machine is red | with | <u>three buttons.</u> |

| Column A | Column B |
|--|---|
| 1. The car is new. | A. It has large luminous numbers. |
| 2. The watch is square. | B. It has a metal drum. |
| 3. The mobile phone is small. | C. It has tinted windows and an air bag. |
| 4. The washing machine is made of plastic. | D. It has silver hands and a gold strap. |

Handwritten notes: Red arrows point from Column A to Column B. The word 'with' is written in red above the arrows. The word 'with' is written in red below the arrows.

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3 Use the structures in Reminders I and II above to rewrite the presentation of the Quartz watch below.

This is our new **Quartz Watch 10**. The watch has a round frame. The watch has an oval face. The strap is white in colour. The strap is made of silver. **Quartz Watch 10** is superior to **Quartz Watch 9**. It has golden hands. It has an alarm and a calendar. **Quartz Watch 10** is waterproof. You don't need to take it off when you swim or have a shower.

homework



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6 Read Reminder V below and the captions of the pictures that follow. Then use the information in the captions to write sentences with **whom**.

REMINDER V

The relative pronoun '*whom*' is used when the antecedent is a **PERSON** and **OBJECT** as in the examples below.

Examples:

I talked to a man on the phone. I guess you're the man.

(subject)

(object)

→ I guess you're the man **whom** I talked to on the phone.

We should thank James King. He invented the washing machine.

(subject)

(object)

→ James King is the person **whom** we should thank for the invention of the washing machine.



Coca-Cola

(1886) Dr John Pemberton is a druggist. He invents Coca-Cola in Atlanta,



Jeans (1860)

Levi Strauss makes the first jeans.



Chewing Gum (1892)

William Wrigley makes flavoured chewing gum



Xerox (1938)

Chester Carlson invents the photocopying machine.



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Mokhtar is the boy who shared

my room.

Mokhtar is the boy whom I shared

my room with

↑
Subject

Mr Ghemna is the teacher - ~~whom~~

I love learning English with

↓
Subject

REMINDER VI

You can express result by using **'so + adjective + that'**.

Example:

The washing machine is useful. So, nearly every home has one.

→ The washing machine is **so useful that** nearly every home has one.

STOP AND CONSIDER

| Column A | Column B |
|--|---|
| <p>Statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cell phone is useful. 2. The satellite is distant. 3. The experiment was difficult. 4. The refrigerator was expensive. 5. Pasteur's discovery was important for man's health. | <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Not many people could buy one. B. Many people gave money to build a Pasteur Institute in Paris. C. The inventor spent long nights in his laboratory. D. Nearly everybody has one. E. It covers a large part of the Earth. |

Handwritten note: so useful that

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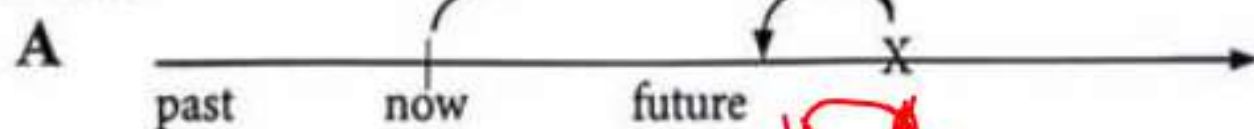
8 Read Reminder VII and rewrite the italicised science fiction passage that follows using the future perfect.

REMINDER VII

We use the **future perfect** to predict that an action **will already be completed** at a particular time in the future. The future perfect is often used with 'by', which means 'at or before'.

Example:

A. **By** 2050, electronic information technology will have transformed world business.



Perfect

In sentence A above, the action is predicted to happen before 2050. But in sentence B below the action is predicted to happen exactly in 2050.

B. In 2050, electronic information technology **will transform** world



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Future Perfect Tense

1 + 2 3
Subject + will + have + past participle

Subject + will + not + have + past participle

?
Will + subject + have + past participle

Irregular Verbs in Future Perfect Tense

| Infinitive | Future Perfect | Question | Negative |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>To come</u> | Will have come | Will it have come...? | Will not have come |
| To do | Will have <u>done</u> | Will he have <u>done</u> ...? | Will not have done |
| <u>To be</u> | Will have <u>been</u> | Will I have been...? | Will not have been |
| To have | Will have had | Will you have had...? | Will not have had |
| To get | Will have gotten | Will they have gotten...? | Will not have gotten |
| To make | Will have made | Will you have made...? | Will not have made |
| To take | Will have taken | Will you have taken...? | Will not have taken |
| To see | Will have seen | Will I have seen...? | Will not have seen |

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• We are in the year 2055. The population of the world has reached 8 billion. Many cities have doubled in size. We have used up many sources of energy. Fortunately, we have found new sources of energy. Robots have replaced people for many boring jobs.

Start like this:

By the year 2055, the population of the world will have reached 8 billion. Many cities will have doubled in size. We will have used up many sources of energy. Fortunately, we will have found new sources of energy. Robots will have replaced people for many boring jobs.

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Biodiversity under Threat!

Biodiversity is all the different kinds of life you'll find in one area - the variety of animals, plants and even microorganisms like bacteria that make our natural world. Each of these species and organisms work together in eco-systems, like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life. Biodiversity supports everything in nature that we need to survive: food, clean water, medicine and shelter.

As humans, we nowadays put increasing pressure on the planet, using and consuming more resources than ever before, we risk damaging the balance of ecosystems and losing biodiversity. WWF's 2022 Living Planet Report found an average 69% decline in global populations of mammals, fish, birds and reptiles since 1970. Three-quarters of the land-based environment and roughly 66% of the ocean environment have become significantly different than before. Humans have overfished the oceans, cleared the forests, polluted our water sources and caused a climate crisis.

Luckily, one of the most beautiful things about biodiversity is its resilience. Reduce the pressure, manage resources well, give it time, the ecosystem will adapt and biodiversity will recover. The WWF is engaging local communities and international governments to rethink how we are using natural resources. All kinds of insects, fish, birds, plants and even people will benefit if we allow nature to recover.

Adapted from: [What is biodiversity? | Pages | WWF \(worldwildlife.org\)](#)

A. Text comprehension: (08pts)

1. Choose the correct answer: (0.5 pt)

a- The text is adapted from: 1- A Magazine 2- A book 3- A website

2. Say whether the following statements true or false? (2 pts)

- a) Animals, plants and microorganism's species work in isolation. **f**
b) Humans today are preserving natural resources more than ever. **f**
c) $\frac{1}{3}$ of land environment has become different than before. **f**
d) The climate crisis is caused by humans. **T**

3. In which paragraph is it mentioned that "Biodiversity supports everything in nature that we need to survive" (01pt)

it is mentioned in P. 1



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4. Answer the following questions according to the text (3pts)

- a) What makes our natural world?
 b) Do humans risk damaging the balance of ecosystem? Justify. *yes, they do because.*
 c) How can we make biodiversity recover? *by vting.*

5. Who or what do the underlined words refer to in the text? (1,5pts)

- a) These species and organisms (§1): b) We (§2): c) Its (§3):

B. Text Exploration: (07pts)

1) Find in the text words or phrases that are closest in meaning to the following (01pt)

- a) Types (§1) = *Species* b) A decrease (§2) = *Reduce*

2) Divide the following words into roots and affixes (1.5pts)

Biodiversity – Pollution

| Prefix | Root | Suffix |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| <i>Bio</i> | <i>Diverse</i> | <i>ity</i> |

a- Synonyms

a) Types (§1) = *Kinds*

B) A decrease (§2) = *Decline*

b- Completing the chart :

| Prefix | Root | Suffix |
|--------|---------|--------|
| Bio | Diverse | ity |
| / | Pollute | ion |



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3) Join the following sentences using the conjunction between brackets (03pts)

- 1- a-Humans overused natural resources. (*as*)
b-Biodiversity is under threat.
- 2- a-People are hunting animals excessively. (*As a consequence*)
b- There is a disruption in the food chain.
- 3- a-Humans use fossil fuels in diverse domains. (*Since*)
b-Humans contribute to air pollution more than ever.

Topic 01: You took part in a heated debate on Facebook about whether climate change is real or not. Write a paragraph of about 70-80 words whereby you state the future, possible dangers of climate change. Make sure to use conditional type 1. You may use the following notes:

- Temperature / carbon dioxide / rise
- Hurricanes / flood / earthquakes
- Animal species / loss of habitat / extinction
- Ecosystem / imbalance / biodiversity decline

Topic 02: You are an active member of your school magazine. Write a short article in which you explain the causes, consequences and solutions of pollution.

c- Joining the pairs of sentences using the conjunction between brackets

- 1-As humans overused natural resources, biodiversity is under threat.
- 2-People are hunting animals excessively, as a consequence, there is a disruption in the food chain.
- 3- Humans contribute to air pollution more than ever since they use fossil fuels in diverse domains

d-Syllabifying and marking stress in the given words

Im/'pure – Des/'truc/tion – In/e/'ffec/tive – Dis/a/'gree

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PART ONE / Reading: Read the text and answer the questions:

Before the invention of the telescope it was impossible to examine the sky satisfactorily. The telescope was first made by a Dutchman, whereas Galileo was the first man to use one to look at the moon. There, he saw mountains and then, set the science of astronomy on a new way.

The change of the course of Galileo's work was caused by the deport of the recent invention in Holland, of a new optical instrument that made distant objects appear closer when **they** were very distant from the observer. A few days later, Galileo inquired into the way by which he could invent a similar instrument. First, he prepared a tube of lead at the ends of **which** he fitted two glass lenses. Both of these were flat on the other side; one was convex (thicker in the middle than at the edge). Then placing his eye near the concave lens, he saw objects larger and nearer than seen with the human eye alone. Next, he constructed another one more accurate which showed objects as if enlarged more than 60 times. Finally, after a hard labour, he succeeded in constructing an excellent instrument that a scene appeared one thousand times larger and thirty times closer than when observed with natural vision.

Galileo's first conclusion was that this telescope could be used in the army and the navy; not a very original idea because the Dutch had already used **it**. But Galileo turned his telescope, much more powerful to the night sky; a simple act but one which was to change astronomy completely. The first object observed was the moon. **He** was the first to see bright mountains and vast dark plains.

A/ COMPREHENSION: (8pts)

1) Circle the letter that corresponds to the right answer:

A/ The text is:

- a. narrative b. expository c. argumentative

B/ The text is about:

- a. The progress of Astronomy
b. The invention and improvement of the telescope
c. The uses of the telescope

2) Choose the best answer:

A/ The instrument invented in Holland was used to....

- a. observe the moon
b. see far objects nearer
c. observe tiny objects

B/ Galileo was the first.....

- a. to invent a telescope
b. to buy a telescope
c. to improve the telescope

C/ Galileo was able to make.....

- a. a biggest telescope
b. a thicker telescope
c. a more precise and strong telescope

3) Answer the following questions according to the text:

- Who made the first optical instrument and where?
- How did distant objects appear when seen through the Dutch telescope?
- How many telescopes did Galileo construct?
- Was Galileo the first to use the telescope to observe celestial objects? Justify.

4) In which paragraph do we have a description of the new telescope?

5) What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text:

- a. they (§2)..... b. which (§2)..... c. it (§3)..... d. he (§3).....

B/ TEXT EXPLORATION: (7pts)

1) Find words that are closest in meaning to the following:

- a. plentifully = (§1)..... b. visual = (§2)..... c. device = (§2)..... d. spacious = (§3).....

2) Complete the sentences below with the appropriate adverb of manner:

- She is a quick typist. She types.....
- He drives his car with care. He drives his car.....



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3) Join the pair of sentences with the provided connector:

- I called my friends. I invited them for tea. (whom)
- He ordered a meal. It doesn't cost too much. (which)
- George Washington Carver was a slave. He managed to become a famous scientist. (Although)
- Satellites are useful. Many electronic devices depend on them. (so That)

4) Reorder the sentences below so as to make a coherent paragraph:

- He was the first to transmit the image of the human face from one room to another in 1926.
- because his pioneering work stimulated the efforts of many others.
- Modern TV is a combined achievement of scientists of several nations.
- But John Logic Baird deserves a leading place among them
- Baird died in 1946 with many of his hopes unfulfilled.

5) Classify the words according to the pronunciation of their final / s /:

Inventions - changes - nations - sciences - stops - scientists

| /s/ | /z/ | /ɪz/ |
|-----|-----|------|
| | | |



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PART TWO/ Written Expression: (5pts)

Choose one of the following topics

Topic 1: Albert Einstein was considered the most influential physicist of the 20th century.

Use the following notes to write a short biography.

~Name: Albert Einstein

~The discovery: theory of relativity

~Jobs and rewards:

Became a professor in 1909

Got Nobel Prize for physics in 1922

~Date and place of birth: 1879/Germany

~Date of discovery: 1905

~ Date of death: 1955

Topic 2: Write a 10 lines paragraph on the following topic:

Which invention do you think is the most useful to humanity? Justify your answer with examples.

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منصة التعليم الإلكتروني

ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

حصة مباشرة

1

حصة مسجلة

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There have been so many tremendous advances in technology over the last century and the pace keeps accelerating. Every day new things are discovered or invented. This is possible thanks to science.

It is science, with **its** various disciplines **that** provides us with explanations about the natural phenomena that surrounds us. It also provides us with solutions to many of our problems. Physics for instance leads to the invention of many useful houses' hold materials. Chemistry explains the principal of the matter like the atom, molecules, compounds and how these compounds make countless substances like the water we drink, the food we eat or the air we breathe. Biology or the study of life, teaches us how living things are categorized and how they are reproduced.

Moreover, to keep an economy growing we need a new wave of educated students qualified for a modern scientific research and technological development. The latter should be curious, engaged, in a constant questioning and research for answers. Science can open many doors for them since a large percentage of jobs today requires background in science.

Part One: A/-Reading Interpretation (8pts)

1- The text is: a-descriptive b- expository c- argumentative (0.5pt)

2-Choose the general idea of the text. (0.5pt)

- a- The importance of science.
- b- The importance of technology.
- c- The technological advances.

3-Say if these sentences are true or false according to the text: (2pts)

- a- Science is a result of the technological advances.
- b- Biology studies the living beings.
- c- Physics studies the composition of water.
- d- Pupils who are good in science have better opportunities to get a job.

4-Answer the following questions according to the text. (4pts)

- a- Which scientific disciplines are mentioned in the text?
- b- How can science develop a country's economy?
- c- What are the qualities of a scientific person?
- d- As far as his future is concerned, which benefit can science provide to the student?

دروسكم
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5-What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text? (1pt)

Its →(2nd §)

that →(2nd §)

B/ TEXT EXPLORATION: (7pts)

1- Find in the text the synonyms of: (1pt)

Great =(1st §)

different=.....(2nd §)

2- Complete the table: (1pt)

| Nouns | Adjectives |
|-------------|------------|
| Fantasy | |
| description | |
| Meaning | |
| flexibility | |



3- Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense: (1.5pts)

- a- Centuries ago, men (to use).....drums to send and receive messages.
- b- Today, it (to be).....possible to communicate internationally by satellite.
- c- By the year 2050, electronic information technology (to transform) the world in its different disciplines: business, schools and family life.

| Nouns | adjectives |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Fantasy | Fantastic |
| Description | Descriptive |
| Meaning | Meaningful/less |
| Flexibility | Flexible |

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4- Circle the silent letters: (1.5pts)

Doubt - right - half - autumn - psychology - castle.

5- Fill in the gaps with: although, has, because, as a result. (2pts)

Although Japan has poor natural resources, it has become a world economic powerit masters all the modern aspects of technology. Japan becomes one of the most powerful countries in the world.

As a result

because

Part Two : Written expression :(5pts)

Chose one of these topics:

Topic one: how can we encourage and promote science among the pupils at school.

- Provide schools with the necessary scientific materials, laboratories.....
- Using the new technological means: internet.....
- Encourage the pupils' experiments and inventions.....
- Rewarding the young inventors and the pupils that excel in scientific subjects.....
- Inviting scientists to discuss scientific topics with the pupils.....

Topic two: choose a scientific discipline (mathematics, physics, ecology, astronomy.....) describe it and show its importance in our daily life.



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