

Unit 3 : Energy

renewable	متجدد	sail	يبحر
non-renewable	غير متجدد	machine	آله
power stations	محطات طاقة	coal	فحم
hydroelectric power	الطاقة الكهرومائية	century	قرن (100 عام)
nuclear power	الطاقة النووية	pump	يضخ
atomic power	طاقة ذرية	turbines	توربينات
geothermal energy	الطاقة المتولده من باطن الارض	amount	قدر
pipe	أنبوب / ينقل بالأنابيب	supplies	امدادات
pressure	ضغط	atom	ذره
molten rocks	صخر منصهر	generate	يولد طاقة
hole	فتحه / حفرة	fossil fuel	وقود حفري
surface	سطح	waste (n)	نفايات
produce	ينتج	vehicles	مركبات
electricity	كهرباء	diesel	ديزل
Steam	بخار	straight	مستقيم
environment	البيئه	form	شكل
traditional	تقليدي	beans	فول
connect	يتصل	palm tree	نخله
underground	تحت الارض	type	نوع
lake	بحيره	pollute	يلوث
burn	يحرق	capture	يستولي علي / يأسر
deep	عميق	Store	يخزن
below	تحت	split	ينشطر
Co-operation	تعاون	sugar cane	قصب السكر
metal	معدن	damage	يتلف
waves	امواج	liquid	سائل
force	قوه	blade	ريشة المروحة / نصل
tower	برج	wires	اسلاك
dam	سد	replace	يستبدل
alarm	انذار	springs	ينابيع
mill	طاحونه	industry	صناعه
Source	مصدر	corn	ذره شاميه
bury	يدفن		

Prepositions

come up	يصعد لأعلي	go through	يمر من خلال
forms of	اشكال من	last for	يستمر لمدة
type / kind of	نوع من	use up	يستهلك
switched on	يشغل (جهاز)	instead of	بدلا من
switched off	يطفى (جهاز)	run out	ينفذ
drill into	ينقب في	run out of + مفعول	يستهلك / يستنفذ
the price of.....	سعر	connected to	يتصل بـ
supply with	يزود بـ	connected with	له علاقة بـ
dangerous to	خطير علي	live without	يعيش بدون

Expressions

do a survey	يقوم بدراسة أو استطلاع رأي في	Generate / make electricity	يولد الكهرباء
pump to the surface	يضخ إلي السطح	spill / spilt / spilt	يسكب
make use of	يستفيد من / يستغل	split / split / split	ينشط
at a high speed	بسرعة عالية	over the years	على مر السنين

Definitions

liquid	<i>a substance such as water which flows, and is not solid or a gas</i>
nuclear	<i>using the energy that is produced when an atom is split or joined to another atom</i>
pipe (v.)	<i>to send a liquid or gas through a pipe to another place</i>
power station	<i>a building where electricity is made</i>
pressure	<i>The force that a liquid or gas has when it is inside a container or place; the force produced when pressing against something.</i>
atom	<i>the smallest part a substance can be divided into</i>
generate	<i>make or produce electricity.</i>
hydroelectric	<i>using water power to produce electricity</i>
renewable	<i>can be replaced at the same speed it is used. such as the sun, the water, the wind, rubbish....</i>
waste	<i>materials left after you have used something , which you don't need.</i>
wind turbine	<i>building with parts that turn with the wind , which is used to make power.</i>

Tape script

Interviewer: doctor Zaki, I have heard that we get energy from rocks under the earth. Could you explain how for our listeners?

Dr. Zaki: yes, of course. We get energy from the heat inside the earth. This is known as geothermal energy. "Geo" means earth and "thermal" means heat.

Interviewer: but rocks are cold, aren't they?

Dr. Zaki: not all rocks are cold. Below the surface of the earth, the pressure is so great that rocks are in a very hot, liquid form. We say that these rocks are molten.

Interviewer: I see.

Dr. Zaki: the molten rock heats underground lakes of water. Sometimes, steam is produced like this. When the hot water comes up through a hole in the earth's surface, that's when we get hot springs.

Interviewer: Is this like the hot water that comes up in the Siwa Oasis?

Dr. Zaki: that's right.

Interviewer: that's very interesting. But I don't understand how we can use energy from these molten rocks.

Dr. Zaki: well, using today's technology, we drill deep below the earth's surface into the underground lakes of hot water. This water is then pumped to the surface and is heated again to make steam. This steam is then piped to a power station where it is connected to machines which produce electricity.

Interviewer: this incredible. So we do this already?

Dr. Zaki: yes. There are geothermal power stations that produce as much energy as two large coal power stations.

Interviewer: well, doctor thank you for talking to us about this very interesting subject.

Dr. Zaki: it's been a pleasure.

Reading Energy

Nothing can live without energy. People, animals and plants need energy to live and machines need energy to work. Today, most of the energy we use still comes from fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas, which have been formed underground over millions of years. We called these non-renewable forms of energy because they can only be used once. Because of this, we need to reduce our use of non-renewable fuel and use more renewable forms of energy like that from the sun, wind or geothermal energy.

For centuries, the wind has been used to sail ships and to pump water. Now it is used to produce electricity. Groups of wind turbines along the red sea in Egypt generate large amounts of electricity. Water is also a renewable form of energy. Huge quantities of water go through the high dam at Aswan from lake Nasser. This hydroelectric power supplies Egypt with a lot of its electricity. As well as being inexpensive to produce, this clean energy does not pollute the environment.

Other countries depend on nuclear power- power produced when atoms split. However, nuclear power produces dangerous waste which must be stored for thousands of years before it is safe. Accidents at nuclear power stations are extremely dangerous to people's health and to the environment.

Energy from the sun is probably the best form of renewable energy. Scientists believe that the sun's energy will last for another five billion years. This energy can now be captured and stored. It's important for us to save energy in our homes and workplaces in order to stop using up non-renewable sources of energy.

Confusable Words

hear	يسمع (بدون قصد)	listen to	ينصت الى / يستمع الى (بقصد)
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Ex: She **heard** a noise outside.

What kind of music do you **listen to**?

split / split / split	ينقسم / ينفصل / ينشطر / يشطر	spill / spilt / spilt	ينسكب / ينسكب
spell / spelt / spelt	يتهجى		

Ex: When atoms **split**, enormous amounts of energy are released.

The milk **spilt** all over the floor.

Did I **spell** your name right?

lie / lied / lied	يكذب	lie / lay / lain	يرقد / ينام / يقع (للمكان)
lay / laid / laid	يضع / تبيض (الدجاجة) / يُعدّ / يُرتّب		

Ex: Don't **lie** to me. I know everything.

He **lay** in bed listening to the birds singing.

The town **lies** to the east of the river.

He **laid** the book on the table.

The hens have **laid** a lot of eggs.

She **laid** the table for four people.

made of	مصنوع من (مادة أو مواد لا يتغير شكلها بعد التصنيع)
made from	مصنوع من (مادة أو مواد يتغير شكلها بعد التصنيع)

Ex: She bought a bag **made of** leather.

Bread is **made from** flour.

melt	ينصهر / ينصهر (بالحرارة)	molten	منصهر (فى درجة حرارة عالية مثل الصخور و المعادن)
Smelt	يستخرج المعدن من الخام		

Ex: The snow usually **melts** by mid March.

Molten rocks rushed out of the well.

Iron ore خام is **smelted** in Helwan factory.

run out	ينفذ (لا يتبعه مفعول به)	run out of	يستهلك (يتبعه مفعول به)
run on	يعمل بـ / يدور بـ	run after	يطارد

Ex: We need to find forms of energy that will never **run out**.

We've **run out of** milk – can you go to the shop and get some?

Many cars nowadays **run on** petrol with no lead رصاص in it.

The police **ran after** the thieves who robbed the bank.

most + noun	اسم: nearly all معظم	the most + صفة طويلة	الأكثر
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Ex: **Most** people think that money brings happiness.

This is **the most expensive** car I have ever seen.

another + اسم مفرد	يعد one	آخر (اضافى / مختلف)
another + few	اسم جمع + عدد	آخر

(Nwereweb@Gmail.com)

other+ اسم جمع يعد / one	آخر
others	الآخر / الآخرون (تشير الى الأشخاص و الأشياء)

Ex: I'm going to have **another piece** of cake.

Do you want to exchange this shirt for **another one**?

I'd like to extend my stay for **another three weeks**.

I'd like to stay in Cairo for **another few days**.

I don't want this shirt. Give me **the other one**.

Tom and three **other boys** went fishing this afternoon.

Some people are rich while **others** are poor.

Some writers are greater than **others**.

instead of + v. + ing	بدلا من	instead	بدلا من ذلك (تأتى آخر الجملة)
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Ex: Instead of eating at home, we went to a restaurant.

There's no coffee - would you like a cup of tea **instead**?

Language Notes

need + مصدر + to + مفعول	يحتاج لـ
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Ex: Machines **need energy to work**.

As well as + v. + ing	بالإضافة الى
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Ex: **As well as cooking** for 20 people, she did all the washing up.

- ⇒ **الشيء + use + فاعل عاقل** يستخدم لـ
- He uses a pen to write.
- ⇒ **المصدر + (is- are) used to + فاعل غير عاقل** يستخدم لـ
- A pen is used to write.
- ⇒ **فاعل غير عاقل + be used for + v- ing** يستخدم لـ
- A pen is used for writing.
- ⇒ **المصدر + used to + فاعل عاقل** معتاد على عمل شيء لم يعد يحدث الآن
- He used to smoke.
- ⇒ **فاعل عاقل + (be) used to + v- ing** معتاد على عمل شيء ما زال يحدث الآن
- He is used to smoking.

stop + v. + ing	يتوقف عن
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Ex: We should **stop using** up non-renewable sources of energy.

take + مصدر + to + مدة زمنية	يستغرق
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Ex: Fossil fuels have **taken millions of years to form**.

Prefixes

"البادئات" هي مقاطع تضاف إلى بداية الكلمة لتكوين كلمة جديدة و تستخدم لتغيير معانى الكلمات وأحيانا لعكسها.

✓ **non-**

renewable	non-renewable	smoker	non-smoker
violent	non=violent	verbal	non-verbal

✓ **un-**

happy	unhappy	usual	unusual
luck	unlucky	dress	undress

✓ **in-**

convenient	inconvenient	effective	ineffective
sensitive	insensitive	expensive	inexpensive

✓ **dis-**

appear	disappear	agree	disagree
honest	dishonest	connect	disconnect

✓ **il-**

logical	illogical	legal	illegal
legitimate	illegitimate	literate	illiterate

✓ **ir-**

responsible	irresponsible	regular	irregular
relevant	irrelevant	rational	irrational

✎ **Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- Water is the (liquid-soft-solid-hard) form of ice.
- 2- You send a liquid or gas through a (pipe-tape-type-ripe) to move it to another place.
- 3- Electricity is produced in a (energy-bus-power-gas) station.
- 4- (Pressure-Pleasure-Treasure-Press) is the force produced when two things push against each other.
- 5- (Diesel-Oil-Coal-Petrol) is a hard black fossil fuel from underground.
- 6- When atoms are split, (nuclear-hydroelectric-geothermal-biological) energy is produced.
- 7- If you make rock or metal very hot, it becomes (melted-smelted-frozen-molten).
- 8- Water passing through a dam produces (solar-nuclear-hydroelectric-geothermal) power.
- 9- Burying (waste-affair-matter-paste) in the ground can damage the environment.
- 10- Wind (turbines-wheels-bicycles-rings) have parts which are turned by the wind.

- 11- Many countries are now using more (nuclear-non smoking-non renewable-renewable) forms of energy from the sun and wind.
- 12- Coal, gas and oil are all types (from-of-about-with) fuel.
- 13- (Fossil-Fog-Pig-Frog) fuels like oil and gas are found under the ground.
- 14- Some forms of energy will (last-stand-keep-stay) forever.
- 15- For centuries, the wind has been used to (sell-sail-steal-stay) ships.
- 16- We should (save-sail-waste-spend) energy in our homes and workplaces.
- 17- Hydroelectric power is a (renewable-non renewable-curable-nuclear) source of energy in Egypt.
- 18- We need to increase our use of renewable forms of energy because we are running (into-away-out of-out) fossil fuels.
- 19- We should try to (reduce-increase-stop-ban) the amount of non-renewable fuels that we use.
- 20- Hydroelectricity is made (from-of-with-in) underground pools of water.
- 21- I always switch (on-off-with-up) the computer when I finish using it.
- 22- As well as (is-are-be-being) inexpensive, hydroelectric power does not pollute the environment.
- 23- (Renewable-Non renewable-Fossil-Refreshing) energy doesn't run out
- 24- Nowadays, people use the wind to (do-make-work-consume) electricity.
- 25- Hydroelectric power uses (water-the wind-the sun-oil) to generate electricity.
- 26- The world depends so much (about-of-from-on) energy.
- 27- We need to find some forms of energy that will never run (out-off-away-on).
- 28- It takes millions of years to (run-renew-refresh-restore) fossil fuels.
- 29- Fossil fuels (lie-lain-lay-laid) buried beneath layers of earth and rock.
- 30- Windmills are connected (to-with-by-on) turbines to generate electricity.
- 31- Nuclear energy is generated by (spelling-spilling-splitting-cutting) atoms.
- 32- Today, most of the energy used in homes and industries comes from fossil (remains-animals-fuels-wood).
- 33- (Hydroelectric-Solar-Wind-Lunar) power supplies Egypt with a lot of its electricity.
- 34- Coal, oil and gas are (durable-renewable-exhaust-non renewable) forms of energy.
- 35- Coal, oil and gas have been (formed-framed-born-made) underground over millions of years.
- 36- We should all try to stop using (on-for-to-up) non-renewable sources of energy.
- 37- We get energy from the (cold-heat-ice-water) inside the earth.
- 38- Below the earth, the pressure is so great that rocks are (frozen-solid-molten-cold).
- 39- (Geothermal-Geographical-Biographical-Geological) energy is better for the environment than energy produced by traditional power stations.
- 40- Energy from the sun will last (on-with-for-up) billions of years.
- 41- We can all do very simple things to (waste-pollute-spend-save) energy.
- 42- A (liquid-solid-gas-rock) is a substance such as water.
- 43- Fossil fuels have taken millions of years (forming-formed-to form-form).
- 44- Rubbish is a cheap source of (nuclear-non smoking-non renewable-renewable) energy.
- 45- Telephone, radio and television are all forms (for-to-in-of) communication.

- 46- We can benefit from old newspapers by (recycling-making-using-cleaning).
- 47- Coal, oil and natural gas are all (renewable-nuclear-energy-fossil) fuels.
- 48- Hydroelectric power stations (renew-generate-recycle-use) electricity.
- 49- (Geothermal-Geological-Geophysical-geometrical) energy is a kind of energy that comes from hot rocks under the ground.
- 50- Energy from the sun can be turned (out-over-on-into) electricity or heat.

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

- 1- Some countries have nuclear power instead that using fossil fuels.
- 2- We saved a lot of money by cycling the bottles.
- 3- Wind turbines along the Red Sea in Egypt exaggerate large amounts of electricity.
- 4- Nuclear power produces dangerous waist.
- 5- Energy from the sun is the best form of readable energy.
- 6- Nuclear power is produced when atoms spilt.
- 7- Most of the energy we use today comes from foil fuels like coal, oil and gas.
- 8- Wind (turns can generate electricity.
- 9- Hydroelectric power does not pollinate the environment.
- 10- There are many different shapes of energy.
- 11- We kept out of all the bread. Could you buy some when you go out?
- 12- A lot of countries depend of nuclear power.
- 13- Don't use off all the cheese, we need some for
- 14- It takes a long time learning a foreign language.
- 15- A power state is a building where electricity is made.

Grammar

The Present Simple Tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

التكوين

يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول للفعل (مصدر الفعل) مع إضافة

(s أو es) للفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرد غائب (he – she – it)

⊗ نضيف للفعل es إذا انتهى بإحدى النهايات الآتية (o – x – s – sh – ch)

do	does	mix	mixes	pass	passes
wash	washes	watch	watches		

الاستخدام

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن :

- عادة
I usually get up at 7 o'clock.
- حقيقة دائمة
The sun rises in the east / morning .
- موقف يكون حقيقيا لفترة طويلة
My father works in a big company.

نفي المضارع البسيط

- لنفي المضارع البسيط نستخدم don't / doesn't و يأتي بعدهم مصدر الفعل.
- I don't work in Sohag. He doesn't work in Sohag.
- يمكن نفي المضارع البسيط أيضا باستخدام كلمة never
- I never work in Sohag. He never works in Sohag.

الكلمات الدالة على المضارع البسيط

never	sometimes	often	usually	always	Every	ever
أبدا	أحيانا	غالبا	عادة	دائما	كل	سبق لك

- تأتي الظروف السابقة قبل الفعل الأساسي و بعد verb to be
I usually come late for school . I am usually late for school .

◆ يستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الآتية والفعل الثاني يكون مستقبل أو أمر :

مضارع بسيط + After / Before / When / As soon as / till / until

- After I write the letter, I'll go out.

- **Before** he **goes** to bed, he **will have** dinner.
- When he **arrives**, tell us.
- She **won't go** to the bank **until** she **gets** the cheque..

am / is / are + P.P

المبنى للمجهول فى المضارع البسيط

- She **washes** the dishes **every day**.
- The dishes *are washed* **every day**.
- **Somebody** **cleans** this room **every day**.
- This room *is cleaned* **every day**.

○ يمكن ذكر الفاعل بعد **by**

- Trees are sometimes blown down by the wind.

○ الافعال اللازمه (التى لا يأتى بعدها مفعول) لا يمكن استخدامها فى المبنى للمجهول.

Camp, appear, arrive, begin, break, come, cough, decrease, die, disappear, drown, fall, go, happen, increase, laugh, lie, rain, rise, , snow, stop, swim, wait, work.

- Heat and light come from the sun.
- A strange thing happened yesterday.

○ يستخدم المبنى المجهول للتأكيد على فكره او كلمه معينه (غالباً ما يكون فاعل الجملة)

Water is brought to people's houses in large plastic bottles.

(The important thing is water, not the person who brings the water.)

○ عندما يكون الفاعل غير معروف او غير مهم لا يتم ذكره بعد **by**

The food is prepared in that restaurant.

Our post is delivered every morning at about nine o'clock.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- In many countries, the wind (use-uses-is using-is used) to generate electricity.
- 2- Scientists (want-wants-are wanting-are being wanted) to find more forms of renewable energy.
- 3- Huge amounts of electricity (is produced-produce-are produced-are producing) in nuclear power stations.
- 4- Holes (drill-is drilled-are drilling-are drilled) into the earth to find hot water.
- 5- In some cities, rubbish (burn-burns-is burnt-is burning) to produce electricity.
- 6- Water (heat-is heated-are heated-is heating) to turn it into steam.

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- 7- The steam (is piped-pipes-is piping-are piped) to a power station.
- 8- Electricity (produces-is producing-is produced-produce) from the water in the power station.
- 9- Electricity is sometimes (to make-making-makes-made) from wind turbines.
- 10- In many parts of the world, wood (burns-is burnt-is burning-to burn) to heat people's homes.
- 11- Plants and trees (are used-are using-will be using-use) for different purpose.
- 12- She often (is working-works-was working-work) at the weekend.
- 13- We (use-are used-will be used-is used) palm trees to produce vegetable oil.
- 14- Sugar cane is (grow-growing-to grow-grown) and used to make fuel for cars and other vehicles.
- 15- We (are used-use-using-to use) different types of energy in Egypt today.
- 16- Be quiet! I (listen-have listened-was listened-am listening) to the news.
- 17- Mary usually (wash-washes-is washing-washed) the dishes before watching TV.
- 18- You must take your umbrella. It (rain-rains-is raining-should rain) outside.
- 19- A lot of glass bottles (take-are taken-are taking-is taken) to the recycling plant every week.
- 20- Nurses (look-looks-are looking-are looked) after patients in hospitals.
- 21- She (is staying-stays-stay-has stayed) with her sister at the moment until she finds somewhere to live in.
- 22- Ann (isn't drinking-didn't drink-don't drink-doesn't drink) tea very often.
- 23- Don't switch off the TV. I (watch-watches-watched-am watching) it.
- 24- I always (makes-make-am making-am made) silly mistakes when I'm taking an exam.
- 25- I (eat-eats-am eating-ate) an ice cream now. It's delicious.
- 26- Rania always (switch-switching-switched-switches) off her computer when she has finished using it.
- 27- The earth (go-goes-is going-is gone) round the sun.
- 28- Mansour (take-takes-is taken-is taking) his glass bottles to the recycling plant every week.
- 29- Don't put the dictionary away. I (use-using-uses-am using) it.
- 30- Methane (produce-produces-is produced-is producing) by decaying rubbish.

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

- 1- The government is spent a lot of money on education.
- 2- The Aswan high dam generate hydroelectric power.
- 3- He is admires for his intelligence.
- 4- Mother always is after me to do my homework.
- 5- He usually drink a cup of coffee after lunch.
- 6- We are being ask many questions by the tourist
- 7- Smoking don't allowed in the lecture hall.
- 8- English is speak in America.
- 9- Nothing is knowing about the missing jewels.

- 10- Water is boiling at 100 °C.
- 11- He can't speak to you just now. He has a shower.
- 12- Oil finds far beneath the earth.
- 13- Are you wanting to speak to him now?
- 14- Wood is using to make paper.
- 15- My office cleans every day.
- 16- This place rarely visits by anyone.
- 17- In summer, Dalia usually play tennis once or twice a week.

Language Functions

Asking for information طلب معلومات	Giving information تقديم معلومات
- Excuse me, could I ask you some questions about..?	- Yes, of course.
- Can / Could you tell me	Yes, that's fine..
- Do you know anything about.....?	Yes, certainly.
- How do you usually go to school?	I usually go to school by car.
- What does "... " mean?	- It means..
- Do you think the price of oil will increase in the future? Why / Why not?	- You can look it up in the dictionary.
- How do you think air conditioning damages the environment?	- Yes, because it will soon be harder to find.
- How can people save energy?	- It makes the outdoors hotter.
- How can we keep fit?	- It uses a lot of energy, which comes from burning oil or coal.
- How often do you travel by car?	- They can use cars less.
	- They can switch off lights.
	- We can walk or cycle more.
	-I travel by car two or three times a week.

Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- Your friend asks you how you can keep fit. What do you say?
- 2- Someone asks you how you often travel to school by. How do you reply?
- 3- You hear someone use a word you do not understand. The word is "geothermal". What do you ask?
- 4- You want to know how your friend usually goes to school. What do you ask?
- 5- Someone asks you how air conditioning damages the environment. How do you reply?
- 6- Someone asks you if you think the price of oil will increase in the future. What do you say?
- 7- You are doing a survey about pollution in your town. You would like to ask someone some questions. Explain the situation.

Test 3

A- Language Functions

1- Respond to the following situations:

- 1- You are doing a survey about energy in your town. You would like to ask someone some questions. Explain the situation.
- 2- You want to know about a friend's energy-saving habits. What do you ask?
- 3- You hear someone use a word you do not understand. The word is "hydroelectric". What do you ask?
- 4- Someone asks you how you usually travel to school every day. How do you reply?

2- Say where these mini-dialogues take place and who the speakers are: (June, 2008)

1. A. How old is this mummy?
B. It's about 4000 years old.

Place : -----
Speaker A: -----
Speaker B : -----

- 2- A: How would you like to pay for this suit, sir?
B: By credit card
A: Well. Shall I put it in a bag for you, sir?
B: Yes, please.

Place : -----
Speaker A: -----
Speaker B : -----
Function : -----

B- Vocabulary and Structure

3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. You send a liquid or gas through a (pipe - hole - type - bump) to move it to another place.
2. Electricity is produced in a (tower - Flour - Power - Sour) station.
3. (Pressure - Friction - Treasure - Leisure) is the force produced when two things push against each other.
4. (Diesel - Oil - Petrol - Coal) is a hard black fossil fuel from underground.
5. When atoms are split, (nuclear - hydroelectric - solar - biological) energy is produced.
6. If you make rock or metal very hot, it becomes (melted - solidified - frozen - molten).
7. Water is the (liquid - gaseous - solid - hard) form of ice.
8. Water passing through a dam produces (atmospheric - phosphoric - hydroelectric - prehistoric) power.
9. The buses (are running - runs - run - running) less frequently on Sundays.
10. He usually (gets - is getting - has got - to get) home about 6 o'clock.
11. Your health (has been - is - had been - are) generally good, but you do have a few minor problems.
12. He (waters - has watered - is watering - had watered) at the moment.
13. As soon as he (gets - had got - will get - is getting) the cheque, he will pay his debt.
14. I (understood - understand - am understanding - was understanding) everything now.

(Nwereweb@Gmail.com)

15. After he (do – is doing – has done – had done) the shopping, he will visit a friend.
 16. Trees are sometimes (blow – blew – blown – blows) down in the night.

4- Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

- 1- She is being in London now.
 2- His house is heating by the sun.
 3- We are used petrol in our cars.
 4- Wind turbines along the Red Sea in Egypt exaggerate large amounts of electricity.
 5- Nuclear power produces dangerous waist.
 6- Energy from the sun is the best form of readable energy.

C-Reading Comprehension

5- Read the following passage then answer the questions: (June, 2008)

Picture the scene: a young woman is walking to her car in a multi - storey car park late at night. Suddenly, a man jumps out at her from behind a column. She performs some fancy moves, kicks him and while he is on the floor, she jumps into her car and drives away unharmed.

This scenario should teach you three important things: real life is nothing like in films; never walk alone at night whether you are a man or a woman, and most importantly use your brain and not your body to defend yourself against an attack.

Staying safe is all about not putting yourself in a dangerous situation. Avoid a potential attack before it happens by using your **common sense**. This means don't go out alone at night, stay in well lit areas, make sure someone always knows where you are, walk with confidence and carry a mobile phone with you. Basically, don't make yourself a target. Attackers look for people who are vulnerable.

If you do find yourself in a dangerous situation, where you are being threatened, try and defuse it. That is, try not to make the situation worse by trying to fight. The best defence is to remove yourself from the situation. Calmly walk away, run as fast as you can, or eventually you can use your force.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the writer's purpose in writing this text ?
2. What precautions should we take to avoid dangerous situations ?
3. What does the writer mean by: "**common sense**"
4. How should a person react when he feels threatened ?

B. Choose the correct answer:

- 5- Attackers look for people who -----.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) have mobile phones. | b) are confident. |
| c) are aware of their surroundings. | d) are easy targets. |
- 6- You may use your physical force -----.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) at the beginning of the attack | b) as a second solution |
| c) at the end of the attack | d) after you run away |

7- A person who is unable to protect himself is -----.

- a) potential b) lazy c) defenseless d) unharmed

6- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

It was a very foggy day in London. Mr. Smith arrived from Edinburgh to go to a very important meeting, but no buses or taxis were running because of the fog. It was nine o'clock and his meeting was at ten, so he thought he would walk to the office where it was going to be. But nobody was even trying to walk anywhere.

While he was standing there, a young man came up to him and said, "Sir, if you want to go somewhere, I can guide you."

Mr. Smith was surprised and said, "How can you find the way in this fog?"

"Don't worry, sir," answered the man. So Mr. Smith told the young man where he wanted to go. They walked quite fast. At last Mr. Smith thought, "Perhaps this man is mad, or a thief." But a minute later, the young man stopped and said, "Here is the place, sir." Mr. Smith was surprised to find that he reached the office. He gave the young man a pound and then said, "How did you find the way in the fog?"

"I'm blind, sir," answered the young man, "but I know London well, and it is exactly the same in the fog"

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why couldn't Mr. Smith find a bus or taxi?
- 2- What do you think of the blind man?
- 3- What does the underlined word it refer to?

Choose the correct answer:

- 4- The meeting was going to be in (Edinburgh – Scotland – London – Glasgow).
- 5- Mr. Smith rewarded the blind man by (walking with him – giving him money – thinking he was mad – telling him a funny story).

D- Writing

8- Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following subject: (June, 2008)

The various ways through which people can keep good health and fitness

9- A) Translate into Arabic: (June, 2008)

Egypt aims at attracting Arab and foreign capital for investment. So, the Egyptian government should encourage setting up new factories for modern industries. It should also develop the existing ones.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- نحن نعيش الآن في عصر الاتصالات الذي جعل العالم عالما مفتوحا.
- 2- كثير من أنواع النبات و الحيوانات سوف تنقرض بسبب التلوث البيئي.