

Unit 8 : A Space Odyssey

Key Vocabulary

consultant	مستشار	electrician	كهربائي (شخص)
director	مخرج	politician	سياسي (شخص)
physics	الفيزياء	archaeologist	عالم آثار
radar	الرادار	chemist	صيدلي
technician	فني (شخص)	threaten	يهدد
foundation	مؤسسة	be about to	علي وشك
zero-gravity	أنعدام جاذبية	pressure	ضغط
horrified	مرعوب	emergency	طوارئ
control (s)	يتحكم (مفاتيح التحكم)	emergent	طارئ / عاجل
interrupt	يقاطع	artificial intelligence	ذكاء صناعي

Vocabulary

consult	يستشير	war & peace	الحرب والسلام
consultation	استشارة	publish	ينشر
interruption	مقاطعة في الحديث	publication	نشر / منشور
expert	خبير	popular	شعبي
physicist	فيزيائي (شخص)	electricity	كهرباء
equipment	معدات	electrical	كهربائي
discovery	اكتشاف	politics	السياسة (علم / مجال)
breathe	يتنفس	policy	سياسة (مبدأ / قاعدة)
structure	تركيب / بناء	chemist's / pharmacy	صيدلية
fiction / fictional	خيال / خيالي	planet Saturn	كوكب زحل
found / founder	يؤسس / مؤسس	astronaut	رائد فضاء
direct	يوجه	press	يضغط
objects	أشياء	wires	اسلاك
practical	عملي	common	شائع
radio waves	موجات لاسلكية	survive	يبقى حياً / ينجو من
technical	فني / تقني (صفة)	human	بشري
wheelchair	كرسي متحرك	satellite	قمر صناعي
Space odyssey	ملحمة فضائية	explore	يستكشف
horrify	يرعب	forward	للأمام
check / examine	يفحص	extremely	جداً
poison : toxin	سُم	downside	الجانب السلبي
poisonous : toxic	سام	electric car	سيارة كهربائية
measure	يقيس	archaeology	علم الآثار

Prepositions & Expressions

move forward	يتحرك للأمام	ask about	يسأل عن
work with (radar)	يعمل مع / يعمل بـ	(give a) talk about	يتحدث عن
work on a film	يعمل في فيلم	a waste of money	إضاعة للمال
write for magazines	يكتب للمجلات	go wrong	يتعطل
popular with	محبوب من	lose contact with	يفقد الاتصال بـ
make into a film	يحول إلي فيلم	turn off	يطفىء
make a film of ...	يعمل فيلم من ...	in his free time	في وقت فراغه
publish in a	ينشر في (مجلة)	deal with	يتعامل مع
name after	يسمي باسم	continue to	يستمر في فعل
find work	يجد عملاً	send messages to	يرسل رسائل إلى
get a job with	يحصل على وظيفة لدى	on a spaceship	في سفينة فضاء
graduate in (maths)	يتخرج بشهادة في	find nothing wrong with	لا يجد خطأ في
on earth	على وجه الأرض	There's a problem with	هناك مشكلة في
Be in a wheelchair	قعيد / معاق	horrified by / at	مرعوب من
Be remembered as	يتم تذكره كـ	is falling fast	ينخفض بسرعة
work in zero-gravity			يعمل في ظروف انعدام الجاذبية

Antonyms

awake	مستيقظ	asleep	نائم
land	يهبط	take off	تقلع
positive	إيجابي	negative / passive	سلبي
continue	يستمر	stop	يتوقف
scientific	علمي	literary	أدبي
appear	يظهر	disappear	يختفي
natural	طبيعي	artificial	صناعي

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
pressurize	يضغط / يجبر	pressure	الضغط	pressurised	مضغوط
horrify	يرعب	horror	الرعب	horrified	مرعوب
threaten	يهدد	threat	تهديد	threatened	مهدد
benefit	يفيد / يستفيد	benefit	نفع / فائدة	beneficial	مفيد / نافع
shock	يصدم	shock	صدمة	shocked	مصدوم
predict	يتنبأ	prediction	التنبؤ	predictable	متوقع
improve	يحسّن	improvement	تطوير	improvable	قابل للتحسن
replace	يستبدل	replacement	بديل	replaceable	يمكن استبداله

Words go together

infrastructure	البنية التحتية	quality of life	طبيعة الحياة
scientific consultant	مستشار علمي	social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
developed countries	دول متقدمة	emergency exit	مخرج الطوارئ
developing countries	دول نامية	space shuttle	مكوك فضاء
science fiction writer	كاتب خيال علمي	space conquest	غزو الفضاء
editor in chief	رئيس تحرير	pros & cons	مزايا وعيوب

Read the following carefully

Listening

Narrator: Today, I'm going to give a talk about one of the most famous writers of science fiction: Arthur C. Clarke. He was born in England in 1917, the son of a farmer. He was always interested in science, but his father died and his family did not have much money, so Clarke had to find work as soon as he finished school. He got a job with the government, although he wrote for science magazines in his free time. He was able to develop his skills in science during the Second World War, when he worked with radar. This system was being used for the first time, to help planes to land. Many science articles by Clarke had been published in magazines before the war ended. He predicted satellite television in one article. Later, his science fiction stories were also published in magazines.

Clarke decided to go to university after the war and he graduated in maths and physics. He became the editor of a science magazine and continued to write articles and stories. Many of his stories were about people travelling into space in rockets. Soon he was famous as a writer and also as a scientific consultant. Scientists and technicians knew that Clarke could be asked about spaceships and satellites, and he was happy to talk about his ideas.

In 1964, Clarke was asked to work on a film for the famous director Stanley Kubrick. The director wanted to make a film of one of Clarke's short stories. This became 2001: A Space Odyssey. The film, about travelling far into space, has been watched by many millions of people since it was made in 1968.

After a serious illness, Clarke was in a wheelchair for many years and he died in 2008, but he is remembered as a great scientist as well as a writer. The Arthur C Clarke Foundation has promoted the use of technology to improve the quality of life in developing countries, and there are now parts of space that have been named after him.

Reading: Arthur C. Clarke's 2001: A Space Odyssey

Only two men were awake on the spaceship Discovery. Their names were David Bowman and Frank Poole. Their job was to look after the spaceship and

the three other astronauts, who were sleeping during the long journey to the planet Saturn. Bowman and Poole were helped by Hal, an extremely intelligent computer. One morning, Poole was watching a video message that had been sent to him by his family on earth. It was interrupted by Hal, who said that part AE35 of the spaceship was about to fail. Part AE35 was important because it sent messages to earth.

Poole went outside the spaceship to replace the part. He was used to working in zero-gravity so he changed the part easily. However, when Bowman checked the old part later, he found nothing wrong. That afternoon, Hal told them that the new part AE35 was also about to fail. The men weren't used to hearing that there were problems with the spaceship and they thought that this was strange, so they contacted earth. They were told that something was wrong with Hal and that they should turn the computer off. Suddenly, they lost contact with earth. Part AE35 was not working.

Poole decided to replace the new part AE35, but while he was outside, the spaceship suddenly moved forward and hit him. He was killed. Bowman was horrified and wondered if Poole was killed by Hal. He decided to wake up the other astronauts, but to do this, he needed Hal's help. At first, Hal refused, but when Bowman threatened to cut Hal's wires, the computer finally agreed.

Bowman started to wake up the other astronauts, but suddenly he felt the inside of the spaceship become very cold. The pressure inside the spaceship was falling fast and all the air was disappearing. Bowman ran to an emergency room so he could breathe some oxygen. He now understood that the computer that had been built to help him was trying to kill him. He had to find Hal's controls so that he could turn off the computer.

Definitions

consultant	an expert in a subject whose job is to give advice about it
director	someone who decides how a play, film etc. should be made
physics	the science that deals with the structure of objects
radar	equipment that finds the position of things using radio waves
technician	someone who does practical work in science or technology
foundation	an organization / a basic idea belief that something is based on
interrupt	to stop someone while they are speaking or doing something
is about to	to be ready to start doing something
threaten	to tell someone you will hurt them if they don't do what you want
pressure	the force a gas or liquid has when it's inside a container or a place
emergency	unexpected or dangerous situation that must be dealt immediately
control	one of the parts of a machine that you use to make it work
zero gravity	there is no gravity
horrified	shocked and afraid too much

Language Notes

- العديد من كلمات الوظائف تنتهي بـ (ian) أو (ist) مثل :
 technician / scientist/ electrician / chemist / politician / physician (طبيب باطنة) معالج

- الظرف (about) له معاني مختلفة مثل :

There were about 100 people in the theatre.	حوالي a little more or less than
I was about to go out when my friend arrived.	ready to start doing something
Breakfast is just about ready.	تقريباً almost
There's a message for Ahmed. Is he about ?	قريب - مجاور nearby

- **fail** failed failed يتوقف - يتعطل - The machine failed around four pm.
- **fail** failed failed يفشل - The plan failed because they ran out of money.
- **feel** felt felt يشعر - I'm over the worst of my flu but I still feel a bit weak.
- **fall** fell fallen يقع - يسقط - I fell off the ladder yesterday.
- **fall** fell fallen ينخفض - Demand for this product has fallen recently.
- **fill** filled filled يملأ - He filled the bottle with water.

- **found** founded يؤسس - The city of Ashmoun was founded centuries ago.
- **foundation** مؤسسة خيرية - Tim started a foundation for the poor in his city.
- **find** found يجد - I found ten dollars in the street yesterday.

- (be) used to + n. / v-ing = accustomed to + n. / v-ing معتاد علي

- I found living in China very strange at first but I'm **used to** it now.
- I'm **accustomed to driving** on the right.

common	شائع / عام	in common	مشارك
rocket	صاروخ	racket	مضرب
journey	رحلة برية طويلة	trip	رحلة برية قصيرة
voyage	رحلة بحرية / فضائية	flight	رحلة طيران
interrupt	يقاطع في الكلام / العمل	disturb	يعوق عن العمل / يزعج
plant	نبات	planet	كوكب
occur	يحدث (دون تخطيط)	take place	يحدث (بتخطيط)

Language Functions

Talking about advantages and disadvantages

One negative / positive side is that

A positive / negative side to that is

What is the advantage / disadvantage of that?

What are the pros and cons?

What is the benefit / downside of that?

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- (**Physics – Maths – History – Statistics**) is the science that deals with the structure of objects.
- 2- A (**technical – physician – technician – electrician**) is someone who does practical work in science or technology.
- 3- (**An instrument – Radar – Radio – Radical**) is equipment that finds the position of things using radio waves.
- 4- A (**teacher – scientist – colonel – consultant**) is an expert in a subject whose job is to give advice about it.
- 5- A (**producer – director – manager – principal**) is someone who decides how a play, film etc. should be made.
- 6- We saw a film being made by a famous (**writer – author – director – plumber**) today!
- 7- The company needed help with its advertising so they asked a (**carpenter – dealer – trader – consultant**) to work with them.
- 8- Most planes can land in any type of weather as the pilots can use (**tablet – Radar – mobile – compass**).
- 9- My cousin is a (**surgeon – chemical – technician – dentist**) and works in the laboratory of a big company that makes medicine.
- 10- We learnt how to measure energy in our (**physical – physics – chemistry – biology**) lesson today.
- 11- The (**controls – devices – sets – appliances**) for this computer game don't work. Can I try yours?
- 12- The children were (**glad – happy – horrified – sacrifice**) to find a poisonous snake in their tent.
- 13- The teacher said that we should never (**cut – talk – speak – interrupt**) her while she is talking.
- 14- In (**zero-gravity – gravity – gravitate – grave**), things that are not attached to something start to float around.
- 15- Air (**controls – press – stress – pressure**) is usually high in good weather and low in bad weather.
- 16- The shopkeeper (**threat – threatened – offered – blamed**) to call the police when the man refused to pay.
- 17- Ambulances drive very fast when there is an (**emergency – eminent – awkward – embarrassing**).
- 18- If you like working with electrical goods, you should become an (**technical – physician – technician – electrician**).
- 19- After studying ancient history, Mona became an (**archaeologist – engineer – archaeological – electrician**).
- 20- My brother wants to be a member in the parliament. He will be an outstanding (**political – politics – policy – politician**).

- 21- We want to buy some medicine from the (**shop – baker's – chemist's – grocer's**).
- 22- If there is a fire in the building , you should use an emergency (**exist – existence – exit – ladder**).
- 23- Could you give me the remote (**control – roller – counter – pen**) to change this channel?
- 24- The tiger (**horror – afraid – terror – horrified**) the explorers in the forest.
- 25- On giving a speech, I don't like any (**corruption – interruption – fracture – fiction**).
- 26- As more snow fell, the bottom layer was (**compress – pressure – pressed – compressed**) into ice.
- 27- The house seemed less (**threatening – threatened – threaten – threat**) in the cold light of day
- 28- Arthur C. Clarke is a science (**fictional – factual – fiction – fission**) writer.
- 29- His father was a (**teacher – doctor – farmer – director**). He raised cattle and grew crops.
- 30- Astronauts travel into space by (**planes – jets – radar – spaceships**).
- 31- Arthur C. Clarke helped a director (**to do – to make – to buy – to get**) a film of his stories.
- 32- Do you think you can (**direct – make – directorate - direction**) the project?
- 33- He is specialised in physics. He is a (**physician – physicist – physical – psychologist**).
- 34- If the pain continues, (**consult – result – insult – consultant**) your doctor.
- 35- We offer free (**mechanic – technical – electric – arctic**) support for those buying our software .
- 36- Radar was being used for the first time, to help planes (**landing – lands - to land - landed**).
- 37- Many science fiction (**stories – novels – articles – plays**) by Clarke had been published in magazines .
- 38- (**scientists – doctors – electricians – archaeologists**) and technicians knew that Clarke could be asked about spaceships and satellites
- 39- There are now parts of space that have been named (**of – for – about – after**) him.
- 40- Hal was an extremely intelligent (**radio – TV – computer – Lap**) helping the astronauts.
- 41- Hal said that part AE35 of the spaceship was (**on – nearly – almost – about**) to fail.
- 42- He was used to working in (**minus – plus – subtract – zero**) -gravity so he changed the part easily.
- 43- The astronauts were told that something was wrong (**of – with – on – off**) Hal.

- 44- Suddenly, they lost contact (**of – with – on – to**) earth. Part AE35 was not working.
- 45- When Bowman (**threat – threatened – threatening – to threat**) to cut Hal's wires, the computer finally agreed.
- 46- The (**pressure – compressor – treasure – processor**) inside the spaceship was falling fast and all the air was disappearing.
- 47- Bowman ran to an (**agenda – emergency – agency – urgent**) room so he could breathe some oxygen.
- 48- He had to find Hal's controls so that he could (**take – put – turn – see**) off the computer.
- 49- Do you think that computers could ever (**make – be – let – go**) wrong and try to hurt people?
- 50- One day, space travel will be more (**common – ceremony – contact – continue**). People will work and go for holidays in space
- 51- Although it is not (**really – imaginary – fictional – real**), fiction can give you many ideas which you can use in life.
- 52- The colour of this new car is (**ideal – hopeless – horrible – ordinary**). I don't like it at all.
- 53- It takes many hours for the rocket to (**launch – go – reach – travel**) the Space Station.
- 54- The rocket will be (**launched – taken – kept – led**) into space tomorrow morning.
- 55- You should only phone 123 in a/an (**emotion – emergency – ambulance – situation**).
- 56- I can't talk to you now because I am (**about – off – over – away**) to go out.
- 57- We can't play this computer game because the (**contents – crew – crops – controls**) don't work.
- 58- The money will go to the San Francisco AIDS (**foundation – found – founded – founder**).
- 59- The police do not know the (**challenge – reason – cause – benefit**) of the accident in the street yesterday.
- 60- We need someone who we can (**consultant – consult – advice – revise**) as we don't know the law well .
- 61- Do you think space exploration is a (**lost – waste – losing – miss**) of time and money ?
- 62- When I was driving on the motorway, I was (**about – about to – too – nearly**) make an accident.
- 63- You shouldn't exceed the speed limit because it is photographed by (**radar – TV – police – soldiers**).
- 64- Why did you (**please – terror – horror – horrify**) the children? They were too scared .

Language Focus

Past passive forms

- جملة الـ passive هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعبر عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ active (المبني للمعلوم)
- الشكل العام لاي جملة passive يكون كالتالي :
فاعل الجملة + P.P + by + في زمن الجملة (Be) + مفعول
- يمكننا الاستغناء عن اخر عنصرين في جملة الـ passive وهما (by والفاعل)
- اذا كان الفاعل ضمير وارادنا كتابته في جملة الـ passive يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول اذا كان ضمير وسنبداً به الجملة يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل

ماضي بسيط was / were + PP.	- The government built a new school in the village last year. = A new school was built in
invited	was / were invited
ماضي مستمر was / were + being + PP.	- They were decorating my house all day yesterday. = The house was being decorated all day yesterday.
was / were watching	was / were being watched
ماضي تام had been + PP.	- Mother hadn't made the bread before we went to bed. = The bread hadn't been made before we went to bed.
had picked	had been picked
مضارع تام have / has been + PP.	- Actors have used the hotel in many famous films. = The hotel has been used in many famous films.
have / has paid	have / has been paid
الأفعال الناقصة التامة will / should / could / might / must / may / can would + (have + been + PP.)	- By next month, she will have saved some money. = By next month, some money will have been saved.
should have done	should have been done

ملاحظات :

يلاحظ النفي في الماضي البسيط :

- Tom **didn't answer** the exam. (active)
- The exam **wasn't answered** by Tom. (passive)

يلاحظ في حالة وجود ظرف (adv.) يوضع قبل التصريف الثالث :

- Your work must be **carefully planned**.

Reporting with passive verbs

It is said that

(He) is said to

- تستخدم هذه التعبيرات في المبني للمجهول عندما تعنى أن الناس عامة يقولون أو يعتقدون أو يزعمون أو..... وذلك إذا كان غير معروف بالتحديد من هو الفاعل وهذه الأفعال هي :
(Say / think / believe / claim.....)

People	say / know / declare / think				
Doctors	/ announce / believe /				
Experts +	expect / report / claim /	+That +	Subj. +	Verb +	Object
Engineers	allege / hope / suppose /				
Someone	understand / expect				

- يتم حذف { People / Someone } ثم :

* إما نبدأ بـ (It) ونحول الفعل بعدها للمبني للمجهول ثم نكمل باقي الجملة :

Ex. People **say** that she is a widow as she is always in black.

It is said that she is a widow as she is always in black.

* أو نبدأ بالفاعل بعد (that) : ثم نحول الفعل بعد (People) للمبني للمجهول ثم (to) ثم مصدر الفعل بعد (that) وذلك إذا كان الفعل في زمن المضارع البسيط أو المستقبل , ثم نكمل الجملة :

Ex. **She is said to be** a widow as she is always in black.

- أما إذا كان الفعل بعد (that) ماضي أو مضارع تام نكتب (to have) ثم التصريف الثالث :

Ex. They **alleged** that he **killed** his wife.

He **was alleged to have killed** his wife.

Ex. Newspapers reported that all the passengers **were killed** in the crash.

All the passengers were reported **to have been killed** in the crash.

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Radar (**used – was using – was being used – has used**) for the first time, to help planes to land.
- 2- Many science articles by Clarke (**had – has been – had been – have been**) published in magazines before the war ended.
- 3- His science fiction stories (**also published – were also published – were also publishing – are also publishing**) in magazines.
- 4- Scientists and technicians knew that Clarke (**could – to be – could be – had being**) asked about spaceships and satellites.
- 5- Clarke (**ask – has asking – had ask – was asked**) to work on a film for the famous director Stanley Kubrick.
- 6- The film (**has been – was – had been – have been**) watched by many millions of people since it was made in 1968.
- 7- There are now parts of space that have (**been naming – be named – been named – named**) after him.
- 8- By last summer, the new factory (**had built – had been built – was built – built**).
- 9- My mobile (**loses – had lost – lost – was lost**) in the sports club yesterday.

- 10- When Father returned home, his dinner (**was being made - was making - had made - made**).
- 11- I had waited at the garage until my car (**repaired - was repwiring - was repaired - was being repaired**).
- 12- A rocket (**first sent - was first sent - had first sent - first sends**) into space in 1944.
- 13- Photographs of the dark side of the moon (**was seen - saw - were seen - seen**) for the first time in 1959.
- 14- New bridges (**have been - have - had been - had**) built in Cairo recently.
- 15- When we arrived at the hotel, our room (**was preparing - prepared - was been prepared - was being prepared**).
- 16- The computer (**was checked - was checking - checked - had checked**) by the teacher yesterday.
- 17- The house (**had decorated - was decorated - decorated - had been decorated**) before the party.
- 18- This picture (**has been - had been - was being - was**) painted in the nineteenth century.
- 19- When we went into the hotel room, the beds (**aren't - weren't - won't - hadn't**) made.
- 20- This funny photo on the internet is very popular. It (**had been sent - has been sent - was sent - to be sent**) to hundreds of people!
- 21- When we arrived at the theatre, the actors were (**photographing - photograph - being photographed - been photographed**).
- 22- This library book is very old. I think it has been (**read - reading - readed - red**) by a lot of people!
- 23- The hotel had (**opened - been opening - be opened - been opened**) before the flats were built.
- 24- Yesterday evening, nearly a million people (**were watched - watched - was watching - was watched**) the TV programme.
- 25- The school windows (**have cleaned - cleaned - have been cleaned - were cleaned**) three times.
- 26- I (**took - was taken - had taken - was taking**) to the tennis competition at the weekend.
- 27- Some trees were (**cutting - being cut - being cutted - cuts**) down in the park today.
- 28- After the storm, some scientists (**sent - was sent - were sent - were sending**) to the beach to see what had happened.
- 29- A lot of wood and plastic bottles (**had left - left - was left - had been left**) on the beach by the big waves.
- 30- When I arrived, the buildings on the beach (**checked - were checking - were being checked - be checked**) for damage.

- 31- When I arrived, I (**interviewed – was interviewed – interviewing – interview**) one of the scientists.
- 32- He said that in the summer, the beach (**used – was used – uses – is used**) by thousands of tourists.
- 33- He said that the beach would (**recover – recovered – be recovering – be recovered**) completely by the following summer.
- 34- Hundreds of sailing boats (**can be seen – are seen – could be seen – are being seen**) from the beach yesterday. They looked lovely.
- 35- A lot more birds (**have been seen – have seen – had been seen – saw**) on the shore this year.
- 36- The teacher (**threatened – was threatened – threat – threatening**) the naughty students to dismiss them from the class.
- 37- When the police arrived at the bank, they realised that the money (**had taken – has been taken – had been taken – has taken**).
- 38- Mariam (**was cleaned – has cleaned – cleaned – got cleaned**) the windows. They look nice and clean now!
- 39- The lecturer (**is interrupted – was interrupted – interrupted – interruption**) by an embarrassing question.
- 40- Yesterday, our roof (**have had – have – was – had been**) repaired after the storm.
- 41- The criminal (**searched – be searched – was searched – was searching**) for weapons by the police .
- 42- As soon as the tickets (**had been booked – had booked – were booking – booked**), we went to the theatre.
- 43- The glass window (**is breaking – was breaking – was broken – had broken**) when the boy hit it with the ball.
- 44- We (**have invited – will invite – has invited – have been invited**) to a party at the weekend.
- 45- His car (**has sold – will sell – was selling – was sold**) for 10,000 pounds last week.
- 46- The bus (**was broken – broke – breaks – has been broken**) down yesterday.
- 47- They turned and (**were run – have been run – ran – running**) when they saw us coming.
- 48- She (**was accused – has accused – had accused – was accusing**) of forging the money.
- 49- The same characters (**were played – were playing – are play – playing**) by the same actors
- 50- Hamlet was written (**in – on – by – to**) William Shakespeare.
- 51- All the cakes in that shop (**made – were making – have been made – have**) by my aunt. She works there.

- 52- Those men (**are decorating – were being decorated – have been decorating – were decorating**) our house yesterday morning.
- 53- Millions of people all over the world (**watch – have watched – watched – are watching**) the 2016 Olympic Games.
- 54- The statue (**has carved – will be carved – has been carved – was carved**) out of stone by the ancient Egyptians.
- 55- The whole village (**damaged – got damaged – was damaging – has damaged**) by an earthquake.
- 56- The police said that the windows (**broke – had broken – have being broken – had been broken**) before the thieves went into the building.
- 57- Ali (**didn't see – wasn't seen – doesn't see – hasn't see**) at the party yesterday.
- 58- This year's prize for crime fiction has (**won – been won – been winning – win**) by a 78-year-old man.
- 59- We arrived while lunch was being (**served – serve – serving – serves**).
- 60- They were (**being painting – painted – painting – being painted**) the house when I arrived.
- 61- America (**discovered – was discovered – discovers – had discovered**) by Christopher Columbus.
- 62- He has never (**be – been – being – beat**) accused of cheating.
- 63- She will have (**been finished – finishing – be finished – finished**) her work by eight o'clock in the evening.
- 64- Nothing was (**known – knows – being knowing – knowing**) about the missing boy.
- 65- Prices (**expected – are expecting – are expected – expect**) to rise more and more.
- 66- It (**has believed – is believed – is believing – had believed**) that ghosts don't exist
- 67- It (**reports – reported – has been reported – being reported**) that food prices will increase.
- 68- It (**is fearing – has feared – will fear – is feared**) that there are no survivors of the crash.
- 69- She's thought to (**be suffered – being suffered – have suffered – suffers**) from diabetes.
- 70- It (**has known – is knowing – is being known – is known**) that crime doesn't benefit.
- 71- The bank is alleged to (**be – have been – get – make**) robbed last night.
- 72- A famous tennis player is believed to (**be hurt – hurt – have hurt – is hurt**) after a city centre road accident.
- 73- Pelé (**thinks – is thought – has thought – had thought**) to be the greatest footballer.

74- People (**say – are said – have been said – were said**) that he is a spy.

75- It is now (**know – known – being known – knowing**) that Egypt was visited by increasing numbers of visitors last year.

Exercises on Unit : 8

2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Charles was a professor with a huge house and a fortune. Today he lives in a small caravan where there is only second hand furniture. There are no signs that he was a rich man. He gets his clothes and other things from charity shops.

This change is not a tragedy. Charles was happy to give the lifestyle of a rich man. He was tired of being a person who had everything and many people have nothing. He made the choice to give all his money away. He says it has brought him happiness. "A few years ago," says Charles, "I was a millionaire, but I knew there were a lot of hungry people in the world." So, he gave away all his money to charities. When he had some left, he gave away small banknotes in the streets of local poor areas. Charles believes that many people want to earn a lot of money so that they will not have any worries. However, most people never make much money. He decided to drop out and has discovered that having only a little money makes you free. Are there any things he misses? "No, I'm much happier now. I wouldn't go back to being rich for anything – no way."

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. According to the text, Charles has
a) a family b) a huge house c) everything d) only a little money
2. Now, Charles is very happy because
a) he is a millionaire b) he has no money
c) he misses nothing d) he lives in a small caravan
3. To "give away" means
a) to return b) to give someone something you don't need
c) to stop doing something d) to change or leave a lifestyle
- 4- Charles knew there were hungry people in the world.
a) a few b) many c) no d) some
- 5- Most people want to earn much money to worries.
a) have b) increase c) find d) avoid
- 6- "Second hand furniture" means it is
a) new b) modern c) used d) expensive

B) Answer the following questions:

7. Would you like to be a millionaire? Why? Why not?
8. Compare Charles' life in the past to his life now.
9. What does the underlined word it refer to?
10. "I was a millionaire, but I knew there were a lot of hungry people in the world."
According to the passage, what is the role of the rich towards the poor?

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Azza and Radwa are talking about space travel.

Azza : I think that more money should be spent on exploring space.

Radwa: Why? 1).....?

Azza : One advantage is that we can learn more about the earth by learning about other planets.

Radwa: I think that one day, everyone will travel to space.

Azza : 2)..... . Not everyone will want to go to space.

Radwa: Are there any disadvantages to space travel?

Azza : 3)..... .

Radwa: Yes, it is very expensive. However, I've heard that without space travel, we would not have a lot of the technology that we use every day.

4)..... .

Azza : Yes, that's correct. A lot of the technology that we use was first used on spaceships.

Radwa: 5).....?

Azza : Yes. An example is sat-nav systems in people's cars. Satellites were first used to send information about spaceships.

Radwa: My father's car has sat-nav. I think it's very useful.

Azza : 6)..... . I think it's useful, too.

5) Write an email to a friend of (120) words on (1) of the following:

Your name's Reda. Your friend is Essmat. Her address is Essmat@newmail.com

- Why people have always wanted to explore new places
- What you think of science fiction

6) A- Translate into Arabic:

- Mariam and Ahmed had their teeth checked by the dentist last Tuesday.
- The government is trying to improve the educational system to keep up with world challenges.
- Seeking peace requires a lot of hard work, patience and compromises. It must be worked out in face-to-face talks between the warring parties.
- The 25th of January, 2011 was a day for the whole world to know that Egypt's youth are able to do miracles and to make the impossible possible.

B- Translate into English:

- التكنولوجيا الحديثة سلاح ذو حدين لذا يجب ان تستعمل بحرص.
- هل تعتقد أن استكشاف الفضاء مضيعة للوقت والمال.
- تولى الحكومة اهتماما بالغا بإصلاح التعليم ليتماشى مع متطلبات العصر.
- تبنى العلاقات الخارجية للدول على أساس المصالح المشتركة فيما بينها.
- علينا في المرحلة القادمة ان نعمل بجد لتحل مصر مكانة مرموقة بين دول العالم.
- تطورت تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر والانترنت بصورة مذهلة محدثة ثورة في عالم الاتصالات.