

Unit 9: Science and Scientists

Key Vocabulary

cause (of)	سبب	theory	نظرية
cancer	السرطان	dry	يجفف / جاف
illness (disease)	مرض	invisible	غير مرئي
install	يركب / يوصل / يثبت	release	يطلق / اطلاق
link	وصلة / يوصل	gain	يزداد / يكتسب - زيادة
signal	إشارة / يشير الى	process	عملية / يصنع
mast	عمود / برج	remove	يزيل

Vocabulary

leaves	اوراق الشجر	visible	مرئي
results	نتائج	invisibility	عدم الرؤية
particular (in ...)	خاص / بشكل خاص	device	جهاز
factories / plants	مصانع	feed – fed – fed	يطعم
research	يبحث / بحث (لا تعد)	proof	دليل / برهان
regularly	بانتظام	prove	يثبت / يبرهن
gradually	بالتدرج	chemical energy	طاقة كيميائية
worry	القلق	complain	يشتكى
worrying	مقلق	sunshine	سطوع الشمس
cells	خلايا	dentist	طبيب اسنان
equipment	معدات (لا تعد)	weak	ضعيف
tidy	يرتب / مرتب	infected (un.....)	مصاب
remote areas	اماكن نائية	infectious	معدى
diabetes	مرض السكرى	theoretically	نظريا
diabetic	مصاب بالسكرى	discoveries	اكتشافات
light	الضوء	soil	تربة خصبة
oxygen	الأكسجين	prepare	يعد / يجهز
carbon dioxide	ثانى أكسيد الكربون	rude (rudely)	وقح (بوقاحة)
limit	يقلل / حد	prevent	يمنع
weigh	يزن	pole	عمود من الحديد
extra weight	وزن زائد	tower	برج
rain water	مياه الأمطار	stick	عصا (عكاز)
rather than	بدلا من	frequently	مرارا
inaccurate	غير دقيق	uninjured	غير مصاب
informal	غير رسمى	impatient	غير صبور
intolerant	غير متسامح (متعصب)	impolite	غير مهذب

Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions

complain about	يشتكى من	much stronger	أقوى بكثير
test with	يختبر بـ	pass through	يجتاز / يمر عبر
do damage to	يسبب تلف لـ	change from ... into	يغير من ... الى
do an experiment on	يجرى تجربة على	follow advice	يتبع نصيحة
cure of / for	يعالج من / علاج لـ	Be certain of	متأكد من
live close to	يعيش قريباً من	a form of	شكل من اشكال ...
water with	يروى ... بـ	make ill	يجعل ... مريضاً
feel tired / ill	يشعر بالتعب / بالمرض	Be fed by	يتم أطعمته
turn on x off	يفتح x يقفل	It seems that	يبدو أن
worried about	قلق بشأن	make its own food	تصنع طعامها بنفسها
get food from	يحصل على طعام من	gain / put on weight	يزداد في الوزن
get cancer	يصاب بالسرطان	move in / into + مكان	يتحرك الى داخل
get a headache	عنده صداع	be released into	تنتقل في
children with mobiles	اطفال لديهم ...	travel for ... kilometres	يسافر مسافة
almost exactly the same weight as			تقريباً نفس الوزن بالضبط مثل

Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Antonym	العكس
gradually	تدريجياً	suddenly	فجأة
prove	يثبت	disprove	يُثبت بطلان - يُكذِّب
theoretical	نظري	actual	فعلي - واقعي
remote	بعيد / نائي	near	قريب
gain	يزداد / يكتسب	lose	يفقد
release	يطلق سراح	capture	يحتجز / يستحوذ على
curable	يمكن علاجه / حميد	incurable	ليس له علاجه / خبيث
in theory	نظرياً / من حيث الفكرة	in practice	عملياً / من حيث التطبيق

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
dry	dryness	dried
link	link	linked to
install	installation	installed
process	process	processed
tolerate	tolerance	tolerant
prove	proof	proven

Words go together

perform an experiment	يُجري تجربة	catch a disease	يصاب بمرض
medical care	الرعاية الطبية	develop a theory	يُطور نظرية
health care	الرعاية الصحية	raise awareness	يزيد الوعي
blood circulation	الدورة الدموية	scientific breakthrough	طفرة علمية
diabetic coma	غيبوبة سكر	dentist's	عيادة اسنان
Wherever possible	طالما ممكن	dental care	الرعاية بالأسنان

Read the following carefully

Listening

Narrator: Most people love their mobile phone, but some people are worried about the effect that mobile phone signals might have on our health. These signals are sent to and from our mobile phones and mobile devices all the time. Scientists think that the signals are too weak to do any damage to our health. However, mobile phones have not been around long enough for scientists to be certain of this.

For that reason, parents of children with mobile phones should get their children to limit the amount of time they spend using them. They should also get them to turn off their mobile phones when they go to sleep, or to put them in a different room. Although mobile phone signals are weak, the signals sent from mobile phone masts are much stronger. Some people who live near mobile phone masts are in particular worry about what the radio waves might do to them. These waves are very powerful and can travel for many kilometres. They can pass through buildings, so they can easily pass through our bodies too. Many people who live close to masts have complained about feeling tired, getting headaches and even getting forms of cancer. But is there really a link between illnesses and radio waves?

It seems that there is no proof that radio waves make people ill. In 2014, scientists did an experiment in England. They had ten students move into a house with a mobile phone mast in the garden. They had the mobile phone mast turned on ten days after the students moved in. However, the students thought that the mast was on all the time and they told the scientists that they felt ill. The result of the experiment seems to show that the cause of illnesses might be worrying about the effects of phone masts, rather than the radio waves themselves. However, to be safe, scientists believe that we should have mobile phone masts installed in high or remote areas wherever possible. It's probably a good idea for people who live close to mobile phone masts to get their health checked frequently, too. Follow this advice and you will be able to get things done on your mobile phone without worrying about your health.

Reading

Food from the air

Everyone has seen plants growing, but have you ever thought where they get their food from? In 1652, a European scientist called Van Helmot asked this question. Before this time, it had always been thought that plants must get their food from soil. However, Van Helmot decided to test the theory with experiments. First, some soil was dried, put into a pot and weighed. After a small tree had been weighed, it was planted in the pot and rain water was added. Then, he had the tree watered regularly with rain water.

After five years, the tree was removed from the pot and weighed again. Van Helmot found that the tree had gained a huge amount of weight. When he got the soil weighed, however, it was almost exactly the same weight as it had been five years earlier. Van Helmot thought this was strange, but decided that the extra weight of the tree must have come from the water. He didn't realise that the tree was being fed by another invisible food.

We now know that plants and trees make their own food. Their leaves are like factories that produce everything they need, so that plants can change the energy from the sun into chemical energy. During this process, oxygen and sugar are produced. The oxygen is released back into the air, and the sugar is used by the plant as food.

Definitions

install	to put a piece of equipment somewhere and connect it to be ready to be used.		
cancer	a serious disease in which cells in the body grow in a way that is not normal.		
illness	the disease of your body or mind or the state of having a disease.		
mast	a tall pole often used for sending waves of radio or television signals.		
signal	a number of light waves, sound waves that send information to radio, television.		
link	a connection between two or more people, events, ideas or situations		
cause	the person, event or thing that makes something happen		
process	a series of events or changes that happen naturally		
remove	to take something away or to get rid of a problem .		
release	to stop holding something or to let someone go free after keeping them prisoner		
invisible	impossible to see	gain	to increase in something

Language Notes

waste (يضيع (الوقت) / يبدد (المال)	lose يخسر
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Ex: The team played well, but **lost** the game.

He **lost** a lot of money at races.

She lost her mother (= Her mother died) last year.

I **wasted** my money on this radio. It broke down after one day!

Operation عملية تشغيل / عملية جراحية	process عملية (سلسلة تغييرات أو أحداث)
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Ex: Following the earthquake, a large-scale rescue **operation** was launched.

He's got to have an **operation** on his shoulder.

New techniques are used to improve the learning **process**.

cure (v)	يعالج مريض	▪ The doctor cured my aunt.
cure (v)	يعالج مرض	▪ The doctor cured fever.
cure of	يعالج مريض من مرض	▪ The doctor cured my aunt of fever.
cure for	علاج لـ	▪ There is no cure for cancer.
treat: try to cure by medical care	يعالج	▪ The doctor treated him with aspirin.
heal (burns / wounds / cuts / injuries / broken organs)		
▪ يلتئم (تستخدم مع الحروق و الجروح و الإصابات و الأعضاء المكسورة)		
His wound took along time to heal. This ointment مرهم heals cuts.		

series سلسلة (أحداث / كتب / أفلام / اجتماعات)	serious جاد / خطير
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Ex: They will hold a **series of meetings** over the next few weeks.

The government is trying to solve the **serious** problem of unemployment.

expect يتوقع	except ما عدا
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Ex: We **expect** him to win the race.

We **expect** that he **will pass** the exam easily.

We **expected** that he **would pass** the exam easily.

All students passed the exam **except** Ali.

see / hear / listen to / watch / notice

يأتي بعد الأفعال السابقة مفعول ثم فعل ينتهي بـ ing للتعبير عن جزء من الحدث أو يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر للتعبير عن الحدث ككل.

Ex: I saw him playing football. = I saw part of the game.

I saw him play football. = I saw the whole game.

After + v. + ing / noun	بعد (بليها فعل ينتهي بـ ing أو اسم)
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Ex: **After doing** his homework, he slept. **After dinner**, he went out.

▪ عادة ما تأتي الصفات قبل الأسماء ولكن تأتي بعد هذه الكلمات:-

something / everything / anything / nothing / somebody etc.

Ex: Let's go somewhere quiet. - Have you read anything interesting lately?

taste (v)	يتذوق	▪ Taste this and see if it's too salty.
taste (N)	ذوق - طعام - مذاق	▪ That cake has a nice taste.
tasty (adj)	لذيذ المذاق (مع الأكل والشرب)	▪ They serve very tasty dishes here.
tasteful (adj)	حسن الذوق	▪ They bought tasteful furniture.
testy = irritable	عصبي / سريع الغضب	▪ He is a testy person.

- **Prefixes** هي مقاطع توضع في بداية الكلمة لتعطي معنى النفي :
- **In**visible - **In**correct - **in**tolerant - **in**accurate
- **un**infected. - **un**inhibited - **un**injured - **un**intelligent
- **im**possible - **im**moral - **im**polite - **im**patient
- **الصفة التي تبدأ ب (in) عند النفي يضاف إليها (un) :**
- **الصفة التي تبدأ ب (m) أو (p) عند النفي يضاف إليها (im) :**

cause يتسبب في **cause + مصدر + to + مفعول** يجعل

- This disease can **cause** blindness.
- The earthquake **caused** several buildings **to collapse**.

- **complain to** يشكو إلى - You need to complain to the local government.
- **complain about** يشكو من - She never stops complaining about his laziness.

- **amount of** كمية من - The project will take a huge amount of **time**.
- **number of** عدد من - They received a number of **complaints**.

- **feed** يطعم - She can't **feed** her baby.
- **feed on** يتغذى على - Lions **feed on** meat.

- **soil** تربة زراعية - We can't grow plants here. It is a salty soil.
- **land** ارض اليابسة - Columbus sailed for two months before seeing land.
- **earth** تراب - الأرض (كوكب) - The spaceship returned to the earth.
- **dust** تراب ناعم - غبار - He drove off in a cloud of dust.

- **result** نتيجة - Unemployment is the result of the new economic policy.
- **result from** ينتج عن - Food shortage results from the lack of rainfall.
- **result in = lead to** يؤدي إلى - Smoking results in cancer.

Language Functions

Asking for facts

Could / Can you tell us something about what was eaten at this time?
And is it true / right that they did not eat much meat?

Giving facts

It is possible that It is a well-known fact that
We can be confident that We can't be sure of this, but

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- (**Cancer – Diabetes – Colic – Headache**) is a serious disease in which cells in the body grow in a way that is not normal.
- 2- A (**nest – column – mast – sail**) is tall pole often used for sending waves of radio or television signals.
- 3- A (**sign – notice – board – signal**) is a number of light waves, sound waves that send information to radio , television
- 4- A (**leek – link – lick – leak**) is a connection between two or more people, events, ideas or situations.
- 5- Most scientists agree that human activity is the (**result – reason – cause – case**) of global warming.
- 6- Our English teacher wants us to form a (**group – communicate – contact – link**) between our school and a school in England.
- 7- It is sometimes difficult to get a telephone (**call – card – charge – signal**) in remote parts of the country.
- 8- Diabetes is an (**illness – illegal – ulcer – ideal**) which affects a lot of people.
- 9- They have put a new telephone (**box – mast – cover – charger**) on the roof of that building .
- 10- My mother bought a new washing machine and my uncle is going to (**instill – stall – install – instoll**) it this evening.
- 11- Bad traffic is (**causing – letting – making – doing**) a lot of people to be late for work.
- 12- Fareeda looks (**ill – sickness – illness – disease**). She should see a doctor.
- 13- Look at the lights on the boat. Are they (**signal – sign – signaling – looking**) to us?
- 14- The teacher asked the technician to (**link – communicate – contact – lift**) all the computers in the classroom.
- 15- We bought a new program for our computer and the (**install – instillation – installation – stale**) has been very successful.
- 16- The car shouldn't be parked there so the police will have it (**released – gained – removed – added**).
- 17- You can see some air pollution, but a lot of it is (**visible – invisible – invisable – invisibility**).
- 18- Children grow fast and (**earn – win – beat – gain**) a lot of weight in their teenage years.
- 19- It isn't usually possible to (**release – realise – recognize – ease**) zoo animals into the wild, because they wouldn't know how to survive.
- 20- It was a long and difficult (**operation – process – procession – protest**) to build the bridge, but cars can use it now.
- 21- It is (**good – polite – decent – impolite**) to eat with your mouth open.

- 22- I wrote a / an (**formal – informal – formality – invisible**) letter to my friend.
- 23- The timetable is very old so the information in it is (**new – recent – inaccurate – fresh**).
- 24- The primary school children were very noisy and the teacher started to be (**inpatient – patient – unpatient – impatient**).
- 25- A tour guide can't be (**tolerant – intolerant – untolerant – imtolerant**) because he meets so many different people from many different countries.
- 26- Scientists do not think that all animals are (**unintelligent – intelligent – inintelligent – imintelligent**). Some of them are *very clever*.
- 27- Tarek fell off his bike this morning, but fortunately he was (**hurt – injured – iminjured – uninjured**).
- 28- A (**mast – pole – tower – stick**) is used to send radio waves.
- 29- You could use a (**mast – pole – tower – stick**) to help you to walk.
- 30- We could walk up a (**mast – pole – tower – stick**) to get a good view?
- 31- We put a flag on a (**mast – pole – tower – stick**)?
- 32- This information is not correct. It is (**unaccurate – accurate – inaccurate – imaccurate**).
- 33- The (**result – outlet – insult – revolt**) of the experiment surprised everyone.
- 34- You will never (**relieve – approve – achieve – believe**) very much if you do not work hard.
- 35- Scientists often do experiments to prove a particular (**theory – habit – custom – tradition**).
- 36- I found playing the guitar very difficult at first, but in the last two weeks I've (**artificially – brutally – gradually – cheerfully**) improved
- 37- We need an electrician to (**instill – still – plant – install**) our new washing machine.
- 38- Some people suffer from mental (**ill – illness – sick – painful**).
- 39- (**Artistically – Atomically – Theoretically – Historically**), anyone can travel to the moon.
- 40- Some scientists still believe in Darwin's (**function – theory – diary – delivery**) of evolution.
- 41- There is no (**gain – pain – rain – sail**) without pain.
- 42- There are some sports where it is good to (**earn – win – defeat – gain**) weight, rather than lose it.
- 43- Farmers water their crops (**regularly – bitterly – disorderly – formerly**) to grow well.
- 44- The little boy hiding behind the door thought he was (**divisible – edible – legible – invisible**).
- 45- If you don't turn the taps off, you can waste a huge (**number – amount – account – discount**) of water in a short time.

- 46- Leaves falling from trees in the autumn is a completely natural (**excess – business – process – pretence**).
- 47- His greatest (**couragement – arrangement – achievement – agreement**) was becoming the captain of the national team when he was 16.
- 48- There was a (**manual – punctual – spiritual – gradual**) improvement in her schoolwork.
- 49- The clothes will (**wet – dry – fry – cry**) if you hang them in the sun.
- 50- Something which is (**compatible – invisible – audible – flexible**) is impossible to see.
- 51- (**Gradually – Actually – Mutually – Individually**) means something happening slowly for so long .
- 52- If you want to go fishing , you shouldn't be (**impatient – patient – patience – patiently**).
- 53- A / An (**amount – number – equal – extract**) means how much of something there is.
- 54- A / An (**amount – number – equal – extract**) means how many of something there is.
- 55- (**Gradually – Mentally – Electrically – Logic**), she realized that he wasn't telling her the truth.
- 54- These bacteria are (**visible – feasible – practical – invisible**) unless viewed with a microscope.
- 55- The government has been working to secure the (**removal – release – disease – increase**) of the hostages
- 56- Chemistry is very difficult for me, but I am (**regularly – specially – gradually – invisibly**) understanding it better.
- 57- Most of the food we buy is (**process – processed – pros – processing**) in some way.
- 58- She spent a considerable (**mount – count – discount – amount**) of money on clothes.
- 59- I have been working all day , but I feel as if I (**chained – achieved – charged – doing**) nothing.
- 60- (**Diabetic – Parasitic – Aquatic – Gigantic**) patients sometimes go into a coma.
- 61- I've asked my neighbour to (**water – alter – barter – enter**) the plants while I'm away.
- 62- You should check the plant for any (**impossible – incredible – visible – admirable**) signs of disease.
- 63- She stayed in the job for five years, (**gain – gaining – earn – earning**) valuable experience.
- 64- According to the (**theoretical – theory – process – therapy**) of relativity, nothing can travel faster than light.

- 65- A virus is (**invisible – obscure – regular – gradual**) to the eye and can only be seen with a powerful microscope.
- 66- A (**clue – cube – pure – cure**) has not been found for this disease yet.
- 67- It is a complex (**process – cure – amount – theory**) to generate electricity from nuclear energy.
- 68- You need a certain (**theory – process – invisible – amount**) of sunshine to get enough vitamin D.
- 69- Watch this film to understand the (**release – achievement – process – gain**) of photosynthesis, how a plant makes food.
- 70- The (**Incredible – Diabetic – Invisible – Invincible**) Man is a famous novel and film about a man who could not be seen by anyone.
- 71- If you have (**cancer – diabetes – measles – experiments**) you must not eat too much sugar.
- 72- To (**please – decrease – increase – release**) means to stop holding something.
- 73- They suspected that she had killed him but they could never actually (**improve – deprive – prune – prove**) that it was her.
- 74- Plants change the sun's energy into (**chemical – chemist – chemistry – solar**) energy.
- 75- She is worried (**of – with – from – about**) her future as she hasn't done well in her science test.
- 76- Everyone has seen plants (**grow – growing – grows – grew**).
- 77- One day scientists will find a (**heal – care – cure – deal**) for all serious illnesses.
- 78- I usually (**eat – food – feed – fade**) the neighbour's cat while she's away.
- 79- Plants and trees (**gain – win – earn – make**) their own food.
- 80- We have several (**theory – theoretical – theories – theoretically**) about how this disease spreads, but we need to do more studies.

Causative العلاقة السببية

1- في المعلوم :

Have + مصدر + مفعول = Get + مصدر + to + مفعول

- تستخدم هذه الصيغة بمعنى يجعل أو يقنع شخص ما بفعل شيء ما (وتعد have أكثر رسمية) .

The teacher **had us do** some extra work today.

Please, **get Yasser to help** you.

2- في المجهول :

- للتعبير عن أننا نرتب لشخص آخر أن يقوم بعمل شيء لنا نستخدم هذه الصيغة :

P.P + مفعول + في زمن الجملة "get" Have + الفاعل صاحب الشيء

I don't cut my hair. I **have my hair cut**.

Do you usually **get your room cleaned**? - No, I clean it myself.

ولاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين هاتين الجملتين:

1- I washed my car. 2- I had my car washed.

by myself

by someone else

1- تعني الجملة الأولى أنني غسلت السيارة بنفسي

2- تعني الجملة الثانية أن شخصاً آخر قد غسلها لي

وهذا بيان بتصريفات الفعل have على حسب زمن الجملة:

1- مضارع بسيط	have / has + مفعول + p.p	I <u>have</u> my hair <u>cut</u> on Fridays.
2- ماضي بسيط	had + مفعول + p.p	She <u>had</u> her dresses <u>made</u> .
3- مضارع مستمر	am/is/are + having + مفعول + p.p.	We <u>are having</u> our flat <u>painted</u> .
4- ماضي مستمر	was/were + having + مفعول + p.p	I <u>was having</u> my car <u>serviced</u> .
5- مضارع تام	have / has + had + مفعول + p.p	He <u>has had</u> his room <u>cleaned</u> .
6- ماضي تام	had had + مفعول + p.p	I <u>had had</u> my film <u>developed</u> .
7- أفعال ناقصة	will have + مفعول + p.p	He <u>will have</u> his crops <u>picked</u> .

لاحظ أن هذه الصيغة شبيهة في المعنى بالمبنى للمجهول فليس من المهم ذكر الفاعل :

We always **get** our clothes **washed**. (Our clothes are washed for us.)

I **had** my **teeth checked** yesterday. (My teeth were checked yesterday.)

Ali **is getting** his car repaired. (Ali's car is being repaired.)

و مثل المبنى للمجهول أيضا يمكن ذكر الفاعل بعد **by** :

I'm having my homework checked **by the teacher**.

لاحظ : استخدام العلاقة السببية في السؤال والاجابة :

Did you have your meal **prepared**?

No, I **didn't** (have it prepared). I prepared it myself.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The PE teacher had us (**ran – run – to run – running**) around the playground four times .
- 2- If you don't know how to use the computer, get your older brother (**to help – help – helped – helping**) you .
- 3- How often do you get your teeth (**check – to check – checking – checked**) at the dentist's.
- 4- We are eating in a restaurant tonight because our parents (**had – have – are having – have to**) our kitchen painted.
- 5- Walid had his eyes (**test – testing – tested – testable**) last week, and now he needs to wear glasses.
- 6- Can I borrow your bike? I can't use mine because I'm having it (**repaired – to repair – repairing – be repaired**)
- 7- My mother usually gets me (**tidy – tidied – tidying – to tidy**) my bedroom at the weekend .
- 8- Hamdi's homework was not very good so the teacher had him (**do – done – did – to do**) it again.
- 9- The manager got a technician (**install – istalled – istalling – to install**) a new computer program .

- 10- Ali is going to the stadium this afternoon. Let's get him (**to buy – buy – bought – buying**) some tickets for next week's match.
- 11- Abdullah asked the painter (**painted – paint – to paint – painting**) his house last week.
- 12- My parents get the plants (**water – watering – to water – watered**) at the weekend.
- 13- Tarek has his photos (**print – printed – prints – printing**) after he takes them.
- 14- When my cousins were in England, They had some money (**sent – send – sends – sending**) by my uncle.
- 15- Parents should (**get – have – let – make**) their children to limit the amount of time they spend using mobile phone
- 16- We don't always (**had – have – will have – are having**) our car washed.
- 17- They should also get them (**turning – turn – turned – to turn**) off their mobile phones when they go to sleep.
- 18- They had ten students (**move – to move – moved – moving**) into a house with a mobile phone mast in the garden.
- 19- They had the mobile phone mast (**turning – turned – turn – to turn**) on.
- 20- Scientists believe that we should (**be – do – have – got**) mobile phone masts installed in high or remote areas.
- 21- It's probably a good idea for people who live close to mobile phone masts to (**get – give – go – got**) their health checked frequently.
- 22- I (**got – had – have – having**) Ali to go to the sports club with me, although he didn't want to go.
- 23- Mother had Shaimaa (**tidy – to tidy – tiding – to tidying**) her room before she went out.
- 24- Before the meeting, the manager always gets the reports (**to type – type – typed – typing**).
- 25- Dina (**allowed – make – has – does**) the flat cleaned every week
- 26- Adel always asks someone to fix his computer. Adel always (**has it fixed – has fixed it – have fixed it – have it fixed**).
- 27- Fareeda got her bad tooth pulled out (**from – by – with – on**) the dentist.
- 28- The park manager wants to (**had – have – has – got**) the plants watered every day.
- 29- I (**hadn't – didn't have – haven't – don't have**) my hair cut yesterday.
- 30- I (**has – have – got – get**) my car checked before I left the garage last week.
- 31- I (**have – will have – am having – had**) my house decorated next week.
- 32- He always (**gets – has – having – getting**) his sister to wash his clothes.
- 33- I will have my car (**mended – to mend – have mended – was mending**) tomorrow.

- 34- The teacher (**got – caused – had – allowed**) us copy the notes from the blackboard.
- 35- I get my students (**to waste – waste – not waste – not to waste**) so much time.
- 36- Leila usually (**would have – has – is having – has to**) her teeth checked twice a year.
- 37- Wait there and I'll (**have – get – let – make**) Yasser to help you with those heavy bags.
- 38- I usually (**make my hair – have cut my hair – get my hair – have my hair cut**) once a month.
- 39 - You can (**printing your name – have printed your name – get your name printed – get printed your name**) on a T-shirt in that shop.
- 40- Yesterday, we (**have had – have – have to – had to have**) our roof repaired after the storm.

Exercises on Unit : 9

2- Read the passage then answer the questions :

Some people say they have no memory at all. But of course we all have a memory. Our memory tells us who we are and helps us to make use in the present of what we have learnt in the past. In fact we have different types of memory. For example, our visual memory helps us recall faces and places. Some people have a strong visual memory, they can remember exactly what they have seen, for example, pages of a book, as a complete picture. Our verbal memory helps us remember words and figures we may have heard but not seen or written: items of a shopping list, a chemical formula, dates or recipe. With our emotional memory, we recall situations or places where we had strong feelings, perhaps of happiness or unhappiness. We also have special memories for smell, taste, touch and sound, and for performing physical movements.

We have two ways of storing any of these memories. Our short-term memory stores items for up to thirty seconds. Our long-term memory, on the other hand, may store items for a lifetime. Older people in fact have a much better long-term memory than short-term. They may forget what they have done only a few hours ago, but have the clearest remembrance of when they were very young. You might assume that the more we remember the better. In fact, forgetting is as important as remembering. If we remember all our unhappy times, we would become mentally ill.

A) Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Our memory helps us recall faces and places.
- a) verbal b) smell c) taste d) visual
- 2- We can remember words and figures we may have heard with our memory.
- a) verbal b) emotional c) visual d) nonverbal

3- With our emotional memory, we situations or places where we had strong feelings.

- a) recall b) remind c) forget d) get

4- is a word in the last paragraph that means accept as true.

- a) Remember b) Record c) Assume d) Forget

5- Our short-term memory stores items for up to

- a) 80 second b) 50 seconds c) 40 seconds d) 30 seconds

6- Forgetting is as remembering.

- a) not as important b) as important c) more d) less

B) Answer the following questions :

7- Suggest a title to the passage

8- Explain in your own words why we could not survive without a memory.

9- What kinds of memory are used when we do the following?

- a) play the guitar. b) feel alarmed when we smell burning.

10- Why is forgetting as essential as remembering?

4) Complete the following dialogue :

Mohammed : Why are you too worried about your father's health?

Omar : 1).....

Mohammed : Cancer ? 2).....?

Omar : Only last week ?

Mohammed : 3).....?

Omar : Yes , he knew but 4).....

Mohammed : You father is a faithful and brave man

Omar : 5).....?

Mohammed : No, they didn't discover an effective medicine but it's treated chemically.

Omar : 6).....

Mohammed : Thanks for your kind feelings

5) Write a paragraph of 120 words about one of the following :

- 1- The job you'd like to do in the future. 2- Incurable diseases

6) A) Translate into Arabic :

1- Most of the energy we use today comes from coal, oil and gas. But these will not last forever.

2- Scientists try hard to find a cure for our incurable diseases.

3- We now know that plants and trees make their own food. Their leaves are like factories producing everything they need.

4- Plants can also change the energy from the sun into chemical energy.

B) Translate into English :

1- لقد أصبح متاحا لكل طالب اقتناء جهاز حاسب آلي.

2- الزلازل والأعاصير والبراكين من الكوارث الطبيعية التي تسبب دمارا هائلا.