

# Unit 18 : The Power of Nature

## Key Vocabulary

geyser	نبع ماء حار / سخان مياه	drought	الجفاف
absorb	يمتص	lightning	البرق
electrical storm	عاصفة كهربية	thunder	الرعد
directly / straight	مباشرةً / بشكل مباشر	port	ميناء
harmful ( to )	ضار ( ب )	phenomenon	ظاهرة
heat	حرارة / يسخن	rainfall	سقوط الامطار
sunburn	ضربة شمس	occur = take place	يحدث / يقع
eclipse	كسوف - خسوف / يسبب كسوف	violent	عنيف
beneath	تحت	cause	سبب / يسبب
degrees centigrade	درجة مئوية	northern	شمالي
ultraviolet rays	أشعة فوق بنفسجية	southern	جنوبي

## Vocabulary

atmosphere	الغلاف الجوى	phenomena	ظواهر
atmospheric	جوى	phenomenal	غير عادى / استثنائي
volcano (es)	بركان	phenomenally	بشكل غير عادى
volcanic dust	غبار بركانى	fizzy drinks	مشروبات غازية
humans	البشر / الجنس البشرى	safety / safely	أمان / بأمان
storm chaser	مطارد العواصف	permanently	بشكل دائم
wear sunglasses	يرتدى نظارة شمسية	dangers	مخاطر
sight	منظر / البصر / يبصر / يرى	exactly	بالضبط
eyesight	النظر / الابصار	incredibly	بصورة لا تصدق
x-rays	اشعة أكس	hurricane / tornado	اعصار
special viewer	منظار خاص	occurrence	حدوث / واقعة
suppose	يفترض	weather forecast	النشرة الجوية
sun cream	كريم واقى من الشمس	weather experts	خبراء الطقس
unusual weather	طقس غير معتاد	ball lightning	برق على شكل كرة
extreme weather	طقس متطرف	ball of light	كرة من الضوء
hurt	يضر / يؤذى	float	يطفو
giant	ضخم / عملاق	flood	فيض / فيضان
shadow	ظل	phases	مراحل
distance	مسافة	average wind speed	متوسط سرعة الرياح
explain	يشرح / يفسر	tides	حركات المد والجزر
measure	يقيس	surface	سطح ( الارض )
burn skin	يحرق البشرة	Little Ice Age	عصر جليدى صغير

heat waves	موجات حارة	bad effects	آثار شئنة
powers of nature	قوى الطبيعة	freeze	يتجمد
Antarctica	القطب الجنوبي	disappear	يختفي

## Prepositions & Idiomatic Expressions

definitely not	بالقطع لا	on a clear night	في ليلة صافية
cause / do damage to	يسبب ضرر لـ	stay on the surface	يظل على السطح
damage sight	يؤذي / يضر البصر	falling from the sky	متساقطة من السماء
have problems with	لديه مشاكل مع	blow down / up	تهب / ينفجر
give an explanation to	يعطي تفسيراً	block out / off	تحجب
get too near	يقترّب كثيراً جداً	lift ... off feet	ترفع ... من أقدامه
at the sight of	عند رؤية ...	a clap of thunder	قصف الرعد
come into sight	في مرمى البصر	a flash of lightning	وميض البرق
life on earth	الحياة على كوكب الأرض	get burnt	يحترق
in a northerly direction	في اتجاه الشمال	go blind / go dark	يعمي / يظلم
take in	يتمص	in danger	في خطر
on condition	بشرط	go out	ينطفئ
Be right to	مُحق في أن ....	As far as that	لهذا الحد
wear sun cream	يضع كريم ضد الشمس	Be surprised by	يتفاجئ بـ

## Antonyms

extreme	متطرف	mild / moderate	معتدل
specific	محدد	general	عام
rare	نادر	common	شائع
failure	الفشل	success	النجاح
clear	صافى ( السماء )	cloudy	مغيم / ملئ بالسحب
blind	كفيف	sighted	مبصر

## Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adj.	
harm	يضر	harm	ضرر	harmful	ضار
				harmless	غير ضار
absorb	يتمص	absorption	امتصاص	absorbent	ماص
develop	يُطور / ينمي	development	تطور / تنمية	developed	متطور / متقدم
reduce	يقلل	reduction	تخفيض / تقليل	reduced	مُخَفَّض
dry	يجفف	dryness	تجفيف	dry	جاف
record	يسجل	record	رقم قياسي	recorded	مسجل
define	يُعرف / يحدد	definition	تعريف / تحديد	definite	واضح / محدد

## Words go together

social problems	مشكلات اجتماعية	a source of relief	مصدر ارتياح
family budget	ميزانية الأسرة	have priority over	له الأولوية علي
hard currency	العملة الصعبة	mass destruction	الدمار الشامل
scientific revolution	ثورة علمية	elderly people	كبار السن
enormous damage	أضرار هائلة	withstand drought	يتحمل الجفاف

## Read the following carefully

### Listening

**Amena:** We've been learning that some people are **afraid that** the **light** from the sun might **go out permanently** during an **eclipse**.

**Professor:** Really? Well, that couldn't happen, of course. But people **are right to** think that the sun's very important.

**Shahd:** Yes that's right. **Without heat** and light from the sun, **there would be** no life on Earth, **would there?**

**Professor:** **Definitely** not! Humans have always understood this.

**Shahd:** So, what **exactly** is the sun, Professor?

**Professor:** It's a **giant ball** of hot **gases**, which is 150 million kilometres from the Earth.

**Amena:** Wow! **As far as that!** Is it true that the **temperature** of the sun is 15 million **degrees centigrade?**

**Professor:** Yes. **On condition** that you took the temperature at its centre, it would be that hot. The **surface** of the sun is about 6,000 degrees centigrade.

**Shahd:** That's **incredible**.

**Professor:** The sun **gives us heat and light**, which we need, but it also **gives out x-rays** and **ultraviolet rays**, which can be very **harmful to** life.

**Shahd:** Really? Can you explain why they don't usually **hurt** us, then?

**Professor:** I'll try and explain. Most of these rays **are absorbed in the atmosphere**, so they **aren't able to affect us**. But I ought to **warn you about** one very important thing.

**Shahd:** What's that?

**Professor:** The sun is **incredibly** strong and **you should never look straight at it**.

**Shahd:** **Is it OK if you** look at the sun wearing **sunglasses?**

**Professor:** No, I'm afraid it's not. You won't **damage** your eyes **as long as** you don't look at the sun. A friend of mine now has problems with his eyes. He **wouldn't have damaged** his **eyesight** if he **hadn't looked** at the sun. Just remember, never to look at the sun **directly**. You shouldn't watch an eclipse unless you have a **special viewer**.

**Amena:** And of course, the sun can burn your skin. We went to the beach last week and my sister got sunburn.

**Professor:** That's right, but she would have been fine provided that she had worn sun cream. But I think you can now understand why the sun is so important. Supposing that there wasn't a sun, what would life be like then?

## **Reading**

## **Unusual Weather**

The word weather usually means the sun, rain, wind or snow. If you live in southern Europe or Africa, you know that temperatures are higher and there is less rain than if you live in northern Europe or Canada. It is unusual for a weather forecast to surprise us.

However, strange weather can occur all over the world. For example, people have seen giant pieces of ice falling from the sky. And what would you think if you saw a ball of light as big as a football on a plane, or floating through your home? Weather experts called these ball lightning.

Some storms are very unusual and may cause terrible damage. The English town of Dunwich was once an important port, but in the fourteenth century, high waves and violent storms hit the area and most of the town disappeared beneath the sea. The worst storm in Britain killed more than 8000 people in 1703. The worst flood in history was in 1887 in China when the Yellow River flooded and killed around a million people.

Unusual weather is becoming more common, with very high or low temperatures and very heavy rainfall all over the world. This causes serious droughts in some places and floods in others. However, this is not a modern phenomenon: in Europe in the eighteenth century, there was a Little Ice Age when rivers like the River Thames in England froze.

What will happen to our weather in the future? Unless we can stop global warming, one day 'unusual' weather may not be unusual any more.

## **Definitions**

<b>absorb</b>	something takes in the liquid, heat, etc., through its surface
<b>directly</b>	with no other person or thing between
<b>eclipse</b>	when the sun or moon seems to disappear, because of the positions of the sun, moon and earth
<b>geyser</b>	a hole in the earth from which hot water can rise
<b>harmful</b>	causing damage
<b>heat</b>	the temperature of something when it is hot
<b>sunburn</b>	when your skin is burned after spending too long in the sun.
<b>beneath</b>	in or to a lower position than something or somebody ( under )
<b>drought</b>	a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water



north / south / east / west تستخدم مع اسم الدولة أو المنطقة كأسم يليه of

northern / southern / eastern / western مباشرةً تستخدم قبل اسم الدولة أو المنطقة

Ex: Alexandria is in the north of Egypt. = Alexandria is in northern Egypt.

westerly / southerly / northerly / easterly

تستخدم هذه الصفات قبل كلمة direction أو wind لتدل علي اتجاه الرياح :

Ex: A westerly wind comes from the west.

They walked in a southerly direction.

go dark	يصبح مظلم	go deaf	يصبح أصم
go blind	يصبح أعمى	go dumb	يصبح أبكم
لاحظ استخدام الصفة بعد الفعل go و معناه هنا become			

any more/longer لم يعد ( يأتي الفعل معها فى النفي )

no longer لم يعد ( يأتي الفعل معها فى الإثبات )

Ex: He no longer smokes = He doesn't smoke any more / any longer.

## Spot the Difference

drought	جفاف	draught	تيار هواء
rainfall	سقوط المطر	waterfall	شلال
occur	يقع / يحدث	occupy	يشغل / يحتل
lightning	البرق	lighting	الانارة / الاضاءة
weather	الطقس	whether	اذا / سواء
sight	حاسة البصر	site	موقع ( أثرى / بناء )
protect	يحمى	detect / select	يكشف / يختار
economic	اقتصادى	economical	موفر / مقتصد
damage	يضر / يتلف	manage	يدير
expert	خبير	export	يصدر
warming	ارتفاع الحرارة	warning	تحذير
sink	يغرق ( سفينة أو قارب )	drown	يغرق ( انسان أو حيوان )
harbour	مرفأ ( لرسو السفن )	port	ميناء ( مدينة تصل اليها السفن )

## Language Functions

Asking for an explanation طلب تفسير	Giving an explanation تقديم تفسير
Can you explain why...?	Let me explain. ....
Do you know how...?	I'll try and explain. ....
I'd like to know how.....	Here's what happens. ....
Could you tell me how/why...?	What happens is that.....

☞ **Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- The best thing about our holiday to Iceland was our visit to see the ( **geyser – chaser – caesar – gesture** ).
- 2- If it rains so hard that the soil can't ( **drink – eat – absorb – provide** ) water quickly enough, there are floods.
- 3- When there is an ( **atmosphere – eclipse – echo – idea** ) of the sun, everything goes dark and the birds stop singing.
- 4- You can't see ultraviolet ( **rats – rites – rays – razors** ), but they are harmful because they can still damage your skin.
- 5- In the desert, temperatures in the summer can be more than 50 ( **marks – grades – degrees centigrade – thermometer** ).
- 6- The wind is coming ( **direct – directly – direction – indirect** ) from the south.
- 7- The children got ( **sunburn – sunset – sunrise – sunshine** ) after sitting in the sun all afternoon.
- 8- Tourists often find the ( **cold – cool – hot – heat** ) of summer in Egypt difficult.
- 9- Damietta is an important ( **airport – export – import – port** ) in the north of Egypt.
- 10- An eclipse of the sun is a strange natural ( **phenomenon – sight – response – view** ).
- 11- Storms can ( **take – bring – cause – occur** ) at any time and in any place.
- 12- It has not rained here for five months. It is the longest ( **draught – drought – draft – doubt** ) anyone can remember.
- 13- There is very little ( **sun – eclipse – waterfall – rainfall** ) in the south of Egypt, where it is very dry.
- 14- We did not want to see the film because it was about people fighting and being ( **violent – lazy – polite – peaceful** ).
- 15- What's that on the floor ( **across – next – opposite – beneath** ) the table?
- 16- When I was a child, I used to be afraid of storms. I covered my eyes so that I could not see the ( **fighting – lighting – lightning – sighting** ).
- 17- Alexandria is in the ( **north – northern – northerly – westerly** ) of Egypt.
- 18- Electrical storms are a common ( **occasion – accident – occurrence – lightning** ) in our part of the country.
- 19- Those trees have grown ( **artificially – phenomenally – accidentally – traditionally** ) tall in the last two years.
- 20- Engand and Spain are in ( **west – western – westerly – north** ) Europe.
- 21- Life on earth depends on heat and light from the ( **moon – sun – sky – Saturn** ).
- 22- The distance between the sun and the earth is ( **50 – 100 – 150 – 200** ) million kilometres.
- 23- The temperature at the ( **centre – outer – roof – surface** ) of the sun is 15 million degrees.

- 24- The sun is made of hot ( **gases – rocks – smokes – waters** ).
- 25- The atmosphere absorbs most of the sun's ( **harmless – harming – harm – harmful** ) rays.
- 26- You can't look at the sun safely even if you are wearing ( **sunburn – sunglasses – sunshine – sun cream** ).
- 27- People are not often surprised by ( **whether – weather – feather – brother** ) forecasts.
- 28- Dunwich disappeared under the sea after it was hit by a ( **violent – serious – fast – high** ) storm.
- 29- The worst storm in Britain, which killed more than 8,000 people, took ( **part – after – over – place** ) in 1703.
- 30- In 1887 in China, around a million people died when the Yellow River ( **flooded – erupted – watered – blew** ).
- 31- Very high temperatures can cause ( **floods – torrents – tornadoes – droughts** ).
- 32- In Europe during the eighteenth century, there was a Little Ice Age when rivers ( **flooded – froze – boiled – erupted** ).
- 33- She does not need to wear glasses. There is nothing wrong with her ( **sight – hearing – smell – taste** ).
- 34- Very ( **tall – huge – high – big** ) temperature can make people ill.
- 35- Where we live, the wind usually blows in a ( **southerly – south – west – north** ) direction.
- 36- Storms can cause ( **cruel – serious – strong – high** ) damage.
- 37- ( **Big – Strong – Heavy – High** ) rain and strong winds destroyed buildings all over the country.
- 38- ( **An ecstasy - An eclipse - A clips - A collapse** ) happens when the light of the sun or moon disappears completely or in part.
- 39- X- Rays and ultraviolet rays are harmful ( **at – on – with – to** ) life.
- 40- The sun also gives ( **out – off – up – in** ) X-rays and ultraviolet rays.
- 41- Life ( **in – at – over – on** ) earth depends on heat and light from the sun.
- 42- Storm ( **chasers – purchasers – sellers – buyers** ) are people who find and follow storms.
- 43- The tree outside the window blocks ( **in – out – down – over** ) the sun.
- 44- There's increasing demand for cars which are more ( **economical – economic – economy – economist** ) on fuel.
- 45- Some people are afraid that the light from the sun might go ( **up – down – out – in** ) permanently during an eclipse.
- 46- It ( **returns – burns – comes – goes** ) dark when there's a solar eclipse.
- 47- The wind was ( **coughing – blowing – hitting – flashing** ) so hard.
- 48- There was a ( **clap – flash – dash – hit** ) of thunder and then it started to pour with rain.



- 49- Be careful or you'll get ( **burn – burning – burnt – born** ).
- 50- The whole town ( **flowed – drowned – floated – flooded** ) when the river burst its banks.
- 51- Many chemicals are ( **damage – damaging – damaged – damages** ) to the environment.
- 52- I have a real problem ( **with – from – by – at** ) people who use their mobile phones on the train.
- 53- After days at sea, they finally ( **sighted – lighted – looked – fought** ) land.
- 54- Thankfully no one was ( **destroyed – ruined – harmed – damaged** ) in the accident.
- 55- Volcanoes, waves and storms are ( **energies – strengths – powers – firms** ) of nature.
- 56- Is it OK if you look at the sun ( **putting – dressing – putting on – wearing** ) sunglasses?
- 57- ( **Extreme – Extremely – Extra – Fine** ) weather conditions have a bad effect on the environment.
- 58- The sun is ( **credible – credibly – incredible – incredibly** ) strong.
- 59- ( **Light – Lightning – Lighter – Lighting** ) is the light you see during an electrical storm.
- 60- Cotton is considered an ( **absorbent – absorb – absorption – absorbingly** ) material .
- 61- Egypt is the land of ( **safe – safety – safely – unsafe** ) and security .
- 62- Don't worry about it. It causes no ( **hurt – harmful – harm – harmful** ).
- 63- Iceland is famous for its ( **conic – volcanic – atmospheric – climatic** ) mountains.
- 64- Ships can't sail in certain ( **atmospheric – sphere – hemisphere – space** ) conditions.
- 65- Electrical storms are a common ( **theory – clear – occurrence – occur** ) in our part of the country.
- 66- ( **Northern – Southern – Western – Eastern** ) means in or from the north part of a country or area
- 67- A ( **geyser – pond – lake – ocean** ) is a hole in the earth from which hot water can rise.
- 68- The earthquake ( **made – caused – prevented – avoided** ) millions of people to abandon their homes.
- 69- The ultraviolet rays cause the skin to ( **bring – come – go – lose** ) darker.
- 70- I ( **put on – wear - dress – put off** ) the kids every day before I go to work.
- 71- Droughts and rainfall are not modern ( **phenomena – phenomenon – phenomenally – photo** ).
- 72- The ( **most windy – windy – windiest – more windy** ) place in the world is Port Martin in Antarctica.

- 73- The wind was so strong that it lifted people ( on – of – off – down ) their feet.
- 74- A thunder storm is one of the most impressive ( cities – sites – sights – cries ) in nature.
- 75- It should be snowing now according to the ( climate – weather – air – atmosphere ) forecast.
- 76- A violent storm ( fit – hit – met – set ) the area and destroyed some houses.
- 77- There has been below average ( rainbow – raincoat – rainforest – rainfall ) this month.
- 78- The sea flooded and killed ( round – above – around – beneath ) 2000 people.
- 79- Unusual weather becomes more common with very ( high – wide – strong – big ) or low temperatures.
- 80- The worst flood in ( geography – history – chemistry – biology ) occurred in China in 1887.

## **Alternatives to using if**

- يمكن أن نستخدم ( When ) بدلا من ( If ) في الحالة الصفرية :

- If / When I feel tired, I go to bed early.
- When it is warm, I go for a walk every day.
- Where do you go if / when you are on holiday?

( - الروابط الآتية تستخدم بدلا من If ) : ( خاصة بصورة رسمية )

**( Provided that / On condition that / Providing / As long as / So long as )**

- You can borrow my pen on condition that you give it back.
- Provided that you send your order by fax, we will deliver the goods immediately.
- They'd be in London now provided that they caught the midday plane.

- تستخدم ( should ) بدلا من ( If ) في الحالة الاولى والثانية ويأتي بعدها فاعل ثم مصدر :

- If he has enough time, he will watch the football match.
- Should he have enough time, he will watch the football match.
- If it snowed tomorrow, we would go skiing.
- Should it snow tomorrow, we would go skiing.

- يمكن أن نستخدم ( and / or / or else / otherwise ) بدلا من ( If ) في الحالة الأولى

- You've got to start studying, or else you'll fail all those exams.
- We'd better send it by express mail, otherwise it'll take days.

- تستخدم ( in case ) بمعنى ( تحسبا لـ ) بدلا من ( if ) في الحالة الاولى لتعبر عما ينبغي فعله استعدادا لموقف محتمل في المستقبل :

- I'll draw a map for you in case you can't find our house.
- I don't want to go out tonight in case my friend phones.
- Shall I keep some chicken for you in case you're hungry when you come back?
- In case I forget later, here are the keys to the garage.

لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين ( If ) و ( In case ) في الأمثلة التالية :

- Let's take our swimsuits in case there's a pool at the hotel. (We don't know if there is a pool there.)
- Let's take our swimsuits if there's a pool in the hotel. (We will wait until we know about the pool before we decide.

- يمكن استخدام ( Suppose / Supposing (that) / Imagine (that) ) بدلا من ( If ) في الحالة الثانية ( خاصة بصورة غير رسمية ) :

- Suppose / Supposing / Imagine you found a job in Cairo, what would you do?
- يمكن استخدام ( Were ) بدلا من ( If ) في الحالة الثانية ويأتي بعد الفاعل مكملات توضح المعنى أو فعل مصدر مسبق بـ to :

- Were he to come tomorrow we could borrow his car.
- Were I a millionaire, I would buy a castle.

- يمكن استخدام ( Had ) بدلا من ( If ) في الحالة الثانية ويأتي بعد الفاعل مكملات تفيد الملكية :

- Had they a car, they would go with us to Alexandria.
- يمكن استخدام ( Had ) بدلا من ( If ) في الحالة الثالثة ويأتي بعد الفاعل تصريف ثالث :

- If you had invited me, I might have come.
- Had you invited me, I might have come.
- If he had been careful, He wouldn't have had that terrible accident
- Had he been careful, He wouldn't have had that terrible accident.

- يمكن استخدام ( Unless ) بمعنى ( إذا لم / لو لم ) بدلا من ( If ) في كل الحالات ويأتي بعدها جملة مثبتة معناها منفي :

- If I hadn't played badly, I would have won.
- Unless I had played badly, I would have won.
- If it doesn't rain, we will go to the beach party.
- Unless it rains, we will go to the beach party.

- يمكن استخدام ( In case of / with / by + v-ing / noun. ) بدلا من ( If ) في الجمل المثبتة :

- If you planned things properly, you wouldn't get into a mess.
- In case of planning things properly, you wouldn't get into a mess.

- يمكن استخدام ( Without / But for + v-ing / noun. ) بدلا من ( If ) في الجمل المنفية :

- If we don't have a car, we will be late for the show.
- But for our car, we will be late for the show.
- Unless you had suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.
- Without suggesting it, I wouldn't have phoned him.

- لاحظ أن ( without ) تساوي :

- في الحالة الثانية : If it weren't for .... - في الحالة الثالثة : If it hadn't been for ...

- If you didn't wear a warm jacket, you would feel cold.
- If it weren't for wearing a warm jacket, you would feel cold.
- If I hadn't missed the bus, I wouldn't have been late for the test.
- If it hadn't been for missing the bus, I wouldn't have been late for the test.

**Choose the correct Answer :**

- 1- As long ( **so – that – as – if** ) you don't look directly at the sun, you won't damage your eyes.
- 2- On condition that you ( **wears – wear – wore – worn** ) warm clothes, you won't get cold in the desert tonight.
- 3- ( **Provided – Provides – Provide – Proved** ) that you use the telescope correctly, you will see some planets.
- 4- They ( **would – could – won't – will** ) get sunburnt if they sit in the sun all day.
- 5- Open the door ( **in case – in case of – if – the case of** ) an emergency.
- 6- Supposing that you went to China, how ( **will – do – would – can** ) you communicate?
- 7- The teacher said that they could go on the boat to the island ( **as well as – but for – in case of - on condition that** ) they did what the captain told them.
- 8- The team should win the match ( **provided that – unless – by – on condition of** ) they have all their best players.
- 9- We can study in the library as long as we ( **didn't – don't – won't – wouldn't** ) make any noise.
- 10- Tarek would not have caught that bus ( **unless – without – if – providing** ) he had run very fast.
- 11- Mona would not have passed the exam ( **unless – without – if – in case of** ) revising all week.
- 12- Imagine that you lived by the sea, ( **will – did – do – would** ) you go swimming every day?
- 13- We could visit the museum now, ( **without – in case of – unless – as long as** ) it's already open.
- 14- I'll swim in the sea today ( **without – in case of – unless – as long as** ) it's windy at the beach.
- 15- You won't feel tired tomorrow ( **on condition – in case – unless – as long** ) that you go to bed early tonight.
- 16- I won't know what the book is about ( **without – in case of – unless – as long as** ) reading it.
- 17- I'll play tennis with you ( **on condition – in case – unless – as long** ) as I can borrow a tennis racket.
- 18- ( **Unless - As long as – As good as – Except if** ) it's not too hot tomorrow, we can play tennis in the park.
- 19- You can borrow my phone ( **on – in – by – with** ) condition that you don't lose it.
- 20- ( **Unless – As long as – As good as – if** ) those tourists can speak Arabic, we will need to speak to them in English.
- 21- Leila has been ill, but provided that she's feeling better tomorrow, she ( **would – won't – will – could** ) be back at school.

- 22- ( **In case of – Unless – If – Without** ) looking where he was going, the man walked into a tree.
- 23- ( **Supposed – Supposing – Supposes – Support** ) we started a book club after school, who would want to join it?
- 24- ( **Unless – If – In case of – But for** ) going to England, I would have met my pen friend.
- 25- ( **If – Unless – In case of – Were** ) the sun to disappear, there would be no life on Earth.
- 26- You will win ( **as long as – unless – without – in case of** ) you train hard.
- 27- ( **Would it be – Could it be – Is it – Was it** ) OK if you look at the sun wearing sunglasses?
- 28- Hadn't he looked at the sun, he ( **won't – will – wouldn't – would** ) have damaged his sight.
- 29- If it hadn't rained so heavily, we ( **would have – have – have had – wouldn't have had** ) floods.
- 30- Should it ( **is – were – had been – be** ) very hot tomorrow, we will not go to the beach.
- 31- Should I ( **be asked – were asked – have asked – had been asked** ), I would go to the moon.
- 32- Were I you, I ( **shall – would – can – may** ) listen to the weather forecast before going out.
- 33- ( **Unless – Provided – Without – But** ) the storm reached the city, houses would be destroyed.
- 34- What would happen if a storm ( **hits – was hit – is hit – hit** ) the coasts of Egypt?
- 35- ( **Were – Had – If – Providing** ) there clouds, you would not be able to see the moon.
- 36- Had it been an eclipse, the sky ( **would have gone – will go – might go – should go** ) dark.
- 37- ( **Provided – Had – should –Were** ) I to discover a planet, I would give it my aunt's name.
- 38- ( **Were – If – In case of – Should** ) he watch the sky , he can see stars and planets.
- 39- You should wear a hat, ( **otherwise – unless – in case – if** ) your face will get burnt.
- 40- It is better for your eyes ( **without – in case of – were – on condition that** ) you wear glasses.
- 41- ( **If – Unless – Should – Had** ) you not spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
- 42- Provided it's warm and sunny tomorrow, I ( **go – won't go –'d have gone –'ll go** ) swimming.

- 43- What would happen ( **or – else – otherwise – in case** ) the volcano erupted?
- 44- Don't smoke ( **or – unless – without – but for** ) you will develop cancer.
- 45- ( **But for – Unless – with – In case of** ) your hard work, you would have failed.
- 46- ( **Condition – As long – Imagine – Supposed** ) that you lived by the sea, what would you do every day?
- 47- Should you ( **walk – walking – walked – had walked** ) all the way, it would take about 3 hours.
- 48- I'll go to the beach as long as it ( **is – had been – is being – were** ) summer.
- 49- ( **If – Else – Had – Were** ) I in your shoes, I'd listen to the weather forecast before going out.
- 50- Unless I ( **don't go – had gone – didn't go – hasn't gone** ) to that school, I wouldn't have met you.
- 51- Had he ( **is – were – been – was** ) taller, he would have been a basketball player.
- 52- ( **Providing – Without – But for – In case of** ) having a degree, I could get a job easily.
- 53- She must be on time ( **or – but – if – unless** ) we are going without her.
- 54- ( **Without – Unless – with – In case of** ) Amr, I wouldn't have finished in time.
- 55- ( **Were – Should – Had – Unless** ) he some free time, he would visit you.

## **Exercises on Unit 18**

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

There are some amazing trees in the world. Some people think that a tree in Britain might be 4,000 years old. In Italy, a tree that might be the same age is famous for its size: its diameter is more than 18 metres. It is called The Tree of 100 Horses because it is believed that 100 soldiers on horses waited under the tree in a storm. However, no scientists have been able to prove the ages of these two trees. The oldest tree that scientists know the age of in Europe is more than 1,000 years old. The tree, which is in Greece, first grew in 941 CE. However, if you compared these with two trees in North America, they would seem quite young! Scientists used to think a tree called "Methuselah" was the world's oldest tree. It is more than 4,800 years old. Then scientists found a nearby tree that is more than 5,000 years old! The location of these trees is a secret, and for a good reason: in 2012, a woman was arrested for burning down another tree which was 3,500 years old.

These are probably the world's oldest individual trees, but scientists believe that there are even older roots of trees. Sometimes individual trees might have died, but new trees have grown from their roots. For example, a small tree in Sweden has grown from roots which are believed to be nearly 10,000 years old. We know the age of most of these trees because scientists have calculated their

age after extracting a piece of wood from the trunks. However, we also know that a tree in Asia is more than 2,300 years old because a text describes when it was planted. I wish I could see some of these trees: they are incredible.

**A) Choose the correct Answer :**

1- Where are the two oldest individual trees in the world?

- a) Greece                      b) Britain                      c) Sweden                      d) North America

2- Why was a woman arrested in 2012?

- a) She found one of the old trees.      b) She told people where the old trees were.  
c) She destroyed an old tree.          d) She burned all the old trees.

3- Why do people believe that 100 soldiers on horses waited under the Italian tree?

- a) It is a very tall tree.                      b) Its branches are very wide.  
c) It took 100 horses to pull the tree down.      d) It looks like a lot of horses.

4- What does the writer think about trees?

- a) He wishes he could see more of them.      b) He is impressed by them.  
c) They should be studied more.              d) All of the above.

5- What does the underlined word these refer to?

- a) the world's oldest trees                      b) the oldest trees in Europe  
c) soldiers    d) soldiers on horses

6- What do you think the word trunk means?

- a) the main part of a tree      b) the bark                      c) a leaf                      d) a tree's rings

**B) Answer the following questions :**

7- How do scientists calculate the age of trees?

8- When did the 1000 year-old tree in Greece first grow?

9- What makes the tree in Sweden different from the other trees in the text?

10- Do you think that we will find even older trees in the future? Why / Why not?

**4) Finish the following dialogue :**

**Student :** I'd like to know about floods, please. .... ?

**Teacher:** Well, If a lot of rain falls, the soil can't absorb it so .....

**Student :** Can you explain why cities sometimes flood?

**Teacher:** ..... When the water reaches a river in or near  
the city, it becomes too full. The water then .....

**Student :** Oh! And ..... ?

**Teacher:** Governments can warn people or evacuate them.

**Student :** I think I understand now. ....

**6) A- Translate into Arabic:**

1- I wish I had had time to read more novels when I was younger.

2- Your skin might burn if you sit in the sun without using sun cream.

**B- Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:**

1- كانت الرياح بالقطع شديدة خلال الليل، اليس كذلك؟

2- يقاس تقدم الأمم بمدي اهتمامها بقضايا البيئة علي مختلف أنواعها.