

**I- Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So, because their roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are under constant attack from mammals, insects or birds, plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from these enemies. Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect themselves, they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves. There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison they contain is so powerful that it can kill any living thing which touches or eats them. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant. Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on **their** branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack it. Some plants, such as horse chestnut trees, are covered with a sticky substance, like wet paint, which can prevent insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they cannot escape.

Answer the following questions: (18 marks)

1. How do some plants kill their enemies?
2. Which part of a nettle can hurt enemies?
3. What does the word **their** in bold in the text above refer to?

Find words in the text which mean the following: (10 marks)

4. a small hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow
5. to reach

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information: (12 marks)

6. Turnips use a sticky substance to protect themselves from large animals.
7. Acacia trees use sharp thorns against animals that try to eat them.

II- Read the following text then do the tasks below:

One of the main goals of the ISS is to provide a place to conduct experiments that require one or more of the conditions found in space (such as microgravity). So far, most research has only been on the effects of microgravity on humans. Astronauts study how long periods in space affect the body by working on subjects like bone loss and fluid shifts. The effect of near weightlessness on **evolution**, development and growth, and the internal processes of plants and animals, are now also the subject of research.

The physics of fluids in microgravity is not completely understood. In space, unlike on Earth, fluids can be mixed or combined almost **regardless** of their relative weights. Researchers also want to study the combination of fluids that would not mix well on Earth. By examining reactions that are slowed down by low gravity and low temperatures, scientists also hope to gain new insights into the way matter is made up. Researchers also hope to examine **combustion** in an environment with less gravity than on Earth. Any information they can find involving the efficiency of the actual burning, or the creation of by-products, could improve the process of energy production, which would be of economic and environmental interest.

Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks)

8. Living for long periods in space has effects on the body.
a. harmful b. harmless c. no
9. On Earth, fluids can be combined their relative weights.
a. regardless of b. according to c. both a and b

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (12 marks)

10. the process of burning something
11. the scientific idea that plants and animals develop and change gradually over a long period of time

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)

12. The study of the physics of fluids in space will help scientists have
13. Experiments are carried out on the ISS because

III- Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps: (18 marks)

14. Near Lattakia there is shipwreck. We swam over the wrecked boat and we saw many sea creatures swimming around it .
15. We wore wetsuits, I found a little
16. uncomfortable, although meant we didn't feel the cold at all.

IV- Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use each word once only: (24 marks)

such- but- further- mad- weaker

17. A woman brought him her son, who had been bitten by a dog.
18. In those days, a bite meant a slow and painful death.
19. the child's mother had heard of Pasteur's work with such dogs.
20. He got the germs out from the dogs' mouths and used them to make a form of the same germ.

V- Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for each question: (32 marks)

21. **Student:**?
Teacher: The world has got to do something about the problem of waste.
22. **Student:**?
Teacher: Some countries recycle nearly 40% of their waste.
23. **Student:**?
Teacher: We have to take glass, plastic and paper to special collection points.
24. **Student:** What are the advantages of recycling?
Teacher:

VI- Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets: (32 marks)

25. He's lost his keys.
Start with (I wish.....)
26. Throughout history, people have killed elephants for their tusks. (passive voice)
27. I went to the post office. I bought stamps.
join using (in order to)
28. Faisal's car lights were on all night.
(He had forgotten to switch them off.)
(express possibility)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (14 marks)

29. Forests were cut down so that
30. Tarek wants to be a teacher when

VIII- Choose the correct word in brackets: (18 marks)

31. He left court a free man because he had proved that he was (**innocent- innocence**).
32. We thought the restaurant bill was too high, but it seems the waiter had (**overcharged- undercharged**) us.
33. Turnips grow (**on-under**) the ground.

IX- Correct the verbs in brackets: (18 marks)

34. The sky, which (**always be**) blue, was grey that morning.
35. Recently, I (**think**) about taking up tennis.
36. In 1986, my family and I (**return**) to England.

X- Translation:

37. Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10 marks)

- IT deals with the use of computer software to convert, transmit and retrieve information securely.

38. Translate the following sentence into English: (8 marks)

- تُصطاد حيوانات الكنغر للحمها وفروها.

XI- Composition: (50 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic:

Write a leaflet publicising the problem of climate change and suggesting two or three ways in which ordinary people can reduce the amount of energy they use.

End of Questions