

النصوص المطلوبة

1-The human body is a wonderful machine which performs several functions without rest from birth. (2)Our body continues to work, without stopping for a second. The main organs of the human body are (3)lungs, heart, kidney, liver and brain. These organs work together and are controlled by the brain. Each (4)system such as digestive system, excretory system, circulatory system, endocrine system, nervous (5)system or muscular system carries out a major function. All of them are controlled by the brain which (6)gives us intelligence to use our physical and mental abilities.

(7)The body has more than 50,000 living cells of two hundred different types. These cells include (8)neurons (nerve cells) and glands (specialized cells). The hormones and enzymes are produced and (9)secreted by these glands that perform different functions.

(10)The human body is covered by the skin, which is a flexible covering that protects the body and (11)keeps water and harmful germs out. The body's strong internal framework (skeleton) is made of 206 (12)bones, connected at the joint, such as in legs. These joints help us to move. The backbone supports the (13)head and limbs and protects the spinal cord. Between the skeleton and the skin, there are about 500 (14)muscles.

(15)Nerves spread from the brain to all parts of the body, carrying signals in the form of tiny electrical (16)impulses. The sense organs namely eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin pass the messages to the brain (17)through nerves. They take the instructions from the brain to the muscles. The brain automatically (18)controls breathing, heartbeat, digestion, etc.

(19)The body keeps on growing. The peak of physical growth is reached at about 18 to 25 years of age.

(20)When we grow old, the skin becomes wrinkled and less elastic, the joints become inflexible, muscles (21)loose, and bones become weak.

(22)Here are some tips for aging gracefully: be kind to your skin which is your largest organ. You (23)should also keep your salt intake to a minimum to keep your blood pressure down. Also, getting (24)enough sleep has been proved to lower the risk of heart disease and stroke.

1. The human body is considered a great machine because

- a. it is covered by the skin
- b. it executes a lot of functions without stopping for a second.
- c. it is made of 206 bones
- d. the skin becomes wrinkled and less elastic

2. controls all the body organs.

- a. The heart
- b. The liver
- c. The lungs
- d. The brain

3. Hormones and enzymes are produced.....

- a. through the skin
- b. in the kidney
- c. by nerve cells
- d. by specialized cells

4. The protect(s) the human body from harmful germs.

- a. skin
- b. excretory system
- c. enzymes
- d. nerve cells

5. The function of the nerves is

- a. to help the body to move
- b. to protect the body against germs and water
- c. to carry signals to different parts of the body
- d. to keep your blood pressure down

6. Choose the incorrect answer;

- a. When we become older, the muscles get looser.
- b. When we become older, the skin gets less elastic.
- c. When we become older, our bones get weaker.
- d. when we become older, our joints get flexible.

7. Choose the incorrect answer;

- a. The skin is a sense organ.
- b. The skin is the largest organ.
- c. The skin is responsible for increasing hormones.
- d. The skin gets less flexible year by year.

8. Choose the incorrect answer;

- a. Salt intake shouldn't be taken into consideration.
- b. Eating less salt lower the risk of heart diseases.
- c. Skeleton is covered by the skin.
- d. People can have heart diseases if they didn't have enough sleep.

9. "having the function of getting rid of waste material from the body" is the definition of

- a. loose
- b. elastic
- c. excretory
- d. produced

10. "relating to the system in your body that produces hormones" is the definition of

- a. endocrine
- b. limbs
- c. secreted
- d. wrinkled

11. " secreted " is the definition of

- a. destroyed
- b. produced
- c. decreased
- d. loosed

12. " arms or legs " is the definition of

- a. destroyed
- b. produced
- c. limbs
- d. loosed

13. " with small lines and folds " is the definition of

- a. straight
- b. tight
- c. wrinkled
- d. elastic

14. " capable of stretching " is the definition of

- a. loose
- b. elastic
- c. inflexible
- d. difficult

15. " to make less tight, to loosen " is the definition of

- a. limit
- b. fasten
- c. loose
- d. combine

2-Over the years, **technology has played a significant role** in developing the medical science. Advances in (2)medicine have created alternatives to dangerous or even ineffective procedures. Breakthroughs have found (3)new solutions to historical medical challenges and

have opened up possibilities beyond what doctors (4)thought was impossible years ago. Today's techniques, surgeries and drugs have decreased the overall (5)deaths among humans. Medical inventions like X- ray Imaging, functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (6) (MRI), Robotic Surgery and Organ Transplants have changed medicine forever.

(7)An X-ray is a common imaging test that has been used for decades. It is an image created on (8)a photographic film or electronically on a digital system, using an external radiation to produce images of (9)the body. X-ray Imaging can help doctors view the inside of the patient's body without having to make an (10)incision. This can help surgeons diagnose, monitor and treat many medical conditions

Such an invention can greatly improve the health of patients, allowing them to return to normal (20)activities. Moreover, doctors have been successfully transplanting various body parts like heart, liver and (21)kidney and have performed various brain surgeries, too. Besides, artificial heart transplanting has evolved (22)over decades saving countless lives.

(23)In summary, the emerging medical devices and technologies, especially the mobile phones and tiny (24)Nano-sized sensors embedded in several electronic devices that enable sending and receiving information (25)wirelessly, are changing the face of 21st century medical practice. Currently, people born with diseases or (26)any other body defects can now be healed with the help of advanced technology. Furthermore, various (27)advances in medical field have saved millions of lives and improved many others. The new technologies (28)will allow remote monitoring of patients and their access to healthcare, health data collection and (29)information exchange with the providers and other patients. Such benefits would continue to increase (30)with the fast pace development of medical health technologies.

1. Technology has played a/an..... role in developing the medical science.
a. simple b. crucial c. unimportant d. ordinary
2. The death rates among humans have been decreased because of.....
a. today's techniques b. operations c. medicines d. All
3. During....., surgeons must make an incision to view the inside of the patient's body.
a. Surgical Operations b. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
c. Robotic Surgery d. X-Ray Imaging
4. MRI scanners useto produce images of the body organs.
a. electronic waves b. strong magnetic fields
c. radio waves d. both (b)&(c)
5. In case of....., MRI is used to access soft tissues and bone marrow involvement.
a. inflammation b. superficial wounds c. infection d. infection and inflammation
6. Robotic and traditional surgeries are
a. alike b. quite the same c. completely different d. similar
7. Robotic Surgeries
a. decrease agony b. save time c. quicken healing d. All
8. Organ Transplanting include various body parts such as
a. hearts and kidneys b. hearts, kidneys and livers c. limbs and livers d. lungs and hearts
9. Currently, with the help of....., people born with diseases or any other body defects can now be healed.
a. new medicines b. advanced technology c. transplanting limbs d. electronic devices
10. The new medical health technologies will include.....
a. remote monitoring of patients b. access to healthcare c. health data collection d. All
11. The word **breakthrough** means:.....
a. a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
b. a neat cut made into the skin
c. the state of being accurate and careful
d. an important development that may lead to an achievement
12. The word **transplant** means:.....
a. a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
b. a neat cut made into the skin
c. the state of being accurate and careful
d. an important development that may lead to an achievement
13. The word **incision** means:.....
a. a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
b. a neat cut made into the skin
c. the state of being accurate and careful
d. an important development that may lead to an achievement
14. The word **resonance** means:.....
a. a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
b. a neat cut made into the skin
c. the state of being accurate and careful
d. an important development that may lead to an achievement
15. The word **invasive** means:.....
a. a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
b. a neat cut made into the skin
c. related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body
d. an important development that may lead to an achievement
16. The word **precision** means:.....
a. a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
b. a neat cut made into the skin

c. the state of being accurate and careful

d. an important development that may lead to an achievement

17. The word **embedded** means:.....

a. a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one

b. being fixed or inserted firmly into something else

c. the state of being accurate and careful

d. an important development that may lead to an achievement

3-Simple classic machines were known in the ancient Near East, and then the wheel, along with the wheel (8) and axle mechanism, was invented in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq) during the fifth millennium BC. The (9) oldest architect, known by name Imhotep, designed and executed the construction of the Pyramid of (10) Djoser (a step pyramid) in the Saqqara region in Egypt around 2630-2611 BC, and he is also credited (11) with first using columns in architecture. In Persia, the oldest practical water-powered machines appeared (12) in the fourth century BC, the water wheel and the watermill.

(14) During the sixth century AD, the Indian engineers invented the cotton gin, and by the ninth century AD (15) they designed wind powered machines such as the windmill and the wind pump. Later, the Arab (16) engineers designed the spinning wheel in the early eleventh century. This was essential to the growth of (17) the cotton industry, which was the core of The Early Industrial Revolution in the 18th Century.

(19) The first steam engine was built in 1698 by the mechanical engineer Thomas Savery. The development (20) of this device led to the emergence of the Industrial Revolution in the coming years, which allowed the (21) beginning of the mass production of engines of various functions.

(23) The inventions of the Scottish engineer James Watt gave rise to the modern mechanical engineering, (24) which opened the door wide for the development of specialized machinery and their maintenance tools (25) during the Industrial Revolution and led to the rapid growth of mechanical engineering in its native (26) Britain and abroad. Chemical engineering, like mechanical engineering, developed in the nineteenth (27) century during the Industrial Revolution. The work of James Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz in the late (28) nineteenth century gave birth to the field of electronics and electronic engineering. Today, aeronautical (29) engineering deals with aircraft design; this field of engineering has been growing day after day to allow (30) humans make their dreams come true to invade the outer space by designing better spaceship.

(31) Finally, with the advent of computer technology in the 1990's, the first search engine was built by the (32) computer engineer Alan Emtage. The brilliant minds of engineers are still creating whatever it takes to (33) elevate our world to make it a better place to live.

1. To develop useful tools and objects, all types of today engineering depend on old basic inventions such as lever and pulley.

a. True **b. False**

2. Imhotep invented the first steam engine in the world.

a. True **b. False**

3. Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz in the late nineteenth century gave birth to the field of electronics and electronic engineering.

a. True **b. False**

4. The inventions of James Watt contributed to the growth of mechanical engineering.

a. True **b. False**

5. Aeronautical engineering is related to the design of electronic machines.

a. True **b. False**

6. With the advent of computer technology in the 1990's, the first search engine was built by the computer engineer Thomas Savery.

a. True **b. False**

7. The word **lever** means:

a. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things

b. a simple machine used to lift something heavy

c. a steam engine

d. a step pyramid in the Saqqara region

8. The word **gin** means:

a. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton

b. a machine that divides tiny things into two parts

c. to raise something to a higher position

d. a period of thousand years

9. The word **aeronautical** means:

a. a science that deals with electronics equipment

b. the science of designing buildings and instructions

c. the science of designing, making and flying planes

d. actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in a service

10. The word **pulley** means:

a. to raise something to a higher position

b. a simple machine used to lift something heavy

c. a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton

d. a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things.

11. The word **maintenance** means:

a. actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning or in a service

b. a simple machine used to lift something heavy

c. a period of thousand years

d. give birth to something

12. The word **to elevate** means:

- a. to avoid something that could be dangerous
- b. to make something more active
- c. to raise something to a higher position
- d. to fulfill the goal that we look forward to

13. The word **millennium** means:

- a. a period of one hundred years
- b. the science of designing, making and flying planes
- c. piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain is pulled to lift heavy things
- d. a period of one thousand years

4) As a result of the substantial scientific and technological development that affected many disciplines, (3) many branches have appeared within the specialisation of engineering in particular, including medical (4) technology engineering, which is also called biomedical engineering. This field is concerned with (5) studying the body from an engineering point of view, in order to design suitable artificial limbs, organs, (6) or other medical devices.

(8) Medical technology engineering helps doctors define their tasks and facilitates their work more, so the (9) medical device has become an essential assistant for the doctors in all steps, starting from diagnosis, to (10) the end of the treatment course. The need for development in this field has made designing medical (11) devices a great priority, and this in turn led to the intervention of electrical, mechanical computer (12) engineers and others, whose knowledge does not depend on their specialties only, but rather, they must (13) be familiar with all aspects of human body, from biology, anatomy and physiology. So that the medical (14) devices designed are useful for the human body.

(23) Medical engineers work in many fields like well-equipped hospitals and clinics in particular, medical (24) companies and the advanced major research centers in universities. In the end, medical engineers work (25) in cooperation with all disciplines, including nursing, medicine, biology, and other disciplines.

1. Medical engineering is a field specialized in the study of

- a. the body from an engineering view point
- b. the designing power producing machine such as electric generators
- c. the designing of building and constructions
- d. methods to improve and protect the environment

2. Medical engineering is known also as

- a. Environmental Engineering.
- b. Civil Engineering.
- c. Biomedical Engineering.
- d. Chemical Engineering.

3. Medical engineering is useful for doctors because it helps doctors define their tasks and make their work

- a. more active
- b. stronger
- c. easier
- d. more exciting

4. devices are used in chemical treatment.

- a. Diagnostic medical
- b. Medical therapeutic
- c. Hypnosis
- d. Grease suction

5. Medical devices can be divided into

- a. two parts
- b. three parts
- c. four parts
- d. five parts

6. X-rays devices must be used

- a. recklessly
- b. carefully
- c. slowly
- d. quickly

7. Medical engineering contribute to

- a. nursing field
- b. biology field
- c. medicine field
- d. all disciplines

8. The word **discipline** means:

- a. kind of medical device
- b. a field of study
- c. disadvantages of something
- d. complex device that require much caution

limb means:

- a. an arm or a leg
- b. psychological disease
- c. kind of medical device
- d. a field of study

10. The word **ultrasound** means:

- a. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
- b. to carry out or do something
- c. a medical process using the reflections of high- frequency sound waves to construct an image of a body organ
- d. an arm or a leg

11. The word **therapeutic** means:

- a. disadvantages of something
- b. to carry out or do something
- c. psychological disease
- d. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness

12. The word **conduct** means:

- a. to carry out or do something
- b. an arm or a leg
- c. relating to the treatment or cure of an illness
- d. disadvantages of something

5- (1) Antibiotics are powerful medicines used to fight a wide variety of infections or diseases caused by (2) bacteria in people and animals. Antibiotics work to kill the bacteria or stop them from **multiplying**. (3) Before bacteria can multiply and cause symptoms, the immune system can typically kill them. (4) Sometimes, however, the number of harmful bacteria is **excessive**, and the immune system can't fight all. (5) At that point, antibiotics are urgently needed.

(6) Different antibiotics work against different types of bacteria are called broad **spectrum** antibiotics like (7) amoxicillin and gentamicin, whereas antibiotics that kill bacteria and affect only a few types of bacteria (8) are called narrow spectrum antibiotics such as penicillin.

(9) Some people may develop an **allergic** reaction to antibiotics, especially penicillin, side effects might (10) include rash, swelling of the tongue and face, and difficulty in breathing. (11) Allergic reactions to antibiotics might be immediate or delayed. People with reduced liver or kidney (12) function should be **cautious** when using antibiotics. This may affect the types of antibiotics they can (13) use or the dose they receive.

(14) Medical professionals have concerns that people are overusing antibiotics. The more often (15) antibiotics are used or taken incorrectly, the more chance bacteria have to change and become resistant (16) to them. This can make bacterial infections much harder to treat.

(17) Patients should complete the whole course of medication to prevent the return of the infection. (18) The world needs to change the way it prescribes and uses antibiotics. Even if new medicines are (19) developed, without behavior change, antibiotics **resistance** will remain a major threat. Behavior (20) changes must include actions to reduce the spread of infections through vaccination, hand washing and (21) food hygiene.



1. The main function of antibiotics is to a wide variety of infections or diseases.
 a. enlarge b. increase c. support d. fight
2. It's extremely to take antibiotics if the immune system can't kill all bacteria.
 a. harmful b. important c. trivial d. useless
3. The most effective antibiotics for specific types of bacteria is
 a. amoxicillin b. penicillin c. gentamicin d. immune system
4. People with reduced liver or kidney function have to be cautious when using antibiotics because this could affect the types or of antibiotic they use or receive.
 a. quality b. amount c. symptoms d. cost
5. Bacteria become resistant and when we overuse antibiotics.
 a. weak b. vulnerable c. unpreventable d. fragile
6. The word **cautious** means:.....
 a. being careful about what to do
 b. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate
 c. not caring to details
 d. ignoring negative energy
7. The word **multiply** means:
 a. increase very much in number or amount
 b. decrease very much in number or amount
 c. the act of using force to support something
 d. the quality of something
8. The word **allergic** means:
 a. being sensitive to a substance
 b. being careful to avoid danger or risks
 c. careful about what to do
 d. overusing something
9. The word **excessive** means:
 a. small amount of something
 b. smaller than what seems reasonable or appropriate
 c. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate
 d. the suitable amount of what we need
10. The word **resistance** means:.....
 a. the act of using force to oppose something
 b. a range
 c. being careful about what to do
 d. pretending being sick
11. The word **spectrum** means:
 a. being careful to avoid danger or risks
 b. careful about what to do
 c. a range
 d. the reaction of the body towards something

(6)The two most common **causative** agents of infectious diseases are the virus and the bacterium. They **(2)**both to are tiny be seen by the naked eye, they can cause similar **symptoms** and are often spread in the **(3)**same way. **(4)**Bacteria are living organisms, but viruses aren't. A bacterium is a single complex cell. **It** can survive **(5)**on its own, inside or outside the body. This allows bacteria to live in many places- soil, water, plants and **(6)**the human body. Most bacteria aren't harmful; we have many bacteria on and inside our body, especially **(7)**in the **gut** to help **digest** food. They also serve many vital roles in nature by **decomposing** organic matter **(8)**and by converting nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants. On the other hand, viruses are smaller and **(9)**aren't cells. Unlike bacteria, **they** need a host such as a human or an animal to multiply. Viruses only **(10)**grow and reproduce inside the host cells they infect. Their life involves the **hijacking** of the **(11)**biochemical activities of a living cell. Viruses and bacteria differ in how they cause infections.

(12)As the names suggest, viruses cause viral infections, whereas bacteria cause bacterial infections. **(13)**Viruses infect a host cell and then multiply by the thousands, leaving the host and infecting other cells **(14)**of the body. Diseases caused by a viral infection include influenza, common cold, flu, AIDS and **(15)**Covid-19. Bacteria, on the other hand, have a more varied operation and will often infect when the right **(16)**opportunity arises. Bacterial infections include **pneumonia**, strep throat, ear infection and food **(17)**poisoning. **(18)**In fact, it's very important to know whether bacteria or viruses cause an infection because the **(19)**treatments differ. It can be very difficult to know what causes an infection because viral and bacterial **(20)**infections can cause similar symptoms. Doctors need a sample of your urine, blood or **swab** from your **(21)**nose or throat to see what infection you have.

1. Viruses and bacteria can't be seen by the naked eye because they are
a. big
b. very small
c. transparent
d. huge
2. Bacteria can survive
a. in a complex cell
b. inside the body
c. outside the body
d. inside & outside the body
3. Most bacteria are
a. harmful
b. harmless
c. useless
d. not important
4. Bacteria are useful to nature because they can.....
a. decompose organic matter
b. convert nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants
c. damage viruses inside the gut
d. both (a and b)
5. The underlined word (it) in the text refers to
a. viruses
b. bacterium
c. cell
d. symptom
6. The underlined word (they) in the text refer to
a. viruses
b. bacteria
c. host
d. cells
7. The word causative means:.....
a. attack to control something
b. acting as the cause of something
c. a sign that something exists, especially bad
d. not related to other things
8. The word pneumonia means:
a. an acute inflammation of the lungs
b. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
c. find difficult to digest food
d. an inflammation in stomach
9. The word symptom means:
a. the reaction of the body after surgery
b. acting as the cause of something
c. a sign that something exists, especially bad
d. an acute inflammation of the lungs
10. The word gut means:
a. body organs for the human
b. an acute inflammation of the lungs
c. an inflammation in stomach
d. a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach
11. The word decompose means:
a. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
b. attack to control something
c. a sign that something exists, especially bad

d. dividing something in two parts

12. The word **digest** means:

a. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes

b. attack to control something

c. a sign that something exists, especially bad

d. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use

13. The word **hijack** means:

a. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes

b. attack to control something

c. a sign that something exists, especially bad

d. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use

14. The word **swab** means:

a. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes

b. attack to control something

c. a sign that something exists, especially bad

d. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it

7/-The immune system has a vital role since it protects your body from harmful substances, germs and (2)cell changes that could make you ill. It is made up of various organs, cells and proteins. As long as your (3)immune system is running smoothly, you don't notice that it's there. But if it stops working properly – (4)because it's weak or can't fight particularly aggressive germs – you get ill. Germs that your body has (5)never encountered before are also likely to make you ill. Some germs will only make you ill the first (6)time you come into contact with them. These include childhood diseases like chickenpox.

(7)The task of the immune system

(8)Without an immune system, we would have no way to fight harmful things that enter our body from the (9)outside or harmful changes that occur inside our body. The main tasks of the body's immune system are:

(10)• to fight disease-causing germs (pathogens) like bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi, and to remove (11)them from the body.

(12)• to recognize and neutralize harmful substances from the environment.

(13)• to fight disease-causing changes in the body, such as cancer cells.

(14)How is the immune system activated?

(15)The immune system can be activated by a lot of different things that the body doesn't recognize as its (16)own. These are called antigens.

Examples of antigens include the proteins on the surfaces of bacteria, (17)and viruses. When these antigens attach to special receptors on the immune cells (immune system (18)cells), a whole series of processes are triggered in the body. Once the body has come into contact with

(19)a disease-causing germ for the first time, it usually stores information about the germ and how to fight (20)it. Then, if it comes into contact with the germ again, it recognizes the germ straight away and can start (21)fighting it faster.

1. The immune system is so important because

a. it preserves the human body from dangerous substances

b. it harms the human body

c. it stops working properly

d. it is running smoothly in the human body

2. The immune system consists of

a. bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi

b. different organs, cells and proteins

c. cancer cells

d. bacteria and viruses

3. If the immune system was unable to work,

a. viruses would be unable to enter our body

b. cancer cells would stop working

c. we would have no way to protect harmful things that enter our body

d. we would have no way to fight harmful things that enter our body

4. One of the tasks of the immune system is

a. to observe harmful substances from the environment

b. to keep harmful substances from the environment

c. to contact with the germs

d. to fight proteins

5. help(s) the body to fight them more quickly.

a. Including the proteins on the surfaces of bacteria

b. Causing changes in the body

c. Storing information about germs

d. Pathogens

6. Which information *isn't* true about the text?

a. Our bodies can be ill if the immune system stops working.

- b. Antigens are the things that the human body doesn't know about.
- c. The immune system can't fight aggressive germs.
- d. All series of processes are triggered in the body if the antigens attach to special receptors on the immune cells.

7. Which information is true about the text?

- a. Human bodies can't be affected by the germs that they have never encountered before.
- b. Recognizing harmful substances from the environment is the only task of the immune system.
- c. The immune system is unable to fight a certain germ for the second time.
- d. Chickenpox is a disease that attacks children.

8. "The immune system can be activated by a lot of different things that the body doesn't recognize as its own." The underlined pronoun (*its*) refers to

- a. the immune system
- b. the body**
- c. bacteria
- d. the disease

9. The word " encounter " means:.....

- a. to meet or experience something unpleasant**
- b. to make something happen very quickly
- c. to behave according to law
- d. to count or calculate

10. The word " aggressive " means:

- a. behaving quietly after being angry
- b. behaving in an angry threatening way**
- c. behaving according to law
- d. reacting in a relaxed way

11. The word " receptors " means:

- a. any specific feature or element of something
- b. can continue for a long time
- c. organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species
- d. nerve endings which receive information about changes in light, heat and causes the body to react in particular ways

12. The word " trigger " means:

- a. to make something happen very quickly**
- b. to set a target
- c. to exchange goods
- d. to move slowly and quietly

13. The word " parasites " means:

- a. compulsory duties
- b. organisms that live on or in another organism of a different species**
- c. types of animals that drink milk from their mothers when they are young
- d. important parties

14. The word " antigens " means:

- a. substances that make the body produce antibodies**
- b. any specific feature or element of something
- c. observations
- d. blood vessels

15. The word " fungi " means:

- a. negative attitudes
- b. types of animals that drink milk from their mothers when they are young
- c. any specific feature or element of something
- d. organisms that live in or on an other organisms of a different species**

8/Living in a society means we share both rights and duties. While enjoying rights like education and safety, we must also contribute to the common good. Understanding our duties ensures a balanced, fair community where everyone thrives. Firstly, we have basic duties: obeying laws that protect order, paying taxes to fund services like healthcare and schools, and showing respect for others' rights and dignity. These actions create trust and stability. Beyond this, active participation strengthens society. Volunteering for example allows us to meet the local needs, like protecting the environment—through recycling or reducing waste—which is considered vital for future generations. Personal responsibility matters too. Pursuing education and maintaining health empower us to contribute effectively. Staying informed about global and local issues helps us make thoughtful and powerful decisions. Empathy bridges individual and collective well-being. Supporting those facing hardships - through kindness or charity- fosters solidarity. Even small acts, like aiding a neighbor, ripple into broader positive change.

Ultimately, a harmonious society relies on everyone's effort. By embracing our roles with dedication and compassion, we build a foundation for progress. Each responsible choice, no matter how minor, weaves into the larger tapestry of a just, sustainable world. Let's commit to these duties, knowing that together, we shape tomorrow.

١-The two basic duties mentioned in the text are

- a- subjecting to laws
- b- paying taxes to fund services**
- c- healthcare
- d- both a and b**

2- services that are funded by taxes are

- a-healthcare and schools**
- b- healthcare**
- c- schools
- d- none

3-environmental actions suggested to protect future generation are

a- building schools b- planting gardens c-pursuing education

d- recycling and reducing waste

4- striving for education and looking after health empower us to contribute

a- effectively b – negatively c- carelessly d- recklessly

5-المصلحة العامة The word common good means

a. unity and support among people, especially during hardships

b. continual for a long time

c. to give somebody the power to do something

d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

6- the word thrive means

a- to become successful, strong, healthy, etc.

b. continual for a long time

c. to give somebody the power to do something

d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

7- the word empower means يقوي/ يعزز يمد بالقوة

a- sustainable

b- to give somebody the power to do something

c- continual for a long time

d- the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

8- the word compassion means

a- a deep sympathy for another's suffering and a desire to help

b. continual for a long time

c. to give somebody the power to do something

d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

9- the word solidarity means

a- to become successful, strong, healthy, etc.

b. to give somebody the power to do something

c- unity and support among people, especially during hardships

d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

١٠- the word sustainable means

a. unity and support among people, especially during hardships

b. continual for a long time

c. to give somebody the power to do something

d. the well-being and benefit of all people in a community

9-Life lessons are sometimes painful before they are acquired, and in order to avoid this, we must benefit **(6)** from the experiences of others. We shouldn't pay too much attention to the trivial things that are not **(7)** important and waste our time and effort. Since life is so unpredictable, we must not live on expectations **(8)** only and meet everything new in life with optimism and positive thinking. There is no word more boring **(9)** and monotonous than the word "I". We must be confident of ourselves, but that doesn't mean we talk **(10)** about ourselves and our accomplishments all the time, as this leads to vanity.

(11) Human relationships are also important because without love and support from family and friends, **(12)** you will not feel happy and will not achieve success in life. Man by nature makes mistakes, so be **(13)** tolerant and seek excuses for those around you, and if someone comes to you with an apology, do not **(14)** stop him, and do not carry in your heart any envy of anyone.

(15) There are no alternatives to exercising, eating well, fresh air and sunshine. Take care of your health **(16)** and make it a priority for your entire life. The pursuit of success will make you succeed in the end, no **(17)** matter how long the period is, but keep trying.

(18) Failure is a great teacher in life. It teaches us humility and how to correct our course of life. A great **(19)** example is Thomas Edison. He failed many times, but he did not give up until he succeeded. Even when **(20)** he failed, Edison learned something. 'I get results in everything I try,' he said. The golden rule for **(21)** everybody is to be honest, trustful, useful and generous so that they leave life with a trace that those **(22)** around them will not forget about.

1. Life's painful lessons can be avoided by people by means of the experiences of others.
a. ignoring b. refusing c. predestining d. benefiting from
2. Because life is, people shouldn't live on expectations only
a. pessimistic b. hard c. silly d. unpredictable
3. The word "I" shouldn't be used by anyone because it leads to
a. optimism b. pride c. tolerance d. pessimism
4. We should be with others because man by nature makes errors.
a. happy b. tolerant c. optimistic d. pessimistic
5. For Edison, failure was something because he learned that good results come from trying.
a. painful b. negative c. hard d. positive
6. When someone is honest, trustful and generous, they will be by people.
a. forgotten b. remembered c. misguided d. unnoticed
7. The word trivial means:
a. not serious / not important / not valuable
b. crucial
c. essential
d. important
8. The word vanity means:
a. tolerance b. too much pride in one's self c. humility d. modesty
9. The word tolerant means:
a. stopping people to do, say, or believe what they want
b. jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person
c. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want
d. a mark that something has been in a place
10. The word envy means:
a. allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want
b. a mark that something has been in a place
c. jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person
d. modesty
11. The word humility means:
a. optimism b. modesty c. too much pride in one's self d. tolerance
12. The word trace means:
a. a mark that something has been in a place b. tolerant c. envy d. vanity

10-Some people define success by measures such as wealth, position or status and one's capabilities. It is **(4)** also believed by many people that a successful person must be rich, but in many cases, money cannot buy **(5)** you success.

(6) In fact, there are some factors which help us be successful. Start by setting your goals. Having a goal **(7)** is an essential thing, but it should be a smart goal which is achievable. It requires to stretch your **(8)** capabilities and to stay committed and remind yourself that it is not the end of the road. One step more, if **(9)** there was only one secret to success, it would be preparation. It will set you in the best position to execute **(10)** the task with the least difficulty. Timing also is a crucial ingredient to success. The only method of **(11)** obtaining good timing is through repetition or experience.

(12) Furthermore, one needs confidence to be successful. He has to start with smaller tasks that have a **(13)** higher chance of success to build up confidence. Parents should help their young children to build up **(14)** confidence and become successful and happy in their life. They should discover at an early age the **(15)** talents of their children and help them to grow their gift and take care of their needs and interests.

(16) Actions are louder than words. When you take action, you trigger all kinds of things that will **(17)** inevitably carry you to success. Every step taken by you in the direction of your dreams and goals brings **(18)** you closer at jet speed. Nothing happens until you take action. To be successful, you have to do what **(19)** successful people do. All highly successful people are highly action-oriented people.

(20) It is said: "Success is 10% inspiration and 90 % perspiration."

(21) The golden rule to achieve success is to keep learning. These are three dangerous words: "I know **(22)** that." If you have read or heard about something, you do not know. If you are not rich and successful the **(23)** way you want, then you do not know. Become a 'learn it all' rather than 'know it all'.

(24) Finally, it is significant to know that things do not just happen to your benefit by themselves; you **(25)** must work hard to make them happen. Life is like a game in which playing to win matters more than **(26)** playing not to lose.

1. Success is
a. perseverance b. sacrifice c. love d. All

2. is one of the main factors which helps us to be successful.
 a. Uncertainty b. Cowardice c. Confusion **d. Timing**
3. All kinds of things are initiated when you
 a. start thinking b. have a fine plan **c. start working** d. ask for help
4. Parents play a / an role in helping their children become successful and happy in their lives.
a. crucial b. unimportant c. silly d. negative

5. The word **perseverance** means:.....
a. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
 b. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
 c. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
 d. inability to do or achieve something
6. The word **sacrifice** means:.....
 a. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
 b. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
c. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
 d. hard work
7. The word to **trigger** means:.....
a. to initiate or activate something
 b. to avoid doing something
 c. to decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
 d. to work hard
8. The word **inevitably** means:.....
 a. determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties
 b. when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
 c. hard work
d. certain to happen and cannot be avoided
9. The word **perspiration** means:.....
 a. negative attitude
 b. sullenness
c. hard work
 d. self-rejection

(11) One of the most destructive moments in our lives is **failure**. When we work hard and keep faith with (2) clear heart and soul to accomplish something and fail, it will surely have negative consequences for our (3) lives. When we fail, life turns upside down. Everything seems to disappear into thin air. However, most (4) people don't realize that failure acts as a stepping-stone towards success. They don't know that we can (5) learn more about our lives when we fail. Throughout history, there have been many famous people who (6) had once greatest failures in their lives, but later they could learn from their experience and were able to (7) reach the top.

(8) Thomas Edison is by far one of the most famous inventors in history. He holds 1,093 patents to his (9) name. However, when attempting to invent a commercially-viable electric lightbulb, he failed over (10) 10,000 times. When asked by a reporter how it felt to fail so many times, he merely stated, "I have not (11) failed 10,000 times. I have not failed once. I have succeeded in proving that those 10,000 ways will not (12) work. When I have eliminated the ways that will not work, I will find the way that will work

1. Although failure affects us negatively, it could give us the chance to.....
 a. learn more b. succeed later c. reach the top later **d. All**
2. Edison reacted to his failures.
 a. sadly b. badly c. negatively **d. positively**
7. The word a **stepping-stone** means:.....
a. a means of progress or advancement
 b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 c. reduced to a state of financial ruins
 d. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product
8. The word a **patent** means:.....
 a. a means of progress or advancement
 b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 c. reduced to a state of financial ruins
 d. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product
9. The word **eliminated** means:.....
a. put an end to or got rid of
 b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 c. reduced to a state of financial ruins
 d. amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc.
10. The word **mind-boggling** means:.....
a. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 b. put an end to or got rid of
 c. amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc.
 d. a mark that something has been in a place
11. The word **insurance** means:.....
 a. a means of progress or advancement
b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
 c. reduced to a state of financial ruins

- d. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product
12. The word **bankrupt** means:.....
- a. a means of progress or advancement
- b. a means of guaranteeing protection or safety
- c. reduced to a state of financial ruins
- d. a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product

12-The right to education is one of the basic universal rights of the human being. It is one of the goals (2)that the education schedule supports and is expected for the year 2030 in order to achieve sustainable (3)development aimed by the United Nations. It is a force that enables individuals to get rid of poverty and (4)achieve individual and social well-being. It is something mandatory for the state, guaranteed by its own (5)law, for all individuals without any form of discrimination. It is the right to education in all parts of the (6)world that includes a number of freedoms and rights that individuals are entitled to. It is the right to have (7)primary education for all, free of charge, the right to have secondary education available to everyone (8)without exception, and in all its fields, whether technical, vocational, or training. Above all, it guarantees (9)equal access to higher education without any distinction or discrimination, and ensures quality and (10)meaningful education, whether in public or private schools and universities.

(11)Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children and enroll (12)them in, regardless of their beliefs and religions. In addition, it is the right to freely establish any (13)educational institution that adheres to the standards set by the government and the state regarding (14)students and academic staff.

(15)Education is of great importance because of its great role in building society, which is made up of (16)all segments of teachers, leaders, politicians and others. Its importance lies in getting to know a new (17)world. Through education, people get to know other cultures and worlds, and it helps to enhance (18)understanding and communication between them, and open the horizon to knowledge of the great and (19)their philosophies. It also helps in bringing fun and adventure by getting to know new things, interests (20)and new people, without looking only at the subject of books and difficult exams. Through education, (21) a person can get to know other people and build a social network and develop different life skills by (22)applying what one learns in different aspects of economic, social or political life.

(23)Here in Syria, the government is working hard to promote all these principles in society through free (24)education and adopting new methods of teaching.

1. is one of the basic universal rights of the human being which is expected by 2030.
- a. Freedom b. Social well-being c. Education d. Poverty
2. Education is a force that helps people to poverty.
- a. dispose of b. support c. enhance d. build
3. Education is mandatory for the state guaranteed for all individuals without
- a. equal access b. discrimination c. law d. freedom
4. Primary education in the state is
- a. to pay in advance b. to pay in cash c. to pay nothing d. to pay monthly fees
5. The right to have secondary education is available to
- a. rich people b. certain individuals c. all individuals d. limited people
6. Either in public or private schools and universities, educationquality and meaningful education.
- a. prevents b. cancels c. assures d. deletes
7. According to the UN education schedule, education is accessible to levels.
- a. primary b. secondary c. high d. all
8. It is guaranteed for parents to
- a. select freely the school they want for their children
- b. select the appropriate religion
- c. select the school they want for their children depending on their beliefs
- d. choose the appropriate teachers and leaders for their children
9. Any person can develop life skills by what one learns in different aspects of economic, social or political life.
- a. fighting b. searching c. implementing d. avoiding
10. The word sustainable means:
- a. can stay for a short time
- b. can continue for a long time.
- c. can finish quickly
- d. can replace something to another
11. The word mandatory means:
- a. compulsory b. flexible c. professional d. hard
12. The word vocational means:
- a. professional b. hard c. compulsory d. flexible
13. The word adhere means:
- a. to behave in a bad way
- b. to behave in a good way
- c. behave according to one's own thinking
- d. behave according to law
14. The word segment means:
- a. a part of something
- b. a half of something
- c. majority of something
- d. a good part of something
15. The word aspect means:

- a. a part of something
- b. any specific feature or element of something**
- c. common features of something
- d. all kinds of something

13/The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the (10)20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, (11)was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. The UN also has regional (12)offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, (13)Russian, and Spanish. At the beginning of the 21st century, the UN and its programmes and affiliated (14)agencies struggled to address humanitarian crises and civil wars, unprecedented refugee flows, the (15)devastation caused by the spread of AIDS, global financial disruptions, international terrorism, and the (16)disparities in wealth between the world's richest and poorest peoples.

- 1.The United Nations was created by
 - a. the Charter of the United Nations
 - b. Statute of the International Court of Justice
 - c. the representatives of many countries
 - d. both a & b**
- 2.The charter of the UN was ratified in
 - a. the 17th century
 - b. the 18th century
 - c. the 19th century
 - d. None**
- 3.....is the first multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century.
 - a. The league of Nations**
 - b. The Treaty of Versailles
 - c. The UN
 - d. The General Assembly
- 4.The UN regional offices adopt
 - a. 4 languages
 - b. 5 languages
 - c. 6 languages**
 - d. 7 languages
5. The UN agencies have been trying their best to solve.....
 - a. humanitarian issues
 - b. international financial ruins
 - c. the spread of epidemics
 - d. All**
- 6.The word charter means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
7. The word ratification means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - d. making something valid by confirming it**
8. The word permanent means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time**
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
9. The word predecessor means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. a system that existed before another one**
 - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
10. The word affiliated means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. being joined in close association**
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
11. The word devastation means:
 - a. continuing to exist for a long time
 - b. being joined in close association
 - c. the state of being decayed or destroyed**
 - d. making something valid by confirming it
12. disparity
 - a. the difference between two or more things especially – unfair one**
 - b. a system that existed before another one
 - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
 - d. making something valid by confirming it

14/The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International (2)Children's Emergency Fund, is responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children (3)worldwide and it has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an organisation. Despite being (4)highly active in fundraising, awareness, relief work and research, very few people know the origin of the (5)organisation. UNICEF is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of governments, (6)nongovernmental organisations, foundations,

corporations and private individuals and receives no (7)funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations. Most of the fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 (8)national committees, the voluntary support of millions of people around the world, partners in (9)government, civil society and the private sector.

(10)UNICEF was created in 1946 and began with a definite mission of providing emergency food and (11)healthcare to children in the countries that had been destroyed by World War II. In 1953, Its original (12)name was changed to the United Nation's Children Fund to reflect its broader mission, but it retained (13)the original acronym, after being officially adopted as a permanent branch of the UN in 1954.

(21)At last, UNICEF is working to create a world in which no child is ever bought or sold, stolen from (22)a family or otherwise victimised. UNICEF believes that every child deserves to grow up in a loving (23)family and it supports inter-country adoption when conducted ethically in accordance with prevailing (24)law and best practices. At the same time, UNICEF works to support families in need so that no one ever (25)feels forced by poverty or insecurity to give up a child.

1.The acronym UNICEF stands for.....

- a. The United Nations Children's Fund.
- b. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
- c. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Foundation.
- d. None

2.The UNICEF doesn't get its funding from.....

- a. the private sector.
- b. civil society
- c. the assessed dues of the United Nations.
- d. partners in government

3.The UNICEF was established mainly to

- a. help children in destroyed countries.
- b. provide food for people in poor countries.
- c. give aid for civilians during war times.
- d. All

4.The name of the UNICEF was change in order to

- a. be officially adopted as a permanent branch of the UN.
- b. get more funding from international corporations.
- c. reflect its broader mission
- d. None

5.....is one of the main goals of the UNICEF.

- a. child survival and development
- b. basic education and gender equality
- c. child protection and policy advocacy
- d. All

6. The word Fund means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

7. The word adopted means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

8. The word advocate means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

9. The word prevailing means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

10. The word corporations means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose

15) **Culture shock** is an experience people may have when they move to a foreign country with a new (2)cultural environment, which is different from their own. These unfamiliar surroundings can lead to (3)a feeling of being a little bit lost. For example, when a student starts studying abroad, he/she experiences (4)different things in custom, dress and food. There are many symptoms of transition shock including: anger, (5)boredom, extreme homesickness, eating disturbances and excessive critical reactions to host culture. (6)Sometimes the symptoms last just few days, but more often they last weeks or even months.

(7)People experiencing culture shock usually move through four stages; they will initially have the (8)honeymoon stage which is characterized by a positive feeling that everything is new and exciting. Then (9)there will be the frustration stage, it may be marked by rejection of the new culture, as well as (10)romanticizing one's home culture. But then, with some time and perhaps help from locals, people will (11)start

the adjustment stage and begin to feel more familiar and comfortable with the new environment. (12)Adaption and acceptance are the final stage which contributes to the successful integration.

(13)In fact, there is no magic solution for dealing with culture shock. Everyone has to find his or her own (14)balance between the values of home country and those of the host country. In other words, knowing (15)what culture shock is and being able to identify your feelings is a relief. This experience shapes one's (16)personality and gives an invaluable lesson that despite our differences, we are all similar and (17)interconnected on this incredibly beautiful planet.

1. When people go to a foreign country, they are subject to face

- a. a cultural environment
- b. a comfortable feeling with the new environment
- c. similar customs
- d. transition shock

2. is one of the symptoms of culture shock.

- a. Extreme homesickness
- b. Romanticizing
- c. Rejection
- d. Acceptance

3- The symptoms of culture shock last

- a. for few hours
- b. for few months
- c. forever
- d. for 5 years

4. Which information *isn't* true about the text?

- a. Unfamiliar surroundings make strangers feel lost.
- b. Culture shock has four stages.

c. The experience of the culture shock reveals that people are all different in this world.

d. When you travel to a foreign country, you should find your own balance.

5. Which information is true about the text?

- a. Honeymoon is the final stage of culture shock.
- b. Homesickness is the first stage of culture shock.
- c. Acceptance is the first symptoms of culture shock.
- d. The rejection of the new culture leads to frustration.

6. "Culture shock is an experience people may have when they move to a foreign country with a new cultural environment, which is different from their own." The underlined (which) refers to:

- a. culture shock
- b. new cultural environment
- c. people's experience
- d. none

7. "the feeling of being annoyed because you cannot control a situation " is the definition of

- a. frustration
- b. invaluable
- c. integration
- d. incredibly

8. "a strong, sad feeling of missing one's home when physically away " is the definition of

- a. culture
- b. homesickness
- c. adaption
- d. relief

9. "an unhappy and worried mental state " is the definition of

- a. invaluable
- b. acceptance
- c. disturbance
- d. transition

10. " extremely useful " is the definition of

- a. incredible
- b. critical
- c. excessive
- d. invaluable

11. " a change in the way that someone behaves or thinks " is the definition of

- a. adjustment
- b. rejection
- c. personality
- d. value

12. " the process of fitting into a community " is the definition of

- a. transition
- b. integration
- c. rejection
- d. solution

16)Throughout history, various societies and cultures have developed different views in their approach to (2)illnesses and diseases. One of the most important periods in the development of medicine at all, especially (3)medieval medicine, which lasted from the 9th to the 13th century, is called "the Golden Age of Arabic (4)Medicine". The books of Arabic science that came about in this period are not only by Muslim authors, (5)because Arab civilization is the result of consecutive and continuous efforts of various nations, regardless (6)of the religion, race and colour of the skin, who lived and produced in the Arab region.

(7)In ancient times, people used to cure sickness by using plants, herbs and other materials. In countries (8)such as Egypt, Greece, Rome, Mesopotamia, India and China, medicine was magical and mythological (9)and diseases were attributed mostly to the supernatural forces. Thus, before hospitals developed, patients (10)were treated mostly in temples.

(11)The practice of medicine during the Middle Ages was empirical; it focused mainly on curing illnesses (12)rather than discovering their causes. At that time, cures continued to be a mixture of superstitions, (13)religion, herbal remedies, bleeding and purging; people were bled to reduce inflammation which was then (14)thought to be the root of all diseases. Moreover, medical schools were established, but most people never (15)saw a doctor because of the high-cost treatments. Instead, people were treated by local wise people who (16)were skilled in the use of herbs, or by priests, or barbers. (17)Around the 16th century, medicine witnessed groundbreaking developments such as vaccination, (18)human anatomy, surgery and microbiology. (19)Modern medicine started to emerge in the late 18th century and therefore, there were many (20)improvements on medical tools and machines, especially after the Industrial Revolution. In the 1800s, (21)physicians learned that illnesses were caused by germs and hospitals began to focus on keeping clean to (22)keep germs away. As a result, nursing came to be thought of as a respectable job. The 20th century was (23)characterized by new biological treatments such as antibiotics in addition to advancement in chemistry, (24)genetics and radiography. (25)Arabic medicine has made a major contribution to the development of pharmacy. It is logical for (26)doctors to discover new drugs while looking for ways to treat their patients. They wrote about them in (27)booklets about the history of the disease called "al-Mujarrabat". Subsequently, good and lesser-known (28)drugs were extracted from it. Physicians have tried to use simple medicines to determine the exact effect (29)of the entered component into the disease. Still, some doctors have prescribed and combined the (30)medications that they themselves formulated. (31)Today healthcare isn't just about doctors; nurses, physical therapists and technicians are all part of (32) a large health care system that helps to keep people healthy. Modern medicine is characterized by (33)surgeries, the use of

radiation, microscopy, research and analysis in the detection of disease or ailment by (34) using modern technological tools. Due to the rapid advance of technology, it is certain that medicine will (35) continue to develop in ways we have yet to imagine.

1. In ancient times, because medicine was magical and mythological, patients were treated by "medicine people in.....
a. hospitals b. clinics c. medical centers d. sacred places
2. Most Medieval Europeans weren't able to get medical treatments because
a. the treatment was inexpensive b. the treatment was cheap
c. they were rich d. they were poor
3. People were treated by local wise people in the
a. Ancient Times b. Modern Age c. Middle Ages d. Stone Ages
4. Around the 16th century, medicine witnessed developments such as vaccination, human anatomy, surgery and microbiology.
a. simple b. modest c. innovative d. ordinary
5. Many improvements on medical tools and machines occurred
a. during the Economic Revolution b. before the Industrial Revolution
c. after the Industrial Revolution d. after the Social Uprising
6. When physicians learned that illnesses were caused by germs and hospitals began to focus on keeping clean to keep germs away, the role of nursing began
a. to be unimportant b. to be simple c. to be complicated d. to be essential
7. The book of " Al- Mujarrabat "which was written by Arab doctors contributed in the development of
a. radiology b. physiology c. pharmacy d. biology
8. The books of Arabic science in the Golden Age were written by.....
a. Muslim authors b. Greek authors c. Roman authors d. many different authors
9. In ancient times, disease in Egypt and Mesopotamia was related to.....
a. magical forces b. mythological forces c. supernatural forces d. natural forces
10. Bleeding was used by medical physicians as a successful remedy to treat.....
a. wounds b. injuries c. broken limbs d. inflammation
11. Medicine will continue to develop because of
a. professional doctors b. the fast progress in technology c. new drugs d. expert nurses
12. The word inflammation means:.....
a. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
b. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
c. connected with ancient myths or stories
d. people who have been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness
13. The word purging means:.....
a. people who have been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness
b. connected with ancient myths or stories
c. the act of eliminating contamination or removing bad thoughts; a purification
d. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
14. The word mythological means:.....
a. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
b. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
c. connected with ancient myths or stories
d. people who have been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness
15. The word therapists means:.....
a. people who have been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness
b. connected with ancient myths or stories
c. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
d. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
16. The word empirical means:.....
a. following one another without any interruptions
b. connected with ancient myths or stories
c. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
d. based on experience rather than ideas
17. The word consecutive means:.....
a. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
b. following one another without any interruptions
c. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
d. based on experience rather than ideas
18. The word anatomy means:.....
a. the scientific study of the structure of the body
b. medicines that cure a disease
c. following one another without any interruptions
d. connected with ancient myths or stories
19. The word remedies means:.....
a. connected with ancient myths or stories
b. medicines that cure a disease
c. following one another without any interruptions
d. a response of body tissues to injury of the body

17/) There are a few factors that are of great importance in the career selection process. The child's **(8) aptitude** is a mirror of his/her personality, strengths, and weaknesses. Hence, a designed aptitude test can **(9) reveal** a lot of information regarding the child that can help in taking a well-informed career selection. It **(10) is** very difficult to spend your life working in a field that you are not interested in.

(11) Courses leading towards a desired career should be found easily for the young to enable them to **(12) make** right decisions about their future. Psychologists said that it was very easy for a child to get **(13) swayed** by peer pressure into choosing a career that the majority was opting rather than the one which **(14) was** best for him/her. **(15)** Although it should not be the most important, **remuneration** of a career holds value in one's life; **(16) nobody** likes to earn little. A job's earnings should match the child's aspirations and provide a satisfying **(17) comfortable** life. Modern societies need professionals in every field: utility workers, garbage collectors, **(18) farmers**, nurses, doctors, engineers, teachers, professors and many others. **(19)** Furthermore, **demotivation** might have a negative impact on the child's mental health when **(20) rejecting** all of his/her ideas. Parents can work together to gather information about a career and then **(21) help** the child in deciding whether it is suitable or not. Most people have dreams of future jobs and **(22) there's** no limit to what this could be, but we can't be absolutely certain about our career choices. **(23)** Researchers told us that through self-reflection and guided activities, we would find our core values and **(24) a** clearer path towards the right career. 1. Most parents nowadaysthe right strategy when directing their children to choose their future career.

- a. use b. don't choose c. select d. follow
2. Nowadays, most parentswhat their children want to be in the future when helping them in choosing their future career.
a. are interested b. are careless c. pay no attention to d. both (b) and (c)
3. There should be leading to help children choose the best job for them in the future.
a. activities b. courses c. exercises d. practices
4. In deciding a future career, should be taken into consideration according to the writer of the text.
a. one element b. two elements c. three elements d. more than five elements
5. A child can beby peer pressure when choosing a career that the majority was opting rather than the one which is best for him/her.
a. aided b. encouraged c. affected d. helped
6. Demotivation can have ainfluence on the child's mental health when rejecting all of his/her ideas.
a. good b. destructive c. constructive d. supportive
7. Researchers say that self-reflection and guided activities can us to select our future career.
a. misguide b. lead c. demotivate d. burden
8. The word **aspire** means:.....
a. collect b. seek to attain a goal c. gain d. advance
9. The word **burden** means:
a. reduce b. correct c. load d. suit
10. The word **aptitude** means:
a. expose b. influence c. quality d. natural ability or skill
11. The word **swayed** means:
a. influenced b. lost c. misled d. involved
12. The word **remuneration** means:
a. the effect that something has b. greatest amount possible
c. money paid for work or services d. an amount of money given to someone as a debt
13. The word **demotivation** means:
a. making someone more eager or willing to do their job b. imaginary
c. making someone less eager or willing to do their job d. untrue

18/Civil and political rights are a class of rights that protect individuals' freedom from violation by (7)governments, social organizations, and private individuals. They ensure one's right to participate in the (8)civil and political life of society and the state without discrimination or repression. Unlike other rights (9)concepts, such as human rights or natural rights, in which people acquire rights inherently, civil rights (10)must be given and guaranteed by the power of the state. (11)Examples of civil rights include the right to vote, the right to a fair trial, the right to government (12)services, the right to a public education, and the right to use public facilities.

(13)Civil rights are an essential component of democracy; when individuals are prevented from (14)participating in political society, their civil rights are being denied. In contrast to civil liberties, which (15)are freedoms that are secured by placing restraints on the government, civil rights are secured by positive (16)government action, often in the form of legislation. Civil rights laws attempt to guarantee full and equal (17)citizenship for people who have traditionally been discriminated against on the basis of some (18)characteristics.

1. Human rights are guaranteed to each individual in society.....
a. after death b. during lifetime c. after the age of 18 d. before the age of 18
2. civil rights,
a. are given to individuals by God
b. are acquired by nature
c. are freedoms made by the individuals themselves
d. are given to individuals by the power of the state
3. The right to use public facilities is an example of a
a. human right b. natural right c. civil right d. education right
4. It is to prevent people from participating in political life.
a. urgent b. legal c. illegal d. important
5. Legislations are formed by the government to that people enjoy their civil right.
a. assure b. ignore c. protect d. prevent
6. Civil rights are an/a..... component of democracy.
a. crucial b. unimportant c. illegal d. trivial
7. When individuals are from participating in political society, their civil rights are being denied.

- a. allowed b. not allowed c. prosecuted d. depressed
8. Civil rights are secured by government action, often in the form of legislation.
- a. negative b. neutral c. positive d. practical
9. The opposite meaning to the word "artificial" is
- a. natural b. race c. repression d. obtain
10. The word vote means:
- a. a law or set of laws
- b. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
- c. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- d. a formal choice you take in an election
11. The word guarantee means:
- a. to say that something isn't true
- b. to say that something is true
- c. to give an assurance that something will be done right
- d. to give an assurance that something won't be done
12. The word violation means:
- a. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
- b. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- c. a formal choice you take in an election
- d. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not
13. The word discrimination means:
- a. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- b. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
- c. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- d. rules which limit what people can do
14. The word repression means:
- a. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
- b. to give an assurance that something will be done right
- c. rules which limit what people can do
- d. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
15. The word restraints means:
- a. using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- b. the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
- c. rules which limit what people can do
- d. a formal choice you take in an election
16. The word trial means:
- a. a law or set of laws
- b. to give an assurance that something will be done right
- c. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- d. a formal choice you take in an election
17. The word deny means:
- a. to say that something isn't true b. to say that something is true
- c. to cancel something d. to give an assurance that something will be done right
18. The word legislations means:
- a. a legal preproces to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- b. a law or set of laws c. a formal choice you take in an election
- d. an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle

19***** **Artificial intelligence** .The first **spark** started in the year 1950, when a test of the ability of a machine to exhibit intelligent (11)behaviour **equivalent** to that of a human was done. Since then, the term AI has been introduced and (12)closely associated with the field of artificial intelligence which was popular until the end of the 1980s. (13)In the 1990s, the new concept of "intelligent agent" emerged when AI was not only limited to computer (14)science, but developed to include other areas like health security, education, music, art, and business (15)applications. Many AI applications are deeply embedded in the infrastructure of every industry, and they (16)are expected, in a few years, to touch nearly all the industries.

(17)However, AI technologies are still limited to very specific applications. One of the AI limitations (18)is the lack of "common sense"-the power to judge information beyond its acquired knowledge. AI is (19)also limited in terms of emotional intelligence. Moreover, AI can only detect basic human emotional (20)states such as anger, joy, sadness, stress, pain, fear, and **neutrality**.

(21)Emotional intelligence is one of the next hurdles to higher levels of personalization. Rational and (22)harmonic interactions are required between application-specific projects and research ideas to sustain (23)the progress of AI. There are also fears about the impact of technology on our society. Such fears (24)should not **hinder** the progress of AI, but motivate the development of a systematic framework on (25)which future AI will flourish, so it is quite important to apart science fiction from practical reality. (26)Despite the common belief that machines are man-made products, many think of them as the new (27)controllers of our near future!

1. Artificial agents are distinguished from other machines because they

- a. interact with the surroundings
- b. are able to protect human beings from danger
- c. conduct humanlike behavior
- d. Both (a) and (c)

2. The idea of artificial intelligence came to the human mind when a test of the ability of a machine to show

- that of human was done.
- a. artificial behavior equivalent to
 b. industrial behavior like
 c. smart conduct equal to
 d. genetic engineering similar to
3. During the 1990s, "intelligent agent" was not limited to
 a. radiological science b. medical science c. computer science d. biological science
4. Machines are thought to be as of our near future by many people.
a. the modern controllers b. the basic assistants c. negative agents d. complex tools
7. "a very small burning piece of material" is the definition of
 a. hinder b. spark c. agents d. equivalent
8. "equal in value, amount, meaning, importance etc " is the definition of
 a. hinder b. neutrality c. agents d. equivalent
9. "the state of not supporting either side in disagreement, competition or war" is the definition of
 a. hinder b. spark c. agents d. neutrality
10. "the designing, building and flying of aircraft" is the definition of
 a. neutrality b. spark c. aviation d. agents
11. "to make difficult for somebody to do something" is the definition of
a. hinder b. spark c. agents d. equivalent
12. "people or things that do an action" is the definition of
a. agents b. spark c. hinder d. aviation

20***)** Robots offer people a helping hand to focus on the creative process when relying on such (12) intelligent machines to take care of unpleasant physical and mechanical work. The greatest benefits of (13) robots should mean for people staying away from unhealthy environments, such as mines and deep (14) waters. For many industrial countries, using robots could increase production with low costs. The third (15) domain for robots would be doing productive activities that people cannot easily perform.

(16) At present, the main challenge of robotisation is in combining human and robot activities, trying to (17) find the best human-robot match. Meanwhile, robots have the ability to do heavy-duty jobs with (18) accuracy and repeatability, human beings have the privilege of creativity, flexibility, decision-making (19) and adaptability. When experts reach high degree of co-operation, manufacturers would enhance (20) efficiency and capacity, as well as improve quality and industrial working conditions.

(21) Motivational influences of robotics among workers and managers can be amazing. This issue has (22) been recognised in the medical sector in some empirical operations despite the fact that the use of (23) robotics in risky tasks need special attention from safety and health experts. As the modern world is (24) eager to witness all that is innovative, intellectual and smart, there is an urgent need to eliminate the (25) negative side-effects of new robot applications and that is the key challenge in ongoing technological (26) transition period.

1. Robots are considered both friends and enemies by people because they are built
 a. to think for them b. to share their feelings c. to look like them d. to protect them
2. When designing robots, engineers should pay close attention to
 a. the reactions of the robot in sensitive cases
b. the robots' ability to follow patterns
 c. the robots' misbehaviour
 d. the robots' movements and thinking
3. Generalized robots are different because they can partly
 a. defend people b. think wisely c. copy humans d. look after animals
4. Intelligent machines will offer people to focus on the creative process.
 a. a suitable atmosphere b. a compensation c. good facilities d. an aid
5. Humans are robots because of their privilege of creativity, flexibility, decision making and adaptability.
 a. inferior to b. superior to c. minor to d. insignificant compared with
6. Which information is true about the text?
 a. The origin of the word "robot" stems from the Romanian "robotnik"
b. Using Robots will keep people away from bad surroundings.
 c. For many industrial countries, using heavy machinery could increase production in no time.
 d. Futuristic cars will be equipped with smart computers to fly.
7. "to do or achieve what was hoped or expected " is the definition of
 a. salve b. fulfil c. domain d. capacity
8. "an area of knowledge or activity that someone is responsible for " is the definition of
 a. salve b. fulfil c. domain d. capacity
9. "a special right advantage that a particular person has " is the definition of
a. privilege b. domain c. slave d. capacity
10. " a person owned by another person and is forced to work for them " is the definition of
 a. fulfil b. domain c. slave d. capacity
11. " the ability to understand or do something" is the definition of
 a. fulfil b. domain c. privilege d. capacity

The job market is changing fast, and students need more than just classroom knowledge to succeed. Employers look for skills like clear communication, teamwork, and creative problem-solving. Learning to adapt to new tools and ideas is also important in a tech-driven world. Familiarity with emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, cloud computing, or cybersecurity basics equips students to **thrive** in industries undergoing rapid digital transformation.

Universities can help by offering **internships**, group projects, or courses that teach digital skills (e.g., coding or data analysis). Hands-on experiences, like part-time jobs or volunteering, build practical skills and confidence. Engaging in global collaborations or cross-cultural projects prepares students for the **nuances** of an interconnected, remote-friendly workforce. Students should also practice networking—connecting with professionals online or at events—to learn about careers and opportunities. Seeking **mentorship** or participating in industry-specific workshops can provide tailored guidance and **accelerate** professional growth

Critical thinking helps students analyze problems and make smart decisions. Emotional intelligence—such as **empathy** and self-awareness—is equally vital for resolving conflicts, leading teams, and fostering inclusive workplaces. Time management is key too, as balancing studies, work, and personal life prepares them for busy jobs. Learning shouldn't stop after graduation; online courses or workshops keep skills updated. Students should also prioritize ethical decision-making and sustainability practices, ensuring their contributions align with societal and environmental responsibilities. By focusing on these areas, students become strong candidates for future jobs. Building skills now creates a path to success. With effort and planning, every student can be ready for tomorrow's challenges.

A- Read the text and decide whether these statements are True or False.

- 1- Employers prioritize classroom knowledge over skills like communication and teamwork (F)
- 2- Global collaborations help students adapt to remote-friendly workplaces. (T)
- 3 -Time management is irrelevant for balancing studies, work, and personal life. (F)
- 4- Volunteering is listed as a hands-on experience that builds confidence.....(T)..

B-Find words from the text which mean the following

- 1- the ability to understand people's feelings and problems.....empathy.....
- 2- a job that lasts for a short time to gain experienceinternships .
- 3- to reach a desired level of accomplishmentthrive.....
- 4- to move fasteraccelerate
- 5- a very slight difference in manner, colours, meaning, etc.nuance.....
- 6- the influence or guidance given by a trusted counselor.....mentorship