

بحث مادة اللغة الإنجليزية
(الفرقة الأولى كلية العلوم)
استاذ المادة: د. عبد الحميد الأنصاري

أولاً: القراءة: يختار الطالب موضوعين من بين الموضوعات التالية ويقوم بحل الأسئلة خاصتها وهي:

1-Thick black smoke curling out of smokestacks, horrible-tasting chemicals in your drinking water, pesticides in your food — these are examples of pollution. Pollution is any contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or the inhabitants of the environment. There are many kinds of pollution, and there are many pollutants. Some obvious kinds of pollution are pollution of the air, soil, and water. Some less obvious, or less *salient*, kinds of pollution are radioactive, noise, light pollution, and green-house gasses. Air pollution can be caused by particles, liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe. There are two main types of air pollution: primary and secondary. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, like smoke from factories and car exhaust. Secondary pollutants are chemicals that mix together to pollute the air, like mixtures of *emissions*, or waste output, from vehicles and factory smoke that change to form more dangerous pollutants in the air and sunlight. Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental contamination. Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil. Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and

litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000 deaths in the world each day. Radioactive pollution can be caused by leaks or spills of radioactive materials. These materials can come from medical sources, nuclear power plants, or laboratories which handle radioactive materials. Air, soil, and water can be polluted by radioactivity. It can cause damage to animals, both *internally* and externally, by eating, drinking, or touching it. It can cause birth defects and genetic problems. It can cause certain cancers and other deadly diseases. Noise pollution can be caused by vehicle, aircraft, and industrial noise. It can also be caused by military or experimental sonar. Noise has health effects on people and animals. In people, it can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems. In animals, it can cause communication, reproductive, and *navigation* problems – they have difficulty finding their direction. Sonar has even caused whales to beach themselves because they respond to the sonar as if it were another whale. Light pollution can be caused by advertising signs, stadium and city lighting, and other artificial lighting (like the light caused by night traffic). Artificial lighting has health effects on humans and animals. In people, it can cause high blood pressure and affect sleeping and waking rhythms and immunity. It might be a factor in some cancers, such as breast cancer. In animals, it can affect sleeping and waking rhythms, navigation, and reproduction. In addition, greenhouse gases have caused a warming effect on the earth's climate. The greenhouse gases are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, and ozone. They are naturally occurring gases in the atmosphere, but human activity has increased their concentration in the atmosphere. For example, the levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere have risen due to the burning of fossil fuels. The effect is a rise in global temperatures. The

higher temperatures cause the melting of glaciers, a rise in the water level of oceans, and the disruption of both land and marine life, including that of humans.

Although carbon dioxide is necessary for plants to survive, it is also considered to be a kind of pollution because high levels of carbon dioxide have caused the oceans to become more acidic.

It is not possible for anyone to predict the exact timing and effects of global pollution and global climate change brought about by pollution. There is general agreement by scientists that the global climate will continue to change, that the intensity of weather effects will continue to increase, and that some species of animals will become extinct.

There is also general agreement, or *consensus*, that humans need to take steps to reduce emissions of waste products and greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, make adaptations to the changes that are occurring, and figure out ways of reversing the trends of pollution and global warming.

Questions:

1) What is an example of air pollution?

A. Smoke from factories B. Exhaust from traffic C. Oil from oil spills D. Noise from traffic E. Both A and B are correct. F. All of the above

2) What kind of pollution is thought to cause the most death and disease?

A. Air pollution B. Soil pollution C. Noise pollution D. Water pollution E. Radioactive pollution F. None of the above

3) What kind of pollution may a car cause?

A. Air pollution B. Light pollution C. Noise pollution D. Greenhouse gases E. Both B and C are correct. F. All of the above are correct.

4) What is an *effect* of artificial light pollution?

A. High blood pressure. B. Low energy. C. Hearing problems. D. Birth defects. E. Both A and B are correct. F. Both A and C are correct.

5) Carbon dioxide is...

A. a form of air pollution. B. necessary for plant survival.

C. a kind of green house gas. D. a major source of water pollution. E. A, B, and C are correct. F. A, B, and D are correct.

Vocabulary:

1) Something *salient* is...

A. incredible. B. outstanding. C. dangerous. D. necessary. E. acidic. F. potential.

2) *Emissions* are...

A. gasses. B. waste output. C. pollution. D. All of the above. E. Both A and B are correct. F. Both B and C are correct.

3) What is *litter*?

A. Trash. B. Receptacles. C. Recycling. D. Light pollution. E. Noise pollution. F. All of the above

4) The best antonym for *internal* is...

A. inside. B. outside. C. external. D. middle. E. Both A and B are correct. F. Both B and C are correct.

5) *Navigation* is best described as...

A. a primary type of pollution. B. a secondary type of pollution. C. sonar.
D. map making. E. direction finding. F. travel planning.

6) If you have a *consensus*, you have...

A. disagreement. B. problems. C. scientific ideas. D. pollution. E. Both A
and B are correct. F. None of the above

2-Multi-cellular organisms have many cells that work together in specific ways, each group performing certain functions. When each group does its part, the organism gets everything that it needs. A **tissue** is a large group of cells that all have the same purpose or function. Each kind of cell has unique characteristics such as shape, size, flexibility, color and texture. Nerve cells combine with other nerve cells to make nerve tissue. Muscle cells combine with other muscle cells to make muscle tissue. Bone cells combine with other bone cells to make bone tissue and so on.

An **organ** is a group of tissues that work together to do a certain job for the body. Some of the human body's organs include the stomach, lungs, heart, kidneys, brain and liver. Some of a plant's organs include roots, stems, fruit and leaves.

When several different organs join to meet the organism's needs, they are working together in an organ **system**. There are several different organ systems constantly working in most multi-cellular organisms. You are probably familiar with some of the human body systems. The respiratory system includes the lungs and all the body parts that allow us to breathe in oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide.

The circulatory system includes the heart and all the body parts that help move blood around the body. The blood, in turn, carries nutrients and oxygen to all the cells of the body. The respiratory and circulatory

systems work very closely together. The digestive system helps the body get nutrients from food that is eaten, and store energy for future use. The excretory system helps remove waste products that would otherwise harm the body.

Each of the body's systems is necessary for the overall health of the body. As the body's building blocks, cells join to make tissues. Tissues join to make organs. Organs join to make systems. It's all arranged to ensure the organism's survival.

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

- 1) Which statement supports the fact that bone cells are smaller than bone tissue?
- 2) What is an organ? Give an example of an organ.
- 3) List two organ systems.
- 4) Which organ system do you think is the most interesting? Why?
- 5) Why is it necessary for the respiratory and circulatory systems to work together?

3-Living things eat, grow, get rid of waste products and reproduce. All living things are made of cells. In even the tiniest unit of any living thing, there is a cell. Cells have special structures called organelles. The organelles help cells do the work of moving materials around, dividing to make more cells and making proteins for the body's needs. Cells get energy through a process called **cellular respiration**. During this process, cells convert sugar (called glucose) and oxygen into water and carbon

dioxide. Carbon dioxide is the gas we breathe out. This whole process releases energy for the cell to use.

The energy is stored as ATP. The cell keeps ATP in storage, like “back up power.” It can be taken out to be used as needed. By storing ATP, the cell always has the energy it needs. Living things can have just one cell or many. Single-celled organisms include things like bacteria, yeast, and some types of algae. They do the same things that living things do. However, they must do it all within just one cell. Multi-cellular organisms have billions of cells that work together to provide for the organism’s needs.

Plant and animal cells both have **organelles**. Some types of organelles are the same in both plant and animal cells. Other types of organelles, however, are only found in plant cells or animal cells. All cells have a control center called a nucleus. The nucleus stores a special molecule called DNA. The organism’s traits are controlled by the coding found in its DNA.

All cells have a cell membrane that surrounds the cell to protect it and control what goes in or out. Materials can move through the membrane by **diffusion** or **osmosis**. Diffusion is when materials move in or out of a cell from a place of high concentration to one of low concentration. Osmosis is a special kind of diffusion that allows water to pass through the membrane. However, in osmosis, many other materials are not allowed to pass through. Plant cells have an extra layer called a cell wall that surrounds each cell’s membrane. The cell wall is much stiffer to help the plant’s stems stand up and support leaves and flowers.

Cytoplasm is a thick gelatin-like fluid that fills the space between a cell’s nucleus and its cell membrane. Organelles float in and are

supported by the cytoplasm. Ribosomes are organelles that make proteins. Lysosomes, which are found mostly in animal cells, break apart nutrients. The Golgi apparatus (GOAL-gee ap-a-RAT-us) prepares proteins to be sent to various parts of the body. Vacuoles are like bags of fluid that cells use to store things until they are needed or until they can be disposed of. Mitochondria generate energy for the cell. The endoplasmic reticulum, or ER, is a system of tubes and passages for transporting materials. Chloroplasts, which are found only in plants, allow food to be made using sunlight and carbon dioxide. All the organelles work together to make sure that the cells, and ultimately the living organism, can do all the things that are necessary for survival.

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

- 1) Contrast a plant cell with an animal cell. How can you tell them apart?
- 2) List two types of organelles.
- 3) Predict what might happen if a cell lost its ability to perform cellular respiration.
- 4) What are the processes in which materials move through a cell membrane?
- 5) What is the control center of a cell?

ثانياً: القواعد: يختار الطالب تمرينين من بين التمارين التالية ويقوم بالإجابة عليها:

1- Put the adjectives between brackets in the correct form

- .1 My brother has a (tidy) room than me.

- .2 Australia is (big) than England.
- .3 I'm (good) now than yesterday.
- .4 She's got (little) friends than you, but she doesn't care.
- .5 He thinks Chinese is (difficult) language in the world
- .6 Valencia played (bad) than Real Madrid yesterday.
- .7 Cats are not (intelligent) as dogs.
- .8 Show me (good) restaurant downtown.
- .9)hot) desert of all is the Sahara and it's in Africa.
- .10 Who is (talkative) person in your family?

2- Put the correct preposition

- .1 Do you think it is a good idea to ban smoking public places?
- .2 Look at the picture the wall.
- .3 My house is the end of the street.
- .4 I stopped Nancy's house.
- .5 Do you like walking the garden?
- .6 I found my keys the desk.
- .7 I met him Paris.
- .8 He was crying the back of the classroom.
- .9 I saw the film TV.
- .10 These people live my hometown.

3- what is the difference between shall and will/ must and have to? Give examples

ثالثاً الترجمة:

يختار الطالب موضوعين من كل نوع ويقوم بترجمتها ليكون المجموع أربعة مواضيع:

العلم

أكبر هدف للعلم هو الربط بين الحاضر والماضي لإثبات أن حالة العالم اليوم هي نتيجة لتغيرات سابقة وأن اقتفاء أثر تقدم القارات خلال العصور الطويلة لبدء قيامها يوصل بينها وبين الحياة الزاخرة المنتشرة في جوها وأرضها وبحرها بشكلها القديم منذ اندثارها.

الصيدلة السريرية

هي فرع من فروع الصيدلة حيث الصيدلة و علماء الجينات يقومون بتوفير الرعاية الصحية للمريض بأن يحققوا الاستخدام الأمثل للدواء وتعزيز الصحة و العافية والوقاية من الأمراض. الصيدلة السريريين و علماء الجينات يهتمون بالعناية بالمرضى وصحتهم في جميع المرافق الطبية ولكن بداية الصيدلة السريرية بدأت من المستشفى وجميع المرافق الطبية.

الطريقة الطبيعية لتبييض الأسنان

وهي عبارة عن بعض النصائح المجربة تستخدم فيها عناصر طبيعية وصحية لتبييض أسنانك كالاتي:

قم بوضع قليل من ملح الطعام على فرشاة الأسنان بدلاً من المعجون واغسل أسنانك جيداً ولكن عليك ألا تضغط بشدة حتى لا تجرح الطبقة الخارجية للأسنان ويفضل ألا تزيد هذه العملية عن ثلاثة مرات في السنة.

1-Vitamin D: Scientists have known for a long time that vitamin D is essential for humans. If children have a vitamin D or calcium deficiency, they can develop rickets, a softening of the bones. New studies are showing that people of all ages need vitamin D to help them fight off diseases by keeping their immune systems strong.

2-Internet pharmacy: Since about the year 2000, a growing number of [Internet](#) pharmacies have been established worldwide. Many of these pharmacies are similar to community pharmacies, and in fact, many of them are actually operated by [brick-and-mortar](#) community pharmacies that serve consumers online and those that walk in their door. The primary difference is the method by which the medications are requested and received. Some customers consider this to be more convenient and

private method rather than traveling to a community drugstore where another customer might overhear about the drugs that they take. Internet pharmacies (also known as online pharmacies) are also recommended to some patients by their physicians if they are homebound.

3- Water is the most common liquid in the world. Lakes contain water. Rivers contain water. Ponds contain water. Canals contain water. Oceans contain water. The water in rivers, ponds, and canals is fresh water. The water in oceans is salt water. About 70% of the world is covered by water. About 97% of water in the world is salt water. Only 3% of the world's water is fresh water. Fresh water is not salty. People usually think of water as a liquid. But water freezes to form a solid. The solid is called ice. And water boils to form a gas. The gas is called steam or vapor. Clouds are made of water. Water falls from clouds as rain. When it is cold, water falls as snow.

النهاية