

English Intermediate Level 3 Summary

تلخيص لغة انجليزية مستوى متوسط 3

ENGC_2201

انجليزي مستوى B1.1

ضياء الدين صبح

✓ التلخيص متكون من جزأين : كتاب **READING + LISTENING** كتاب

• التلخيص هون موضح كل جزء منهم

✓ ملاحظة: هاد تلخيص يعني مش ترجمة 😊 شامل الكتابين

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النسخة الإلكترونية متوفرة فقط في BZU HUB

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READING

UNIT 1

Animals

الحيوانات

تلخيص B1.1 _ Unit1

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✧ أولاً: رح نتكلم عن المعاني بشكل عام المطلوبة للحفاظ

الكلمة	المعنى بالعربي	التصنيف	المعنى بالإنجليزي
marsh	مستنقع	(n)	an area of soft, wet land مساحة الأرض الرطبة الناعمة
egret	طائر البشون	(n)	a large white bird with long legs which lives near water طائر أبيض كبير بأرجل طويلة يعيش بالقرب من الماء
surface	سطح	(n)	the top part or layer of something الجزء العلوي أو الطبقة العليا من شيء ما
mud bank	بنك الطين	(n)	sloping raised land made of wet earth, especially along the sides of a river أرض مرتفعة منحدره مصنوعة من التربة الرطبة ، خاصة على طول جوانب النهر
shore	ضفة	(n)	the land beside an ocean, a lake or a river الأرض بجانب محيط أو بحيرة أو نهر
depend on	يعتمد على	(phr v)	to need the help of someone or something in order to exist or continue as before بحاجة إلى مساعدة شخص ما أو شيء ما من أجل الوجود أو الاستمرار كما كان من قبل
chemical	المواد الكيميائية	(n)	a man-made or natural solid, liquid or gas made by changing atoms مادة صلبة أو سائلة أو غازية من صنع الإنسان أو طبيعية مصنوعة عن طريق تغيير الذرات
destroy	هدم	(v)	to damage something very badly; to cause it to not exist لإتلاف شيء ما بشكل سيء للغاية ؛ لجعلها غير موجودة
due to	بسبب	(prep)	because of; as a result of بسبب؛ كنتيجة ل
endangered	المهددة بالخطر	(adj)	(Of plants and animals) that may disappear soon (من النباتات والحيوانات) التي قد تختفي قريباً
natural	طبيعي	(adj)	as found in nature; not made or caused by people كما هو موجود في الطبيعة ؛ لا يصنعه أو يسببه الناس
pollute	تلوث	(v)	to make the air, water or land dirty and unhealthy لجعل الهواء أو الماء أو الأرض قذرة وغير صحية
protect	يحمي	(v)	to keep something or someone safe from damage or injury لحفاظ على شيء ما أو شخص ما في مأمن من التلف أو الإصابة
species	صنف / نوع	(n)	a group of plants or animals which are the same in some way مجموعة من النباتات أو الحيوانات متشابهة بطريقة ما
common	شائع	(adj)	happening often or existing in large numbers يحدث كثيرًا أو موجودًا بأعداد كبيرة
cruel	وحشية	(adj)	causing pain or making someone or something suffer on purpose التسبب في الألم أو جعل شخص ما أو شيء ما يعاني عن قصد
disease	مرض	(n)	illness; a serious health condition which requires care مرض؛ حالة صحية خطيرة تتطلب الرعاية
fatal	مميت	(adj)	causing death الموت مما تسبب في
introduce	تقديم	(v)	to put something into a place for the first time لوضع شيء ما في مكان ما لأول مرة
major	رئيسي / أساسي	(adj)	most serious or important الأكثر جدية أو أهمية
native	محلي / بلدي	(adj)	used to describe animals and plants which grow naturally in a place تستخدم لوصف الحيوانات والنباتات التي تنمو بشكل طبيعي في مكان ما
survive	ينجو	(v)	to stay alive; to continue to exist, especially after an injury or threat للبقاء على قيد الحياة للاستمرار في الوجود ، خاصة بعد الإصابة أو التهديد

Ex1: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

Chemical	destroy	due to	endangered
Natural	pollute	protect	species

1 The black rhino is one of the most **endangered** animals in the world. There are only about 5,000 left today.

Unit1 _ B1.1 تلخيص

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- There are three **species** of bears in North America. They are the American black bear, the grizzly bear and the polar bear.
- Dangerous **Chemical** from factories can kill fish and other animals when they enter lakes and rivers.
- Smoke from factories can **pollute** the air and hurt both humans and animals.
- When new homes are built, it often **destroys** the areas where animals live.
- Few people visited the zoo last week **due to** the cold weather.
- I don't like zoos. I prefer to see animals in their **Natural** environments.
- Many organizations are working to **protect** endangered animals by creating safe places for them to live.

Ex2: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

Common	cruel	disease	fatal
Introduce	major	native	survive

- Cats are very **Common** in the streets of some Middle Eastern cities.
- Plastic is often **fatal** to sea birds. Millions of birds die each year when they swallow plastic bags and other plastic waste.
- The flu is a common **disease** in humans, but some animals, such as horses, birds, seals and whales, can also get forms of the flu.
- Many people believe that it is **cruel** to keep animals in zoos, where they can't move around freely.
- Habitat loss is the **major** cause of species extinction in the Amazon River region.
- Grey whales are endangered, but there is a chance that they will **survive** because many countries have stopped hunting them.
- There are many unique species which are **native** to the island of Madagascar, including more than 80 kinds of snakes.
- Some animals become endangered when humans **Introduce** new or foreign species into an area where they didn't exist before.

الجزء الثاني من التشابتر رح نتكلم عن الأفعال ACADEMIC VERBS

الكلمة	المعنى بالعربي	التصنيف	المعنى بالإنجليزي
cooperate	تعاون	(v)	to work together for a particular purpose للعمل معاً لغرض معين
affect	تؤثر	(v)	to influence or cause something to change للتأثير أو التسبب في تغيير شيء ما
release	إطلاق سراح	(v)	to allow someone or something to leave a place للسماح لشخص ما أو شيء ما بمغادرة المكان
survive	ينجو	(v)	to stay alive; to continue to exist, especially after an injury or threat للبقاء على قيد الحياة للاستمرار في الوجود ، خاصة بعد الإصابة أو التهديد
Contrast	التباين	(v)	to show or explain differences between two people, situations or things لإظهار أو شرح الاختلافات بين شخصين أو مواقف أو أشياء
attach	يربط	(v)	to connect or join one thing to another لتوصيل شيء ما أو ربطه بشيء آخر

1 Read the sentences (1-6). Complete the definitions (a-f) with the words in bold.

- Tigers are an endangered species. If people continue to hunt them, it will be impossible for them to **survive**.
- Very cold and snowy winters **affect** some animals, such as rabbits and squirrels, since they are unable to find food as easily.
- Seabirds are often hurt due to oil spills. When that happens, biologists catch the birds, clean them and then **release** them back to nature.
- If we really want to save endangered species, governments and animal protection organizations need to **cooperate** and stop fighting each other.

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5 Sometimes biologists catch endangered animals and **attach** a small radio to their bodies. Then, the biologists always know where the animals are.

6 In this paper, I intend to compare and **contrast** the appearance and behavior of Indian and African elephants.

Comparative adjectives

When comparing things, the comparative form of the adjective is used. Use the comparative form of an adjective + than to compare two people or things.

عند مقارنة الأشياء ، يتم استخدام الشكل المقارن للصفة. استخدم الصيغة المقارنة لصفة + من لمقارنة شخصين أو شيئين.

Add -er to one-syllable adjectives.	The red squirrel is smaller than the grey squirrel.
If the adjective ends in -e, just add -r .	The grey squirrel is larger than the red squirrel.
If the adjective ends in one vowel and one consonant (but not w), double the last consonant and add -er .	The grey squirrel is bigger than the red squirrel.
Use more/less + adjective + than for adjectives with two or more syllables.	The grey squirrel is more intelligent than the red squirrel. The red squirrel is less common than the grey squirrel.
If an adjective with two syllables ends in -y, remove the -y and add -ier .	The grey squirrel is heavier than the red squirrel.

Complete the sentences using the comparative form with than.

- 1 The red squirrel is smaller and **Weaker than** the grey squirrel (weak)
- 2 Grey squirrels are generally **more healthy than** (healthy) their smaller cousins because greys are not affected by parapoxvirus.
- 3 Grey squirrels are **more successful than** (successful) red squirrels because they eat food provided by humans.
- 4 Red squirrels are **more endangered than** (endangered) grey squirrels which are not at risk of extinction.

الجزء الثالث من التشابتر رح نتكلم عن Critical Thinking

مقارنة الحقائق Comparing and contrasting facts

Graphic organizers can be useful for making notes on similarities and differences. One type of graphic organizer is a Venn diagram. Venn diagrams consist of two or more circles which overlap (cover part of the same space).

يمكن أن يكون منظمو الرسوم مفيداً في تدوين الملاحظات حول أوجه التشابه والاختلاف. أحد أنواع منظمو الرسوم هو مخطط Venn. تتكون مخططات Venn من دائرتين أو أكثر متداخلة (تغطي جزءاً من نفس المساحة).

ترتيب الكلمات Word order

In English sentences, the subject usually comes before the verb and the object.

في الجمل الإنجليزية ، يأتي الفاعل عادة قبل الفعل والمفعول به.

These example sentences show some of the common features of English word order. Remember, they are not the only sentence structures in English.

تُظهر جمل المثال هذه بعض الميزات الشائعة لترتيب الكلمات الإنجليزية. تذكر أنها ليست هيكل الجمل الوحيدة في اللغة الإنجليزية.

Abbreviations الاختصارات: **s = subject** **v = verb** **o = object** **p. p = prepositional phrase**

link = linker **adj = adjective**

- s + v + o** Ex: Squirrels eat seeds, nuts and fruit.
- s + v + adj + p. p** Ex: Grey squirrels are common in Britain.
- link + s + v + p. p** Ex: However, they were introduced from North America.
- link + s + v + adj** Ex: In addition, they have become endangered.

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Ex Of Word Order (Rewrite the words in the correct order)

- 1 lives/The tiger shark / in tropical oceans/.
The tiger shark lives in tropical oceans.
- 2 isn't/ the whale shark / However, / dangerous /.
However, the whale shark isn't dangerous.
- 3 The tiger shark/ on its skin/ markings / has/.
The tiger shark has markings on its skin.
- 4 large mouth/and/ has / The whale shark/plankton/eats/.
The whale shark has large mouth and eats plankton.

الجمع بين الجمل: و أو *and* and *or* Combining sentences:

When joining two sentences together, you can take out some words. For example, when the subject and verb are the same, you do not need to repeat them. And when different adjectives describe the same noun, you do not need to repeat the noun. This makes the sentences shorter and better because you can avoid repetition.

عند ضم جملتين معًا ، يمكنك إخراج بعض الكلمات. على سبيل المثال ، عندما يكون الفاعل والفعل متماثلين ، فلن تحتاج إلى تكرارهما. وعندما تصف صفات مختلفة نفس الاسم ، فلن تحتاج إلى تكرار الاسم. هذا يجعل الجمل أقصر وأفضل لأنه يمكنك تجنب التكرار.

In affirmative sentences, use and:

The tiger shark has sharp teeth. The tiger shark has a powerful bite.
→ **The tiger shark has sharp teeth *and* a powerful bite.**

In negative sentences, use or:

The tiger shark is not an endangered species. The tiger shark is not a protected species.
→ **The tiger shark is not an endangered *or* (a) protected species.**

Ex: Join the pairs of sentences with *and* or *or*. Take out the repeated words.

- 1 The whale shark is grey-blue. The whale shark has light spots on its body.
The whale shark is grey-blue *and* has light spots on its body.
- 2 The tiger shark is grey-brown. The tiger shark has a striped pattern on its body.
The tiger shark is grey-brown *and* has a striped pattern on its body.
- 3 The tiger shark eats large sea creatures. The tiger shark can be dangerous to humans. al phrase America.
The tiger shark eats large sea creatures *and* can be dangerous to humans. al phrase America.
- 4 The whale shark is not aggressive. The whale shark is not dangerous to swim with.
The whale shark is not aggressive *Or* dangerous to swim with.
- 5 The whale shark is an endangered species. The whale shark is a protected species.
The whale shark is an endangered species *and* a protected species.

الجمع بين الجمل: لكن وفي حين *but* and *whereas* Combining sentences:

But and *whereas* are used to contrast two sentences. *Whereas* is more formal than *but*. Put a comma before *but* and *whereas*.

لكن وحيث تستخدم لمقارنة جملتين. في حين أنه رسمي أكثر من لكن. ضع فاصلة قبل ولكن وأين
*The tiger shark has sharp teeth and a powerful bite, **but/whereas** the whale shark does not have sharp teeth or a powerful bite.*

سمك القرش النمر له أسنان حادة وعضة قوية ، ولكن / في حين أن قرش الحوت ليس لديه أسنان حادة أو عضة قوية.

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Combining sentences: both and neither الجمع بين الجمل: كلاهما ولا ذلك

You can use other phrases to compare two different things. يمكنك استخدام عبارات أخرى للمقارنة بين شيئين مختلفين.

If two things/people have the same characteristic, use both ... and ... :

إذا كان هناك شيان / لدى الأشخاص نفس الخاصية ، فاستخدم كلاً من ... و ... :

Both the grey and red squirrel carry the parapox virus.

Both grey and red squirrels carry the parapox virus.

If they do not have a particular characteristic, use neither ... nor ... :

إذا لم يكن لديهم خاصية معينة ، استخدم فلا ... ولا ... :

Neither the grey nor the red squirrel has large ears.

Neither grey nor red squirrels have large ears.

Use a plural verb form with **both ... and**. Use a singular verb form for singular subjects and a plural verb form with plural subjects with **neither ... nor**.

استخدم صيغة الجمع مع كل من ... و . استخدم صيغة المفرد للموضوعات المفرد وصيغة الجمع مع موضوعات الجمع مع لا ... ولا .

Ex: write sentences using the information in the table and both....and OR neither.... nor

	Red squirrels	Grey squirrels
1 have long tails	yes	yes
2 live on the Isle of Man	no	no
3 are an endangered species	no	no
4 live in forests	yes	yes

Answers:

- Both grey and red squirrels** have long tails.
- Neither grey nor red squirrels** live on the Isle of Man.
- Neither grey nor red squirrels** are an endangered species.
- Both grey and red squirrels** live in forests.

Topic sentences

A topic sentence is usually the first sentence in a paragraph. It introduces the main idea of the paragraph, that is, the central point that the writer wants to make about the topic. It is a general statement about the paragraph's subject. It is then supported by the other sentences in the paragraph.

عادة ما تكون الجملة الافتتاحية هي الجملة الأولى في الفقرة. إنه يقدم الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة ، أي النقطة المركزية التي يريد الكاتب توضيحها حول الموضوع. إنه بيان عام حول موضوع الفقرة. ثم يتم دعمه بواسطة الجمل الأخرى في الفقرة.

Look at three topic sentences . Notice that there are two types of topic sentences.

انظر إلى ثلاث جمل افتتاحية . لاحظ أن هناك نوعين من جمل الموضوع.

The first type is a general statement of the topic.

النوع الأول هو بيان عام للموضوع

The second type also mentions the topics of the supporting sentences.

النوع الثاني يذكر أيضًا موضوعات الجمل الداعمة

Both kinds of topic sentence refer to the main essay topic (the situation of red squirrels and grey squirrels in Britain).

يشير كلا النوعين من جملة الموضوع إلى موضوع المقال الرئيسي (حالة السناجب الحمراء والسناجب الرمادية في بريطانيا).

General statement

a At first sight, the two species of squirrel are similar.

b Three more differences explain why red squirrels have lost out in the competition with grey squirrels.

General statement + the topics of the supporting sentences

c In contrast, the two types of squirrel are different in body size and weight.

Extra Question

Q1: Complete with a comparative adjective and all the necessary words.

1. Snakes are **faster than** (fast) snails.
2. London is **bigger than** (big) Madrid.
3. Snails are **slower than** (slow) snakes.
4. My literature book is **more difficult than** (difficult) my English book.
5. Lord of the Rings is **more interesting than** (interesting) Mission Impossible.

Q2: Make sentences comparing these things, as in the example.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. English / math's (important) | <u>English is more important than math's.</u> |
| 2. A tortoise / a cat (slow) | <u>A tortoise is more slower than cat.</u> |
| 3. My friend / I (handsome) | <u>My friend is more handsome than me.</u> |
| 4. Chocolate milkshakes / lemonade (good) | <u>Chocolate milkshakes are more better than lemonade.</u> |
| 5. A tiger / a rabbit (dangerous) | <u>A tiger is more dangerous than rabbit.</u> |
| 6. The North Pole / Africa (cold) | <u>The North Pole is coldest than Africa.</u> |
| 7. Swimming / skating (easy) | <u>Swimming is easier than skating.</u> |
| 8. The Eiffel Tower / my house (big) | <u>The Eiffel Tower is bigger than my house.</u> |
| 9. A stone / a feather (heavy) | <u>A stone is heavier than feather</u> |
| 10. Planes / cars (fast) | <u>Planes are faster than cars</u> |

Q3: Write the comparative form

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Big | <u>Bigger than</u> | 6 Good | <u>Better than</u> |
| 2 Happy | <u>Happier than</u> | 7 Easy | <u>Easier than</u> |
| 3 expensive | <u>more expensive than</u> | 8 Great | <u>Greater/ Great than</u> |
| 4 intelligent | <u>more intelligent than</u> | 9 Interesting | <u>more Interesting than</u> |
| 5 Boring | <u>more Boring than</u> | 10 Bad | <u>Worse than</u> |

Q4: Complete with the comparative form of the adj in the Box

Far	Cold	Hot	Modern
-----	------	-----	--------

1. Summer is **hotter** than spring.
2. Winter is **colder** than summer.
3. The Eiffel Tower is **more modern** than the Coliseum.
4. China is **farther/further** than Italy.

Q5: Choose the correct answer:

- a. Tom's car is as **big as** / the biggest his friend's.
- b. Who is shorter than / **the shortest** person in your family?
- c. Who is more independent than / **the most independent** person you know?
- d. These sofas are **more comfortable than** / the most comfortable ours.
- e. My brother is taller than / **the tallest** in the class.
- f. Is Jason's dog **older than** / the oldest yours?
- g. Who is the **best**/better than singer in the world?
- h. We are **younger than** / the youngest the rest of the class.
- i. My hair is the straightest/**straighter than** your hair.
- j. He is more popular / **the most popular** singer in the world.

Q6: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective in brackets:

- a. Carol is as **good** (good) as you at sport.
- b. We like wearing the **more late** (late) fashion.
- c. These trousers are **most Comfortable** (comfortable) than those jeans.
- d. She is **happier** (happy) now than he was last year.
- e. You are the **Prettiest** (pretty) girl in class.
- f. My grandma is **older** (old) than my grandpa.
- g. The red dress is the **most attractive** (attractive) in the shop.
- h. I always tell the **funniest** (fun) jokes.
- i. Your hair is **more curly** (curly) than my hair.
- j. My hair is **Shorter** (short) than yours.

END OF CHAPTER 1

UNIT 2

THE ENVIRONMENT

البيئة

تلخيص B1.1 _ Unit2

ضياء الدين صبح

✧ أولاً: رح نتكلم عن المعاني بشكل عام المطلوبة للحفاظ

الكلمة	المعنى بالعربي	التصنيف	المعنى بالإنجليزي
Canyon form	وادي ضيق شكل	(n)	a deep valley with very steep sides وادي عميق وجوانبه شديدة الانحدار
cavern	كهف	(n)	a large cave كهف كبير
spectacular	مذهل	(adj)	extremely good, exciting or beautiful جيد للغاية ، مثير أو جميل
glacier	الجليدية	(n)	a large river of ice which moves very slowly, usually down a slope or valley نهر جليدي كبير يتحرك ببطء شديد ، عادة أسفل منحدر أو وادي
greenhouse gas	غازات الاحتباس الحراري	(n)	a gas which makes the air around the Earth warmer غاز يجعل الهواء المحيط بالأرض أكثر دفئاً
cause	لأن / بسبب	(n)	someone or something that makes something happen شخص ما أو شيء ما يجعل شيئاً ما يحدث
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي	(n)	the layer of gases around the Earth طبقة الغازات حول الأرض
climate	مناخ	(n)	the general weather conditions usually found in a particular place الظروف الجوية العامة التي توجد عادة في مكان معين
global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	(n)	an increase in the Earth's temperature because of pollution ارتفاع درجة حرارة الأرض بسبب التلوث
threaten	هدد	(v)	to be likely to damage or harm something من المحتمل أن يتلف أو يضر شيئاً ما
ecosystems	النظم البيئية	(n)	all the living things in an area and the effect they have on each other and the environment كل الكائنات الحية في منطقة ما وتأثيرها على بعضها البعض وعلى البيئة
fossil fuels	الوقود الحفري	(n)	a source of energy like coal, gas and petroleum, that was formed inside the Earth millions of years ago مصدر للطاقة مثل الفحم والغاز والبتترول ، تشكل داخل الأرض منذ ملايين السنين
absorb	تمتص	(v)	to take in a liquid or gas through a surface and hold it لإدخال سائل أو غاز عبر سطح ما والاحتفاظ به
construction	أعمال البناء	(n)	the process of building something, usually large structures such as houses, roads or bridges عملية بناء شيء ما ، عادة ما تكون الهياكل الكبيرة مثل المنازل أو الطرق أو الجسور
destruction	تدمير	(n)	the act of causing so much damage to something that it stops existing because it cannot be repaired فعل التسبب في الكثير من الضرر لشيء ما بحيث يتوقف عن الوجود لأنه لا يمكن إصلاحه
effect	تأثير	(n)	result; a change which happens because of a cause نتيجة؛ تغيير يحدث بسبب سبب
farming	الزراعة	(n)	the job of working on a farm or organizing work on a farm وظيفة العمل في مزرعة أو تنظيم العمل في المزرعة
logging	قطع الأشجار	(n)	the activity or business of cutting down trees for wood نشاط أو أعمال قطع الأشجار لاستخدامها في الأخشاب
rainforest	غابة إستوائية	(n)	a forest in a tropical area with a rainfall of 250 cm or more per year غابة في منطقة استوائية يبلغ معدل هطول الأمطار فيها 250 سم أو أكثر سنوياً

Ex1: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

greenhouse gas	cause	atmosphere	climate
global warming	threaten	ecosystems	fossil fuels

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- 1 The Amazon rainforest is one of the largest **ecosystems** in the world. It is home to more than 10% of all the known plants and animals on Earth.
- 2 Adelaide, Australia, has a very pleasant **climate**. The winters are not too cold and the summers are not too hot.
- 3 Pesticides chemicals generally used to kill insects which damage plants also **threaten** helpful insects, such as bees.
- 4 In order to fight pollution, scientists are developing car engines which use electric or solar energy instead of **fossil fuels** like gasoline.
- 5 Methane (CH) is a **greenhouse gas** which is found naturally inside the Earth and under the sea. It is used for cooking and heating homes and buildings.
- 6 The Earth's **atmosphere** is 480 km thick and contains a mixture of about 10 different gases, which we call air.
- 7 Because of **global warming**, polar ice is melting, sea levels are rising and some islands might soon be under water.
- 8 Habitat loss is the most important **cause** of species extinction.

Ex2: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

absorb	construction	destruction	effect
farming	logging	rainforest	

- 1 Clothes made from plants, like cotton or bamboo, **absorb** water more easily than man-made materials like polyester.
- 2 **farming** has been my family's occupation since my grandfather bought his first cow 75 years ago.
- 3 **logging** hurts native people because it destroys the forest that provides them with food, shelter and medicine.
- 4 The Amazon **rainforest** in South America receives 200 to 600 cm of rain every year.
- 5 Because of heavy snow, the **construction** of the new road stopped for more than two months.
- 6 Sunburn is just one of the harmful **effect** of too much sun on sensitive skin.
- 7 In 2017, Hurricane Harvey caused serious **destruction** in the US state of Texas and killed more than 80 people.

Language Development

ACADEMIC VOCABLULARY

Ex1: Replace the underlined words in the sentences with the academic worlds in the Box.

annual (adj)	areas (n)	challenge (n)	consequences (n)
contributes to (phr v)	issue (n)	predict (v)	trend (n)

- 1 the most serious problem which threatens the environment is climate change. **issue**
- 2 Experts think that there will not be enough fresh water in the future. **predict**
- 3 Pollution and climate change are the results of human activity. **Consequences**
- 4 Fortunately, we are seeing a pattern where people recycle more and use less packaging. **trend**
- 5 in some places, the glaciers have melted or even disappeared as a result pf higher temporary. **areas**
- 6 The yearly rate of species loss in the rainforest is nearly 50,000 – that's 135 plant, animal and insect species each day! **annual**
- 7 The biggest test we face is to protect the planet. **challenge**
- 8 Human activity causes climate change. **contributes to**

ENVIRONMENT COLLOCATIONS

Ex1: Match the Words in each box to make collections about the environment. Sometimes more than one collection is possible.

Carbon	climate	environmental	greenhouse
Natural	power	tropical	

Change	dioxide	gas	group
Plant	plant	rainforest	recourse

Carbon dioxide tropical rainforest greenhouse gases natural recourse
power plant environmental groups climate Change

Ex2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the collocations from Exercise 1.

- In my town, about 70% of the electricity comes from a **power plant** which uses coal for energy.
- Carbon dioxide and methane are examples of **greenhouse gases**.
- Almost all scientists these days agree that **climate Change** is happening and is a serious threat to our planet.
- Trees absorb **Carbon dioxide** and give off oxygen.
- All over the world, **environmental groups** are working to educate people about the dangers of deforestation and habitat destruction.
- Fresh water is the most precious **natural recourse** on Earth.
- Thousands of unique plants, animals, birds and insects live in **tropical rainforest** the of South America and Southeast Asia.

أفعال السبب والنتيجة Verbs of cause-and-effect

Writers use certain phrases to show the relationship between the causes of a problem and its effects. Look at the sentences below.

يستخدم الكتاب عبارات معينة لإظهار العلاقة بين أسباب المشكلة وتأثيراتها. انظر إلى الجمل أدناه.

cause + **linking verb or phrase** + effect

Deforestation **leads to / causes / results** in habitat destruction.

effect + **linking verb or phrase** + cause

Habitat destruction is **caused by / is due to / is the result of** deforestation.

Ex: Complete the sentences using one linking word or phrase.

- Deforestation **result** in animal extinction and loss of biodiversity.
- Demand for food and energy are expected to rise **due to** the increase in the world's population.
- Burning fossil fuels **leads to** an increase in CO₂ in the atmosphere.
- Flooding, heat waves and other extreme weather are all **caused** by climate change.
- Reducing the amount of meat we eat may **result** in lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- Submerged islands could be the **result** of rising sea levels.

بسبب Because and because of

Because is a conjunction which introduces a reason. It is followed by a subject, a verb and sometimes an object.

لأنه اقتران يقدم سببًا. يتبعه فاعل وفعل وأحيانًا مفعول به

The environment is changing **because** humans are burning fossil fuels.

Because of is a two-word preposition meaning 'as a result of'. It is followed by a noun, a pronoun or a noun phrase.

The climate is changing **because of** human activity.

Ex: Complete the sentences using because or because of.

- 1 Sea levels may rise **because of** melting glaciers.
- 2 In a warmer world, there are more fires **because** there is less rain.
- 3 The atmosphere is becoming warmer **because of** deforestation and burning fossil fuels.
- 4 Low-lying islands may be submerged **because** sea levels are rising.

Giving examples

Examples are a common type of supporting detail.

*Huge commercial farms have taken over large areas of forest in many countries. In Indonesia, **for example**, industrial logging is carried out to clear huge areas for the production of palm oil.*

The first sentence makes it clear that there are 'many countries' in which commercial farms have taken over large areas of forest. In the second sentence, the writer states Indonesia as an example of this. The example provides specific detail to make the point more effectively.

Good writers use a range of expressions to introduce examples.

يستخدم الكتاب الجيدون مجموعة من التعبيرات لتقديم أمثلة.

especially... (noun OR noun phrase) ...

تأتي مع الاسم بمعنى **خصوصا**

including... (noun OR noun phrase)

معناها بما يشمل / شامل / بما يتضمن

particularly... (to complete the sentences) ...

لإكمال الجملة بمعنى **خصوصا / خاصة**

like

for example

for instance

such as

One (Another) example is ...

One (Another) suggestion / method / idea is ...

END OF CHAPTER 2

End of READING

LISTINING

UNIT 1

Animals

الحيوانات

☆ أولاً: رح نتكلم عن المعاني بشكل عام المطلوبة للحفاظ

الكلمة	المعنى بالعربي	التصنيف	المعنى بالإنجليزي
mental	عقلي	(adj)	relating to the mind المتعلقة بالعقل
maze	متاهة	(n)	a type of puzzle with a series of paths from entrance to exit نوع من الألغاز مع سلسلة من المسارات من المدخل إلى الخروج
in the wild	في البرية	(Phr)	in nature, not in a zoo, on a farm or as a pet في الطبيعة، وليس في حديقة الحيوانات، في مزرعة أو كحيوان أليف
reflect upon	التفكير فيه	(Phr v)	to think about in a serious and careful way للتفكير بطريقة جادة ودقيقة
abuse	تعسف / يسيء	(n)	violent or unfair treatment of someone المعاملة العنيفة أو غير العادلة لشخص ما
conditions	الحال	(n pl)	the situation in which someone lives or works الوضع الذي يعيش فيه شخص ما أو يعمل فيه
cruel	قاسية	(adj)	not kind غير لطيف
issue	قضية	(n)	a topic or problem which causes concern and discussion موضوع أو مشكلة تثير القلق والمناقشة
protect	يحمي	(v)	to keep safe from danger للبقاء في مأمن من الخطر
suffer	يعاني	(v)	to feel pain or unhappiness للشعور بالألم أو التعاسة
survive	على قيد الحياة	(v)	to continue to live, in spite of danger and difficulty أن تستمر في العيش بالرغم من الخطر والصعوبة
welfare	رفاهة	(n)	someone's or something's health and happiness صحة وسعادة شخص ما أو شيء ما
melt	انصهار	(v)	to become liquid as a result of heating لتصبح سائلة نتيجة التسخين
source	مصدر	(n)	where something comes from من أين يأتي شيء ما
endangered	المهددة بالخطر	(adj)	at risk of no longer existing معرضة لخطر عدم وجودها
habitat	موطن	(n)	the natural environment of an animal or plant البيئة الطبيعية للحيوان أو النبات
species	صنف	(n)	a group of plants or animals which share similar features مجموعة من النباتات أو الحيوانات التي تشترك في سمات متشابهة
depend on	يعتمد على	(phr v)	to need لكي يحتاج للحاجة
damage	ضرر	(v)	to hurt لكي تؤلم
threat	التهديد	(n)	the possibility of trouble, danger or disaster احتمال حدوث مشكلة أو خطر أو كارثة

Ex1: Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

conditions	suffer	abuse	issue
welfare	cruel	survive	protect

- 1 Some people feel that using elephants in the circus is animal **abuse**. To be healthy, elephants need to live in the wild.
- 2 This animal organization helps to **protect** animals which are in danger. It saves thousands of animals every year.
- 3 People who let animals go hungry are **cruel**. I don't understand how they can do that.
- 4 Some wild animals **suffer** in zoos. They live in small, uncomfortable cages and they don't have enough space to run.
- 5 The **conditions** in this zoo are excellent. All of the animals have plenty of space and are treated very well.
- 6 The biggest **issue** for many animal rights organizations is the use of animals in scientific experiments.
- 7 Sharks continue to **survive** in the ocean, despite the threat from humans.
- 8 There are laws which protect the **welfare** of animals by making sure humans are punished for hurting them.

POST-LISTENING

1. Listening for contrasting ideas

Speakers use certain words and phrases to signal a contrast, or difference, between two ideas. To identify contrasting ideas, listen for these transition words and phrases: yet, but, on the contrary, even though, however.

Animals, like elephants and horses, were used to build amazing structures, like the pyramids in Egypt. Yet/But their hard work and suffering are hardly ever recognized.

Not all animal use is abuse. **On the contrary**, without humans, these domesticated animals would not have been able to survive.

Even though animals work hard for us, they are often abandoned when they get sick or too old to work. These animals work long hours and live in difficult conditions. **However**, they get very little reward.

Ex1: Circle the correct contrasting transition words and phrases. Use the examples in the box above to help you.

- 1 **Even though** / However I love animals, I don't think people should keep them in their homes.
- 2 Some people think the reason I became a vegetarian is because I love animals. Even though / **On the contrary**, I am a vegetarian for health reasons and not because I care about animal rights.
- 3 Many people are against animal testing. Even though / **Yet** without such tests, we would not have developed new medicines.
- 4 **Even though** / Yet people claim that animal rights aren't protected. there are many organizations which focus on this issue.
- 5 Many people eat meat. **Yet** / On the contrary, humans don't need animal protein to stay healthy.

Ex2: Complete the extracts with the transition words and phrases in the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

But	even though	however	on the contrary	yet
-----	-------------	---------	-----------------	-----

- 1 People talk a lot about protecting animals, **but**. they often don't do anything to help the animals.
- 2 Zoos are fun places for children to visit. **However**, some zoos do not provide good living conditions for their animals.
- 3 **even though** I like animals, I wouldn't want to be a vet.
- 4 Most people aren't cruel to animals. **on the contrary**, they care a lot about animal welfare.

2. Listening for signposting language

When you listen to a presentation, listen for signposting phrases (first, second, to summarize). These phrases are like road signs - they help you know when a speaker is moving to a new point or section.

First, overfishing of the coastal waters has reduced the seabirds' food supply.

Second, habitat destruction has reduced the amount of land on which the birds can nest.

To summarize, the actions of people are pushing the local seabird population towards extinction.

Ex: write the signposting phrases you hear

- 1 **First**, Arctic communities are trying to reduce contact between humans and polar bears.
- 2 **Second**, governments have made laws which limit the amount of oil production in the Arctic.
- 3 So, **to summarize**, the main threat to polar bears is loss of habitat due to climate change.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT WORD FAMILIES

You can develop your academic vocabulary by learning about word families. Word families often start the same and end differently, depending on the form (noun, verb, adjective or adverb). When you write down a new word, make sure to write down any other forms from its word family. If you don't know a word, you may be able to guess it from another form of the word.

يمكنك تطوير مفرداتك الأكاديمية من خلال التعرف على عائلات الكلمات. غالبًا ما تبدأ عائلات الكلمات بنفس الطريقة وتنتهي بشكل مختلف، اعتمادًا على الشكل (الاسم أو الفعل أو الصفة أو الظرف). عند كتابة كلمة جديدة، تأكد من كتابة أي أشكال أخرى من عائلة الكلمات الخاصة بها. إذا كنت لا تعرف كلمة ما، فقد تتمكن من تخمينها من شكل آخر للكلمة.

EX1: Complete the table. In some items, more than one answer is possible. Use a dictionary to help you.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
abandonment	abandon	abandoned	
analysis	analyze	analytical	analytically
communication	communicate	communicative	communicatively
connection	connect	connected	
damage	damage	damaged	
debate	debate	debated	
environment		environmental	environmentally
involvement	involve	involved	
protection	protect	protected	
support	support	supported	
survivor/survival	survive	survivable	

Ex2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- The **analysis** of the blood sample showed that the horse was healthy. (analyze)
- Domesticated animals may find it very hard to **survive** in the wild. (survive)
- Owners sometimes **abandon** their animals on the street when they can no longer care for them. (abandon)
- She is a strong **support** of animal rights. (support)
- Using **environmental** damaging chemicals on farms can endanger wild animals as well as plants. (environment)
- Some scientists have explored how birds **communicate** with each other by using different sounds. (communicate)
- She has had a lot of **involvement** with animal rights for the last 25 years. (involve)
- Many people are very **protective** towards animals and they want to care for them. (protect)
- I listened to a **debate** about animal rights. (debate)
- Many people who are **abusive** to animals aren't that way on purpose. (abuse)

MODALS FOR OBLIGATION, PROHIBITION AND ADVICE نماذج للالتزام والحظر "المنع" والمشورة

Use have to, have got to, need to or must before a verb to say that something is an obligation. In other words, that it is necessary.

Animals **have to / have got to / need to / must** find food, water and a safe place to live in order to survive.

Use **don't have to or don't need to** to say that something is not an obligation.

You **don't have to / don't need to** feed the chickens. I've already fed them.

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Use mustn't to say that something is prohibited, or not allowed.

Visitors to the zoo mustn't touch the animals.

Use should or ought to to give advice that you are sure about.

You should / ought to give some money to that animal rights organization. It does good work.

Use might or could to give advice when you are not sure.

It might be a good idea to volunteer at the animal shelter.

You could volunteer at the animal shelter.

Ex: Look at the sentences and the underlined modals. What does each sentence express? Write O (obligation), P (prohibition) or A (advice) next to each sentence.

1 You have to love animals to be a vet. **O**

2 You mustn't give human food to animals. **P**

3 If you want to work with animals, you could become a vet. **A**

4 We must do more as a society to prevent animal cruelty. **O**

5 What courses do you need to complete to get a veterinary degree? **O**

6 You ought to visit the San Diego Zoo. It has some great animals. **A**

7 We should be kind to animals. They have feelings, too. **A**

8 It might be a good idea to help out on a farm if you are interested in working with animals. **A**

UNIT 2

THE ENVIRONMENT

البيئة

الكلمة	المعنى بالعربي	التصنيف	المعنى بالإنجليزي
run out	نفذ	(phr v)	to use all of something so that there is none left لاستخدام كل شيء حتى لا يتبقى منه شيء
alternative energy	طاقة بديلة	(n phr)	power which comes from natural resources, like the sun or wind الطاقة التي تأتي من الموارد الطبيعية ، مثل الشمس أو الرياح
turbine	محرك التوربينة	(n)	a type of machine which uses air or water to produce power نوع من الآلات التي تستخدم الهواء أو الماء لإنتاج الطاقة
assemble	تجميع	(v)	to build something by putting parts together لبناء شيء ما عن طريق تجميع الأجزاء معًا
limited	محدود		small in amount or number صغيرة من حيث الكمية أو العدد
provide	يمد		to give something ليعطي شيئًا
solution	حل		a way of solving a problem طريقة لحل مشكلة
alternative	بديل		different مختلف
environmental system	بيئي نظام		relating to the air, water and land تتعلق بالهواء والماء والأرض
resource	الموارد		a way of doing things طريقة لفعل الأشياء
crisis	مصيبة		something you have and can use شيء لديك ويمكنك استخدامه
Benefits	فوائد	(n)	a very dangerous or difficult situation حالة خطيرة أو صعبة للغاية
Pollute	تلوث	(v)	Advantages مزايا
Risks	المخاطر	(n)	to make something, like air or water, dirty or harmful لصنع شيء ما ، مثل الهواء أو الماء ، متسخًا أو ضارًا
Disasters	الكوارث	(n)	the possibility of something bad happening احتمال حدوث شيء سيء
Affordable	يسعر معقول	(adj)	terrible accidents which cause a lot of damage الحوادث الفظيعة التي تسبب الكثير من الضرر
Opponents	المعارضين	(n)	not expensive ليس باهظ الثمن
Long-Term	طويل الأمد	(adj)	someone who disagrees with an idea شخص يختلف مع فكرة
			مستمرة لفترة طويلة

NEGATIVE PREFIXES

1 A prefix is a group of letters which goes at the start of a word to make a new word with a different meaning. All the prefixes in the table below mean not. Match the words in the box to the prefixes in the table and write the word with its prefix. Use a dictionary to help you.

advantage necessary correct responsible possible

prefix	example
un-	unnecessary
in-	incorrect
ir-	irresponsible
dis-	disadvantage
im-	impossible

2 Write the correct prefix to complete the words.

- Using nuclear power is **ir**responsible. It's just too dangerous.
- Of course, the future of hydroponics is **un**known. But I think it's going to become very common.
- I **dis**agree that nuclear power is the best kind of energy. Solar power is much safer.
- Solar power is cheap, clean and **in**expensive. It costs much less than fossil fuels.
- We are **un**able to feed the world's population by traditional farming methods alone. Many people don't have enough food.

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- 6 I don't think it's **im**possible to end world hunger. Hydroponic farming could help.
- 7 That information is **in**correct. Would you like me to give you the right information?
- 8 One **dis**advantage of wind power is that some people think the wind turbines are ugly.
- 9 Solar power is cheap, clean and **un**limited. There will always be enough of it.
- 10 I **dis**approve of using chemicals to grow food. It's bad for the environment and it's bad for people's health.

الأفعال الشرطية للتعبير عن الاحتمال في المستقبل Modal verbs to express future possibility

Use *will* (or *won't*) to say that you are certain about the future.

استخدم *will* (أو *Wont*) لتقول إنك متأكد من المستقبل.

*If there is an accident, then it **will** be huge and it **will** have long-term effects on the environment.*

Use *may*, *might* and *could* to say that you are uncertain about the future.

استخدام *قد* ، وربما ، ويمكن أن تقول أنك غير متأكد من المستقبل.

*We'll briefly discuss how this type of farming **could** / **might** / **may** solve some of the environmental problems we are now facing.*

Might is more common than **may** in conversation. **May** sounds more formal.

قد يكون أكثر شيوعًا مما قد يكون في المحادثة. قد يبدو أكثر رسمية

Ex: Write the correct modal verb in the correct place in the sentences. You may also need to change the main verb. In some items, more than one answer is possible.

1 Farming in the desert solves the problem of food crisis. (Uncertainty in the future)

Farming in the desert **might** solve the problem of food crisis.

2 Not using fossil fuels reduces climate change. (Uncertainty in the future)

Not using fossil fuels **may** reduce climate change

3 Taxing fossil fuels reduces the use of cars. (Certainty in the future)

Taxing fossil fuels **will** reduce the use of cars.

4 Using solar energy does not lead to any environmental disasters. (Certainty in the future)

Using solar energy **Wont** lead to any environmental disasters.

**END OF
LISTINING**

END of English Intermediate Level 3 Summary

نهاية تلخيص لغة انجليزية مستوى
متوسط 3

♥ ضياء الدين صبح



بالتوفيق