Unit 16: The Importance of Trees

Key Vocabulary

harden	ينشف / يصبح صلبا	rubber	مطاط
ring	حلقة	sap	عصارة النبات
tube	أنبوب (لنقل المياه والمواد الكيماوية)	toothpaste	معجون أسنان
cardboard	ورق مقوى / كرتون	turpentine	زيت لازالة الدهان (تنر)
width	عرض / اتساع	instrument	أداة (موسيقية / علمية)
extract	يستخرج / يستخلص	calculate	يحسب (العمر / الطول ...)
bark	اللحاء	products	منتجات
roots	الجذور	valuable	قيم
branches	الفروع	cells	خلايا
leaves	الأوراق	fruit	ثمرة / ثمار
trunk	الجذع	seeds	بذور

Vocabulary

fertilisers	أسمدة	count	يعد (السنين / الحلقات ...)
shelter	مأوى / ملجأ	dig	يحفر فى الارض
fuel	وقود	drill	يحفر بآلة أو جهاز
heating	التدفئة	remove	يزيل
fence	سور	operate	يشغل
soil	تربة	freeze	يتجمد
furniture	الأثاث	flood	يفيض / فيضان
sequoia	شجر طويل ينمو فى كاليفورنيا	pick	يقطف
chemicals	مواد كيميائية	melt	يذوب
nuts	الجوز	breathe	يتنفس
coconuts	جوز الهند	damage	يدمر / دمار
soft	ناعم / أملس	irrigate	يروى
pipe	أنبوبة	queue	طابور
living	حى	diamond	ألماس
stick	عصا	especially	خاصةً
brush	فرشاة	materials	مواد
hammer	مطرقة / شاكوش	unanswered	غير مجابة
demonstrate	يوضح / يشرح	sandstorm	عاصفة رملية
thin / giant	رفيع / عملاق	palm tree	اشجار النخيل
quite narrow	ضيق الى حد ما	press ... down	يضغط لأسفل
car tyre	اطار السيارة	alternatives	بدائل
high / hight	مرتفع / ارتفاع	label	بطاقة أو ملصقة صغيرة

global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	paint remover	مزيل الطلاء
cardboard box	صندوق من الكرتون	rubber gloves	قفاز من المطاط

Prepositions & Expressions

move on to	ينتقل / نتحول إلي	do no damage to	لا يسبب ضرر إلي
covered in / with / by	مغطى بـ	Be badly-damaged	مُحطم بطريقة سيئة
play (on) an instrument	يعزف علي آلة	make a list of	يعد قائمة بـ
keep away from	يبعد عن	Believe it or not	صدق أو لا تصدق
put down roots	يستوطن / يستقر	drill into	يحفر / يثقب فى
depend on = rely on	يعتمد علي	a tall tree	شجرة طويلة / عالية
cut down	يقطع / يزيل	take in	يمتص
In this way,	وبهذه الطريقة	read out	يقرأ بصوت عالي
fall over	يسقط / يتمايل	give out	يتصاعد / يخرج / يطلق
put…..into	يضع....في	provide ….. with	يمد بـ / يزود بـ
Be made from	مصنوع من	tie….to	يربط.....في
Be made out of	مصنوع من	example of	مثال لـ
a set of instructions	مجموعة تعليمات	along the sides of	علي جانبي …
do good to	يعود بالفائدة علي	put out fire	يُطفئ النيران
carry from .. to	ينقل من .. إلي	put down roots	يستقر فى مكان ما

Antonyms

narrow	ضيق	wide	واسع / عريض
soft	ناعم / أملس	hard	صلب
freeze	يتجمد	melt	يذوب
deep	عميق	shallow	ضحل
sweet	حلو	bitter	مر
popular	شعبى / محبوب	unpopular	غير شعبى / غير محبوب

Derivatives

Verb فعل		Noun اسم		Adjective صفة	
harden	يجعل صلبا	hardness	صلابة	hard	صلب
widen	يوسع	width	اتساع / عرض	wide	واسع / عريض
strengthen	يقوى	strength	قوة	strong	قوى
shorten	يقصر	shortness	قصر	short	قصير
sharpen	يبرى القلم	sharpness	حدة	sharp	حاد
lengthen	يطول	length	طول	long	طويل
deepen	يعمق	depth	عمق	deep	عميق

Words go together

give instructions	يعطي تعليمات	sports equipment	أجهزة رياضية
set rules	يضع قواعد	music instruments	آلات موسيقية
rules and regulations	قواعد و لوائح	international community	مجتمع دولي
natural world	عالم طبيعى	tropical rainforests	الغابات الاستوائية
witness a great shift	يشهد تحولا كبيرا	spread awareness	ينشر الوعي

Read the following carefully

Listening

Presenter: Hello. If you listened to last week's **Natural World**, you would know that we had a lot of **unanswered questions** about trees. So this week, we have invited Professor Jeremy Beech to answer these and other questions about trees. Welcome to the **programme**, Professor.

Prof. Beech: Hello.

Presenter: Can we have our **first question**, please?

Female caller: Hello. **I'd like to** ask the professor about the tallest tree in the world. Where is it and how tall is it?

Prof. Beech: **The tallest tree in the world** is a Giant Sequoia and it's in California. It's 83.8 meters tall. Scientists say it is between 2.300 and 2.700 years old.

Presenter: That's **incredible**! Now, **let's move on to** our second caller.

Boy caller: Hello. I know a tree's **leaves** help it to **take in light from the sun**. But I'd like to ask what **the bark** of a tree does.

Prof. Beech: Well, the bark is like our **skin** - it protects the living part of the tree and **the tubes** which carry water from a tree's **roots** to its leaves. If the bark is **badly damaged**, the tree dies. Animals such as goats love eating bark, so it's especially important to **keep animals away from** young trees.

Presenter: Thank you. What's the next question?

Male caller: Hi. I'd like to ask: how is it possible to **calculate the age of a tree** by counting its rings?

Presenter: Good question. Perhaps you could start by explaining what the rings are that this caller is **talking about**.

Prof. Beech: Well, most trees **grow bigger** every year. Just under the bark, there's a circle of soft **cells** which **hardens** every spring or summer. This forms a ring of new wood each year. This means we can calculate the age of the tree by **counting rings**.

Presenter: You will see the rings if you cut the tree down. But how do you do this without killing the tree?

Prof. Beech: We can **drill into** the tree to make **a deep, narrow hole**. Then, we **extract** a very thin piece of wood. This does no **damage to** the tree.

Presenter: And are the rings **the same width** every year?

Prof. Beech: No, they aren't. The width of the ring **depends on** the climate and the amount of rain. If there's a lot of rain during the year, the rings are **quite wide**. If it's a dry year, the rings are narrower. **In this way**, we can find out **what** the weather was **like** hundreds of years ago when the tree was younger.

Presenter: Really? Well, **I'm afraid** that's all we have time for in today's programme. **Thanks for** talking to us, Professor Beech.

Reading   Why do we need Trees

If you ask people why we need trees, most of them **will** answer: "We **need** wood from trees **for** building houses"; "We get fruit and nuts from trees"; "We **make paper out of** wood from trees"; "We can **use** wood **as a fuel for** cooking and heating". Recently, people have added a more serious reason to this list: "Trees **help** the earth **to breathe**" or "They **protect us from global warming".**

It has been said that more than 5.000 things in **everyday use** are made from trees. Here are a few of them: furniture, sports equipment, pencils, magazines and newspapers, **cardboard boxes, musical instruments** and-believe it or not- some kinds of **toothpaste.**

In addition to these uses, trees also give us valuable chemicals. Turpentine, which is used as a paint remover, **is made from the sap of trees.**

Sap can also be used to make rubber. If wood **is heated,** chemicals **are produced** which **can be used to make** medicines and some kinds of plastic. Wood products can also be turned into paper, cardboard and materials from which clothes can be made. You **may be surprised to hear that** wood products are also used in some types of ice cream and other foods.

So, the next time you are reading a newspaper, eating an ice cream, playing the piano or cleaning your teeth, **just stop and think:** how would you **manage to do** these things if there were no trees?

Definitions

bark	the hard outside part of a tree
harden	to become firm or stiff
ring	an object in the shape of a circle
tube	a pipe that liquids or gases go through
roots	the parts of trees that grow under the ground and find water
calculate	to find out something or measure something by using numbers
extract	to remove something

width	the distance from one side of something to the other
branches	they grow out of a trunk of a tree to support leaves and fruits
fruit	grows on a plant or tree and has seeds inside
leaves	are the flat green parts at the ends of the branches of a tree
cardboard	very stiff thick paper, used especially for making boxes
products	things that are made or grown to be sold
rubber	a substance used for making tyres, boots, etc.
sap	the liquid that carries food through plants and trees
toothpaste	substance used for cleaning your teeth
turpentine	a strong-smelling liquid used for removing paint
valuable	very useful or important

Language Notes

climate	ثابت المناخ (حالة الجو خلال فترة زمنية طويلة)
weather	متغير الطقس (حالة الجو خلال فترة زمنية قصيرة)
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي : ما يحيط بالأرض أو المكان

Ex: We are retiring to the Maldives because we like a sunny **climate**.
What's the **weather** like this morning?
A lot of harmful smoke is released into the **atmosphere** by factories.

ground	أرض (خارج المنزل)
floor	أرضية (المنزل)
soil	تربة (تلقى فيها البذور)

Ex: There is a great hole in the **ground** behind my house.
The glass fell off the table and scattered يتناثرon the **floor**.
Some plants grow in a muddy **soil**.

made of	مصنوع من (المادة المصنع منها الشئ لا تتغير و نراها)
made from	مصنوع من (المادة المصنع منها الشئ تتغير و لا نراها)
made in	مصنوع فى (سنة / مكان)
made by	مصنوع بواسطة (شخص أو دولة أو شركة)

Ex: She bought a bag **made of** leather.   Bread is **made from** flour.
This car was **made in** 2009 **in** Italy.

لاحظ استخدام المقطع en في بداية أو نهاية بعض الكلمات لتكوين الفعل:					
wide	**widen**	يوسع	courage	**encourage**	يشجع
threat	**threaten**	يهدد	danger	**endanger**	يعرض للخطر
strong	**strengthen**	يقوى	large	**enlarge**	يكبر - يضخم
cheap	**cheapen**	يخفض السعر	able	**enable**	يمكن
length	**lengthen**	يطول	rich	**enrich**	يثري
hard	**harden**	يجعله صلبا	short	**shorten**	يقصر

else	تستخدم بعد الكلمات التي تبدأ بـ (*some* – *no* – *every* – any)
	و تستخدم بعد أدوات الاستفهام (*what / who / why / where*)

Ex: What else do you need?   Do you want anything else?

connect something **to** something	يوصل بجهاز
connect someone / thing **with** something	يوصل / يرتبط بـ
contact يتصل بـ **communicate with**	يتواصل مع

Ex: First **connect** the printer **to** the computer.
   The railway link would **connect** Tanta **with** Cairo.
   There was nothing to **connect** him **with** the crime.
   Please do not hesitate to **contact** me if you need anything.
   We can **communicate with** other people through the internet.

يسمع ـ يتلقى معلومات عن **hear about**	يسمع (سماع عارض ـ بدون قصد) **hear**
يسمع أخبار عن ـ يعرف بوجود شخص أو شئ **hear of**	يتلقى رسالة من **hear from**

Ex: When I was walking in the street I **heard** someone crying.
   Have you **heard from** Ahmed?   You will **hear about** this later.
   She disappeared and was never **heard of** again.

a piece of wood قطعة خشب	لاحظ أن كلمة wood هى اسم لا يعد و لا يسبقه a و يمكن أن يسبق بـ some / a piece of / much / a lot of

Ex: I need **some** wood.   I need **a piece of** wood.

help + مفعول+ (to) + مصدر	help + مفعول+ with + اسم

Ex: My father **helped me (to) do** my homework.
   My father **helped me with my homework**.

- عند التعبير عن القياس (الطول والعرض والارتفاع والعمق .....) نستخدم :
1ـ الصفة فقط.   أو   2ـ الأسم مسبوقا بحرف الجر in
The wall is two metres **high**. / **in hight**.

Spot the difference

toothpaste	معجون أسنان	**toothache**	ألم أسنان
rubber	مطاط	**robber**	سارق
root	جذر	**route**	طريق
hole	حفرة	**whole**	كل
tube	انبوبة	**tub**	حوض / جردل
bark	لحاء / ينبح	**park**	حديقة عامة
valuable	قيم	**available**	متاح

Language Functions

Asking for instructions	Giving instructions
How can I operate this coffee machine?	First switch it on, then press اضغط على the red button.
Can you show me how to use this vacuum cleaner?	First, connect it to the electricity supply. After that, press the red button
How does (this machine) work?	First …. / Then…./ Next…./ Finally….

Choose the correct answer:

1- The world's **(widest – tallest – deepest – highest)** tree is nearly 84 metres tall.

2- The tallest tree is between two and three **(hundreds – thousands – thousand – millions)** years old.

3- Tubes carry water from the **(roots – bark – leaves – trunk)** to the leaves.

4- Goats and other animals can **(feed – die – kill – eat)** trees by damaging the bark.

5- Every year, soft **(cells – tubes – seeds – leaves)** below the bark of a tree form new wood.

6- Rings of new **(trunk – fruit – wood – bark)** grow in a tree each year.

7- When a thin piece of wood is removed from a tree, **(most – no – a lot of – much)** damage is done to the tree.

8- The more rain there is in a year, the **(narrower – wider – smaller – thinner)** the tree rings are.

9- The **(leaves – bark – tubes – roots)** are the parts of trees that grow under the ground and find water.

10- The hard outside part of a tree is called the **(bark – sap – branch – trunk)**.

11- **(Branches – Leaves – Roots – Seeds)** are the flat green parts at the ends of the branhes of a tree.

12- A **(leaf – bark – fruit – tube)** grows on a plant or tree and has seeds inside.

13- Every year, trees grow extra **(bracelet – earrings – necklaces – rings)** of new wood.

14- Every year, the cells under the bark **(hard – herd – harden – burden)** and become new wood.

15- This road is too narrow for cars, so they are going to **(shorten – sharpen – harden – widen)** it.

16- The old bridge is very weak. They will have to **(lengthen – strengthen – narrow – weaken)** it soon.

17- My new trousers are too long, so my mother is going to **(broaden – widen – deepen – shorten)** them.

18- That film is so popular that the queues to see it **(widen – strengthen – lengthen – long)** daily.

19- Some people believe that trees protect the world from global **(warm – warmer – warming – warms)**.

20- Furniture, sports equipment and magazines are examples **(from – in – on – of)** things made from wood.

21- People use turpentine to **(remove – release – mix – fix)** paint.

22- Turpentine is made from the **(fruit – bark – roots – sap)** of trees.

23- Medicines and plastics can be made from **(rubber – perfumes – wood – chemicals)** we get fvrom trees.

24- Some types of ice cream are made with wood **(production – products – producting – productive)**.

25- To **(calculate – count – discount – communicate)** is to find out something by using numbers

26- The knife doesn't cut very well. I need to **(sharp – sharpen – sharpening – sharpens)** it.

27- The liquid that carries food in trees is called **(tap – nap – sap – lap)**.

28- A violin is a musical **(instrument – equipment – machine – technique)**.

29- Many boxes are made **(of – in – by – from)** cardboard.

30- Egypt exports a lot of **(conducts – instructs – deducts – products)** to other countries.

31- I **(included – excluded – calculated – valued)** that we would arrive there at 6. p.m.

32- The oil which is **(extracted – retreated – contacted – conducted)** from olives is used for cooking.

33- The garden is 20 metres in **(wide – widen – width – the wide)**.

34- This firm has **(leaves – trunks – branches – roots)** in many cities.

35- A lot of medicines come from tropical (rainforests – rainbows – raindrops – rainfalls).

36- Cutting **(in – of – away – down)** trees causes damage to the environment.

37- We should plant more trees **(along – beneath – off – above)** the sides of streets.

38- Five trees fell **(on – over – to – in)** in the storm.

39- After travelling around the world, she felt it was time to put down **(roots – branches – trunks – leaves)** somewhere.

40- You have to obey all the **(roles – reels – rails – rules)** and regulations.

41- The **(weather – climate – atmosphere – sky)** was so cold yesterday, so we didn't go out.

42- They **(drilled – pulled – called – felled)** into the tree and extracted a thin piece of wood.

43- Most trees **(die – live – grow – reach)** bigger every year.

44- The (**width – health – wealth – filth**) of the rings of trees depends on the climate and the rain.

45- The (**tapes – tunnels – tubes – channels**) carry water from a tree's roots to its leaves.

46- The bark (**destroys – demolishes – protects – hides**) the living part of the tree.

47- He used a paint (**remove – removal – removing – remover**) to clean his shirt.

48- My hands (**hardened – awakened – broadened – lengthened**) when I was working on the farm.

49- We can determine the (**length – width – age – disease**) of a tree by counting the rings.

50- We need three test (**taps – tips – tubes – tops**) for this experiment

51- Car tyres and the bottoms of some shoes are made (**of – in – by – from**) rubber.

52- The tree's leaves help it to take (**in – of – to – off**) light from the sun.

53- This cream contains (**excludes – extracts – extinguishes – expands**) from several plants.

54- The tallest tree is (**between – into – over – among**) two and three thousand years old.

55- We can make paper (**off – about – out – down**) of wood.

56- Wood can be used as a (**fuel – feeling – filling – feel**) for cooking and heating.

57- Trees help to (**rise – raise – decrease – increase**) pollution.

58- People put some (**toothpaste – cream – tablets – pills**) on their brush to clean their teeth.

59- The (**root – trunk – fruit – bark**) is the strongest part of the tree.

60- Trees provide us (**for – with – by – of**) many useful things from rubber to medicines.

61- (**Leaves – Barks – Roots – Branches**) fall from some trees in autumn.

62- It is important to keep animals (**away – out – off – on**) from young trees.

63- The river can be used by many ships because of its (**wide – width – widening – widened**).

64- Scientists tell the age of a tree by (**calculating – counting – adding – widening**) the rings in the trunk.

65- The function of the (**seed – root – trunk – leave**) is to hold the tree in the ground.

66- The (**length – width – height – depth**) of a ring indicates whether there was drought or rainfall in a particular area.

67- (**In – By – On – At**) the way, have you seen Ali recently?

68- The (**circle – round – bing – ring**) road is very long and useful.

Language Focus

Conditionals الجمل الشرطية

Zero Conditional الحالة الصفرية

☞ *نستخدم الحالة الصفرية* لوصف أحداث تكون عادة دائمة أو حقيقة أو قانون ثابت ولاعطاء توجيهات وارشادات و فى هذه الجمل نلاحظ أن **when = if** :

If	+	مضارع بسيط	⟶	مضارع بسيط

- If water **is heated** to 100° c, it **boils**.　　- If water **freezes**, it **turns** into ice.
- If I **feel** thirsty, I **drink** water.　　- If I **have** time, I usually **walk** to school.
- If you **click** on the blue button the answer **appears**.

First Conditional الحالة الأولى

If	+	مضارع بسيط أو تام	⟶	will / shall + inf.

• **تعبر الحالة الأولى عن أحداث محتملة فى المستقبل :**
 - **If** I **earn** some money, I**'ll go** abroad.
• **كما تعبر الحالة الأولى عن احتمال حقيقى فى المضارع :**
- **If** you**'re** hot, I**'ll buy** you a cool drink.
 • **يمكن استخدام can / may / might / must / should / have to بدلا من will :**
- **If** we **have** enough time, we **can visit** Ahmed.
 • **يمكن أن يكون جواب الشرط أمر أو طلب :**
- **If** you **see** Asmaa, **give** her this message, please.
 • **لاحظ صيغة السؤال مع if فى الحالة الاولى :**
- **What will you do** if you **win** a lot of money?

Second Conditional الحالة الثانية

If	+	ماضى بسيط	⟶	would / could / might + inf.

♦ **تعبر الحالة الثانية عن موقف غير محتمل حدوثه أو شىء مناقض للواقع أو حالة وهمية :**
• **If** I **knew** his e-mail address, I**'d send** him an e-mail.
• **If** he **didn't live** near me, we **wouldn't see** each other so often.
• **If** I **were** a bird, I**'d fly.**

♦ **تستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن النصيحة :**
• You **should** expand your business.
 If I were you, I'd expand my business.

♦ **لاحظ أننا نستخدم were مع كل الضمائر الجمع والمفرد :**
• **If** I **was/were** offered a ticket, I**'d take** it.

◆ **وفى حـالـة السـؤال :**

What + would + فاعل+ if + do + (ماضى بسيط) فعل الشرط ?

☆ What you would do if your car was stolen?   ☆ I'd tell the police.

◆ **بدلا من if ..not فى الحالة الثانية يمكن أن نستخدم :**

Without / But for
If it weren't for   } + n. / v + ing ⟶ would + inf.

• **Without** his encouragement, I **would fail**.
  = **If it weren't for** his encouragement, I **would fail**.

الحالة الثالثة   Third Conditional

If + ماضى تام (had + PP.) ⟶ (would / could / might / should) have + PP.

◆ **الحالة الثالثة تعبر عن مواقف مستحيلة لأنها لم تحدث أو مستحيل تغييرها :**
  If he **had seen** me, he **would have said** hello.

◆ **يمكن أن تأتى Had بدلا من if فى الحالة الثالثة وبعدها الفاعل ثم تصريف ثالث :**
  Had he **followed** the instructions, the machine **wouldn't have stopped**.

◆ **يمكن أن تأتى if فى منتصف الجملة فى جميع الحالات :**
  He **would have seen** the Statue of Liberty **if** he **had travelled** to New York.

◆ **بدلا من If فى الحالة الثالثة نستخدم :**

Without / But for
If it hadn't been for   } + n. / v + ing ⟶ would have + PP.

♦**Without** his assistance, I **would have lost** my job.
  = **If it hadn't been for** his assistance, I **would have lost** my job.

♦**لاحظ استخدام in case of بدلا من if :**

In case of + n. / (V + ing)

• **If** he **arrives** tomorrow, we**'ll meet** him.
  In case of <u>his arrival</u> tomorrow, we**'ll meet** him.
  In case of <u>his arriving</u> tomorrow, we**'ll meet** him.

♦**لاحظ أن unless تنطبق عليها نفس حالات if :**

Unless / Except if = If…not

• **If** there **wasn't / weren't** too much salt in this food, it **wouldn't taste** bad.
  Unless there **was / were** too much salt in this food, it **wouldn't taste** bad.

• **If** he **hadn't been** careful, he **would have had** an accident.
  = **Unless** he **had been** careful, he **would have had** an accident.

✎ *Choose the correct answer :*

1- If you heat ice, it **(will melt – would melt – melt – melts)**.

2- If there is a sandstorm tonight, I **(will watch – watch – would watch – watches)** it.

3- If you hadn't caught that train, you **(can – could – must – will)** have taken the next one.

4- If the wind was very strong, a lot of trees **(will – would – may – should)** fall.

5- If you listened to last week's Natural World, you would **(known – knows – know – knew)** that we had a lot of unanswered questions about trees.

6- If you **(lives – have lived – lived – had lived)** at the time that these trees started growing, you would have seen people build some ancient temples!

7- If the bark of a tree was destroyed, the tree **(will die – dies – would have died – would die)**.

8- You **(will see – sees – would have seen – saw)** the rings if you cut the tree down.

9- If those goats eat the bark on the trees, the trees **(are dying – will die – die – dies)**.

10- If the people **(don't get – won't get – haven't got – wouldn't get)** enough food, they become ill.

11- If water freezes, it **(turn – turned – turns – will turn)** to ice.

12- If it went on raining for much longer, the river **(will flood – would have flooded – had flooded – would flood)**.

13- If the farmer's fields **(got – are getting – get – will get)** very dry this summer, he will irrigate them.

14- If scientists study the rings of trees, they **(would – could – can – should)** find information about our climate in the past.

15- If there wasn't much rain in a year, the rings of a tree **(will be – would be – may be – can be)** close together.

16- If they had extracted a thin piece of wood from the tree, they **(can calculate – could calculate – could have calculated – calculate)** its age .

17- If a tree has deep roots, it **(will – won't – don't – can)** fall over in strong wind.

18- If you pick those apples now, they **(won't – wouldn't – don't – didn't)** taste very sweet.

19- If you leave now, you **(catch – will catch – would catch – must have caught)** the train.

20- If you mix red and white, you **(may get – gets – would get – get)** pink.

21- Water freezes if the temperature **(is – was – had been – will be)** zero or below.

22- I get a headache if I **(will spend – spent – am spending – spend)** too long on the computer.

23- If she **(train – will train – trains – has trained)** hard, she will win next week's race.

24- If you mix red and white, you **(may get – gets – would get – get)** pink.

25- If you **(throw – threw – have thrown – had thrown)** that stone, you would have broken the window.

26- If you practise a sport, you **(will get – would get – gets – get)** better at it.

27- If you practice a sport, you **(will get – would get – gets – get)** in the sports team.

28- If you look at the sun, you **(would – will – would have – might have)** damage your sight.

29- If there **(had been – were – are – have been)** clouds in the sky tonight, you will not be able to see the moon.

30- If it had been an eclipse, the sky **(would have gone – will go – might go – should go)** dark.

31- If I **(had discovered – discovered – discover – have discovered)** a new planet, I would give it my mother's name.

32- **(Were – If – In case of – Unless)** watching the sky on a clear night, you can see stars and planets.

33- If the sun didn't give heat and light, there **(won't be – may not be – wouldn't be – can't be)** any life on Earth.

34- It's better for your eyes **(without – in case of – were – if)** you wear glasses.

35- **(If – Unless – Should – Had)** you had spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.

36- If it had been warm and sunny yesterday, I **(go – might go – would have gone – will go)** swimming.

37- **(Unless – If – In case of – But for)** going to England, I wouldn't have met my pen friend.

38- If we **(take – took – had taken – takes)** the temperature at the sun's centre, we'd find it was 15 million degrees.

39- Unless he had looked at the sun, he **(won't have – will have – wouldn't have – would have)** damaged his sight.

40- If I were you, I **(shall – would – should – will)** listen to the weather forecast before deciding where to go tomorrow.

41- I wouldn't watch an eclipse unless it **(is – was – had been – wasn't)** on TV.

42- If you look through a telescope, you **(could – can – might – would)** see stars and planets.

43- If it **(were – was – is – had been)** cloudy, we may not see the eclipse.

44- If there **(was – is – had been – has been)** a solar eclipse in my country, I would definitely watch it.

45- Remember to keep your receipt **(in case of – unless – without – if)** you want to change the goods.

46- I wouldn't say it unless it **(is – does – did – were)** true.

47- What **(will – may – can – would)** you do if it rained next June?

48- **(In case – But for – Unless – If)** blood banks, many people would die.

49- If she hadn't learned how to type, she **(would have written – will write – wouldn't have written – would write)** so many books.

50- If you had come ten minutes later, I **(would have left – will leave – leave – would leave)** without seeing you.

51- If you **(would have left – leave – had left – left)** earlier, you wouldn't have missed your train.

52- If I **(finishes – have finished – would finish – finished)** this essay tonight, I'll go to the cinema.

53- If I **(had been – have been – am – were)** you, I'd tell him the truth.

54- **(Will – Did – Would – Can)** he understand the lesson if he read the summary?

55- If you heat water to 100 ° C, it **(could boil – will boil – would boil – boils)**.

56- If a tree **(have – had – will have – has)** deep roots, it won't fall over in strong winds.

57- If you **(picked – will pick – had picked – pick)** those apples now, they won't taste very sweet.

58- If there **(isn't – weren't – hadn't been – wasn't)** any rain, fields get dry.

59- If you're hot, I **(will buy – might buy – bought – would buy)** you a cool drink.

60- If it **(is – was – are – had been)** a dry year, the tree rings are narrower.

61- If you heat water, it **(will change – changed – changes – would change)** into steam.

62- **(If – Unless – In case of – Without)** the sun' disappearance, there would be no life on Earth.

63- What **(happens – would happen – happened – will happen)** if a storm hit the coast of Egypt?

64- If you take this medicine, you **(won't – may – would – could)** get better.

65- What would have happened if there **(was – were – have been – had been)** a flood here?

66- I would go to the moon if I **(am asked – were asked – have been asked – had been asked)**.

67- If you **(read – are reading – were reading – reads)** quickly, you learn quickly, too.

68- If you plant a tree, it **(help – is helping – might help – helps)** the world to breathe.

69- If you plant a tree, it **(will look – looks – is looking – might have looked)** lovely in a few years.

70- (If – Unless – Were – But for) he got a good fortune, she'd marry him.

Exercises on Unit 16

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

For most of us, the idea of soup which stops us getting ill, or crisps which relax us seems like something from a science-fiction film. However, these food products known as "functional foods" may already be on your supermarket's shelves.

In today's world, we all know that our diet affects our health. Therefore, food companies are taking advantage of this fact. They have already started to use ingredients in their products which will offer extra health benefits to their customers. For example, orange juice already contains vitamin C, but now you can buy orange juice with added calcium to strengthen your bones and teeth.

Of course, there are people who believe that functional foods are a bad idea. They claim that products such as these can be dangerous, as people may end up taking more vitamins than they need and may damage their bodies as a result. Nevertheless, functional foods are becoming increasingly popular, and supporters feel that it won't be long before there are foods which prevent cancer, protect eyesight and much more.

A) Choose the correct answer :

1- Food which gives us extra benefits is known as ………………. food.

 a) job   **b)** functional   **c)** factual   **d)** fact

2- Adding calcium to orange juice strengthen our ……………………. .

 a) bodies   **b)** bones only   **c)** muscles   **d)** teeth and bones

3- ………………… people believe that functional food is bad.

 a) All   **b)** Neither   **c)** Some   **d)** half

4- Some food companies benefit from functional foods by…………….. .

 a) offering extra health advantages to their customers.

 b) reducing vitamins in their products.

 c) helping customers save more money.

 d) helping customers consume more food.

5- In the future , functional food may protect us from ……….. diseases like cancer.

 a) curable   **b)** cure   **c)** incurable   **d)** cured

6- A suitable title for the passage can be …………………….. . .

 a) "The Advantages of Functional Foods"

 b) "The Disadvantages of Functional Foods"

 c) "Functional Foods in Science Fiction"   **d)** "A New Type of Foods"

B) Answer the following questions:

7- Why are some people against functional foods?

8- What are the advantages of functional foods?

9- Would you like your regular meals to include functional foods ? Why?

10- Why do people support functional food?

4) Complete the following dialogue :

Student : I think trees are very useful ?

Teacher: …………………………………………………………?

Student : Farmers plant trees to benefit from their shade and their fruits.

Teacher: ………………………………………………………………….. .

Student : Help the environment! How?

Teacher: ………………………………………………………………….. .

Student : Global warming? How can it reduce global warming?

Teacher: …………………………………………………………………… .

Student : What else can trees do to us?

Teacher: …………………………………………………………………… .

Student :………………………………………………………….……?

Teacher: Yes. toothpaste, ice cream, musical instruments, paper, cardboard..etc.

6- A) Translate into Arabic :

1- Poverty and social problems may lead some children to end up living in the streets.

2- The whole society should help homeless children grow up to become good citizens.

1- إن زيادة ثاني أكسيد الكربون في الغلاف الجوي هي السبب الرئيسي للاحتباس الحراري.

2- يجب على الحكومة تشجيع مواطنيها على زراعة شجرة أو اثنتين فى أراضيهم.