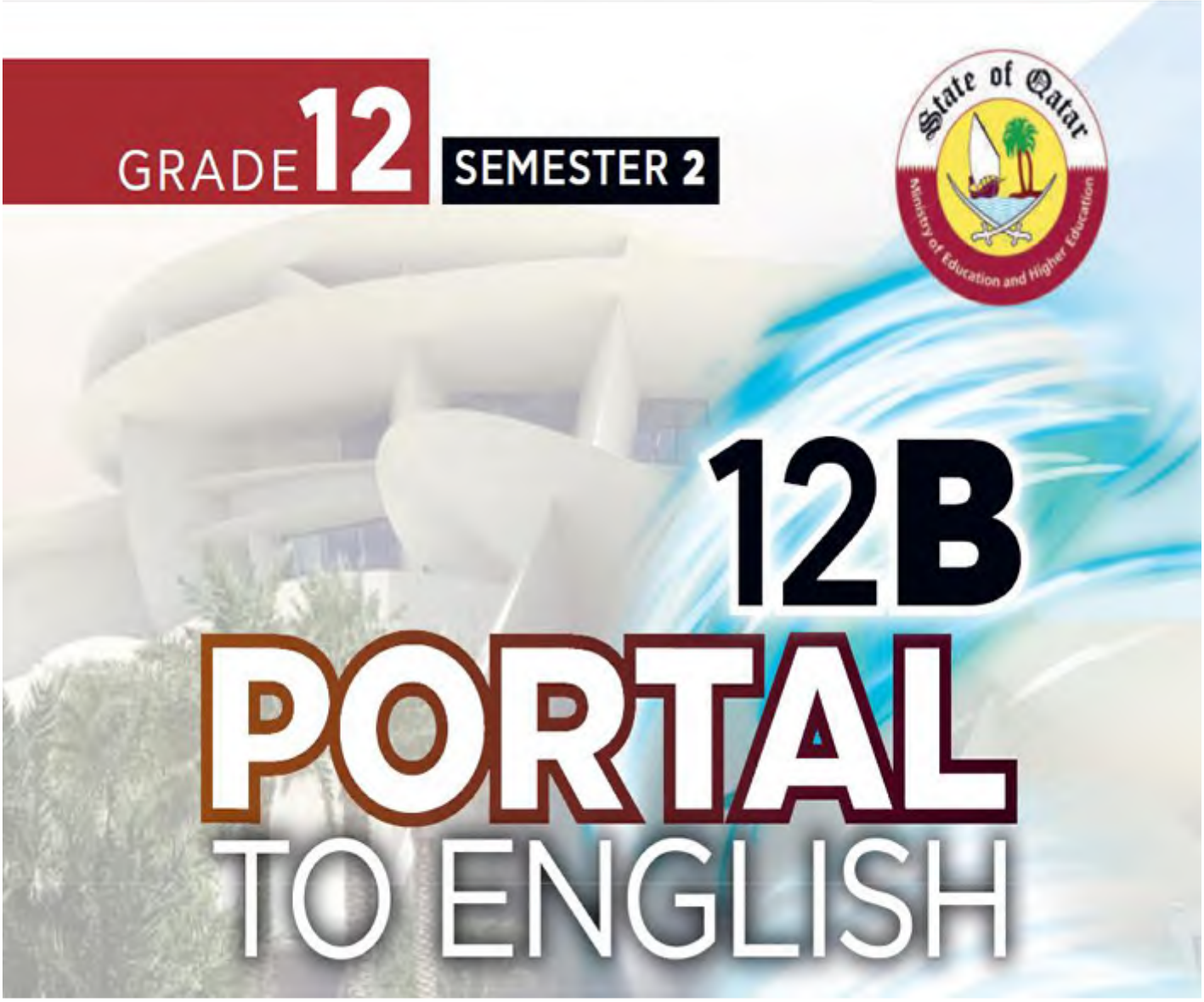

UNIT 9

READING - VOCABULARY – GRAMMAR -WRITING

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Vocabulary Pages 130 and 136

Exercise A, SB, Page 130: Collocations

Collocation	Meaning	Collocation	Meaning
soil erosion	انجراف التربة	**water shortage**	نقص في المياه
climate change	تغيّر في المناخ	**illegal logging**	قطع الأشجار بطريقة غير قانونية
oil spill	تسرّب النفط	**toxic waste**	النفايات السامّة
acid rain	أمطار حامضية	**carbon footprint**	انبعاث الكربون (انبعاث الغازات السامّة)
species extinction	انقراض بعض السلالات الحيوانية	**ozone hole**	الثقب في طبقة الأوزون

Complete the sentences with a word from the list given below.

shortage	extension	carbon	waste	soil	hole

1. The area suffers from _____ erosion and flooding.
2. Planting trees can reduce _____ footprint in any area.
3. If the ozone _____ keeps increasing, serious problems will happen to our planet.
4. Some countries keep animals in zoos to prevent species _____ .
5. Water _____ is a major problem all over the world.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Acid _____ effects negatively on plants.

   (rain / carbon / oil / hole)

2. One of the causes to deforestation is illegal _____.

   (cutting / logging / damaging / destroying)

3. When there is _____ spill in the sea, it harms the life of the fish there.

   (rain / water / oil / carbon)

Exercise B, SB, Page 130: Word Formation.

Verb	Noun	Noun (person)	Adjective
—	environment	environmentalist	environmental
conserve	conservation	conservationist	—
protect	protection	protector	protective / protected
prevent	prevention	—	preventive / preventable
pollute	pollution pollutant	—	polluted / polluting
harm	harm	—	harmful / harmless
destroy	destruction destroyer	destroyer	destroyed / destructive
endanger	danger	—	dangerous / endangered
threaten	threat	—	threatened / threatening

Ex. C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. The government is Finally taking action to do something about the_____ river that runs through our town. **(POLLUTE)**
2. The _____ of our flora and fauna should be a top priority for everybody. (**PROTECT)**
3. Most animals attack when they feel _____. (**THREAT)**
4. The _____ of the rainforest is causing many problems to the local community and ecosystem. **(DESTROY)**
5. Shayma is studying wildlife and fighting for animal _____. **(CONSERVE)**
6. Many cleaning products contain _____chemicals that can put the environment, as well as our health, in danger. **(HARM)**

7. The problem of air pollution is going to get worse unless _____ measures are taken to deal with it. **(PREVENT)**

8. The black rhino is a(n) _____ species which lives in the coastal areas of South Africa. (**DANGER)**

9. A group of _____managed to stop the factory from dumping toxic waste. (**ENVIRONMENT)**

10. Our area is _____ because of the gas emissions from factories.
(pollute / pollution / pollutant / polluted)

11. Serious actions were taken against the spread of COVID-19 for life _____.
(protect / protection / protective / protector)

12. Our environment is _____ by the emission of greenhouse gases.
(threat / threaten / threatened / threatening)

13. The earthquake caused a great _____ in the area.
(destroy / destroyed / destruction / destructive)

14. Planting trees is necessary for our planet _____ .
(conserve / conserved / conservation / conservationist)

15. The overuse of chemical products is very _____ .
(harm / harmed / harmless / harmful)

16. The ministry of health took many _____ procedures to deal with Covid-19.
(prevent / prevented / prevention / preventive)

17. Animal sanctuaries are built to keep _____ species.
(danger / endanger / endangered / dangerous)

18. The _____ are making great efforts to protect our ecosystem.
(environment / environmental / environmentalists / environmenting)

Exercises D, SB, Page 130

Word	Meaning	Word	Opposite
attempt	محاولة	**result**	نتيجة لسبب ما
effort	جهد	**effect**	تأثير (تغير في شيء بسبب حدوث شيء اخر)
trial	يضع تحت الاختبار / التجربة	**consequence**	عاقبة: نتيجة لحدث ما
experiment	تجربة	**influence**	تأثير شخص على شخص اخر

D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the boxes. Then check your answers using a dictionary.

attempt effort trial experiment

1. The school put a lot of _____ into making its recycling day successful.
2. It's Bader's second _____ at running a marathon.
3. Young children never fail to get excited when doing science _____ in class.
4. After last week's _____ period, I've decided to carry on cycling to work instead of driving as a way to reduce my carbon footprint.

result effect consequence influence

5. My parents don't want me to hang out with my cousin Harry; they think he has a bad _____ on me.
6. If certain prey species start to decline in the wild, this will have serious _____ for many predators - as there will be less food available.
7. Air pollution is thought to be having a very bad _____ on public health.
8. His illness is the _____ of many years of working in a polluted environment.

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. How many _____can the participant do in this marathon?

   (efforts / trials / attempts / experiments)

2. Scientific _____ are only done in the lab.

   (efforts / trials / attempts / experiments)

3. You need to make a great _____ in order to win the race.

   (effort / trial / attempt / experiment)

4. The _____ period lasts 2 weeks before I did the test again.

   (effort / trial / attempt / experiment)

5. The manager has a great _____ on his employees.

(result / effect / influence / consequence)

6. Because of his studying hard, she got good _____ in her exams.

(results / effects / influences / consequences)

7. The doctor advised him to quit Smoking to avoid bad _____.

(results / effects / influences / consequences)

8. She stated that the medicine might have some side _____ .

(results / effects / influences / consequences)

Vocabulary, SB, page 136.

Prepositional Phrase	Meaning	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning
downpour	مطر غزير	**blizzard**	عاصفة ثلجية
heatwave	موجة حر	**frost**	صقيع / تجمد / جليد
mist	ضباب خفيف / غشاوة	**showers**	زخات من المطر
hail	برد	**humid**	رطب
overcast	غائم و معتم	**thunderstorm**	عاصفة رعدية

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the list below.

mist	**overcast**	**downpour**	**hail**	**heatwave**

1. The _____ has caused severe flooding in my neighbourhood.
2. During the _____, I slept in the basement because it was boiling in my bedroom.
3. As the early morning _____ cleared, it turned into a beautiful cloudless day.
4. The _____ was falling so hard on the roof that we couldn't hear ourselves speak.
5. The painting shows a small house in a cornfield beneath a dark _____ sky.

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the list below.

blizzard	humid	thunderstorm	frost	showers

6. As well as dealing with freezing temperatures, the climbers found themselves in the middle of a _____ and couldn't see where they were going.
7. I hate having to clean the _____ off my car windscreen on chilly days.
8. Tomorrow will be partly cloudy, with light _____ in the afternoon.
9. In tropical areas, temperatures are usually very high, it's _____ and you feel like you can't breathe.
10. During the _____, the dark sky lit up every few minutes and the deafening noise disturbed the silence of the night.

Choose the correct answer.

11. Some of the pieces of _____ that fell last night were so big that they damaged our car.

(mist / frost / hail / blizzard)

12. They have predicted _____ skies and light showers for tomorrow, so I don't think we should go swimming.

(humid / overcast / chilly / damp)

Unit 9/ Grammar: Passive Voice

Active Voice

Subject	+	verb	+	Object

Ali plays football.

Passive Voice

Object	+	BE	+ Past participle (verb 3)	+	(By +subject)

Football is played by Ali.

BE

present	past	Present & past perfect (after have/has/had)	After Modal Verbs (after will/would/can.....)	Continuous Tenses
am is are	was were	been	be	being

1) Present Simple

Active:

Subject	**+**	**(verb 1 / verb 1 +s)**	**+**	**Object**

Passive:

Object +	**am** **is** **are**	**+**	**Verb 3**	**+ ……**

A. Change the following into passive voice.

1- The gardener waters the flowers every evening.

……

2- They deliver the order on Sundays.

……

3- He prints the books in a famous bookshop.

……

4- She writes me an e-mail every week.

……

……

5- They usually drink coffee in the afternoon.

……

B. Put the verbs in the correct passive form.

6- The meals …….. (prepare) daily.

7- A message …… (receive) twice a month.

8- Tomatoes …….. (grow) in Qatar.

9- Lessons …….. (always/learn) online.

Use

Facts

- Every day/month/hour/summer/morning,
- daily/ weekly/ monthly …….
usually, often, sometimes, always,
- once
- twice
- 3 times
} a week/ a month
- rarely/ scarcely/ hardly/never/

2) Past Simple

Active:

Subject	**+**	**(verb 2)**	**+**	**Object**

Passive:

		was				
Object	**+**		**+**	**Verb 3**	**+**	**…….**
		were				

A. Change the following into passive voice.

1- She painted the house green.

…….

2- They helped the boys do their homework.

…….

3- He visited some old places in Paris.

…….

4- She wrote me an e-mail last week.

…….

5- They drank coffee in the afternoon.

…….

B. Put the verbs in the correct passive form.

6- The restaurant ……. (open) last year.

7- The animals ……. (bring) two months ago.

8- Tomatoes ……. (grow) in Qatar in 2008.

9- The book ……. (print) yesterday.

use
Yesterday
Last week / month/ year ……
……. ago / In 2005

3) Present continuous

Active:

Subject	**+**	**am** / **is** / **are**	**+**	**Verb + ing**	**+**	**Object**

Passive:

Object +	**am** / **is** / **are**	**+**	**being +**	**Verb 3**	**+**	**……**

A. Change the following into passive voice.

1- We are watching a movie now.

……

2- They are studying physics at the moment.

……

3- He is establishing new companies in Britain.

……

4- I am reading a new book these days.

……

5- Ali is helping me in my project.

……

B. Put the verbs in the correct passive form.

5- The meals …… (prepare) now.

6- A message …… (receive) at the moment.

7- Tomatoes …… (grow) nowadays.

8- Lessons …… (learn) online at this time.

use
- now / at the moment / at present/ nowadays/ these days / today - at this time / this time

4) Past continuous

Active:

Subject	**+**	**was / were**	**+**	**Verb + ing**	**+**	**Object**

Passive:

Object +	**was / were**	**+**	**being +**	**Verb 3**	**+**	**……..**

A. Change the following into passive voice.

1- He was fixing his car at that garage .

……

2- They were trying a new medicine on animals .

……

3- The manager was telling me about his decisions.

……

4- Salma and Huda were making salad in the kitchen .

……

5- Ahmad is cleaning the room when his mother arrived.

……

B. Put the verbs in the correct passive form.

6- The exam …… (take) at 6 p.m. last Monday.

7- The newspaper……..read) when the doorbell rang.

8- The poor people …… (help) while my friends were delivering food to them.

9- My keys …….. (search) for all day yesterday.

use
- at …. o'clock yesterday/ last ……
- at this time yesterday
- when + past tense
- while + past continuous
- All day yesterday

5) Present Perfect

Active:

Subject	**+**	**have / has**	**+**	**Verb 3**	**+**	**Object**

Passive:

Object +	**have / has**	**+**	**been**	**+**	**Verb 3**	**+**	**……..**

A. Change the following into passive voice.

1- She has found some thieves in her house.

……

2- They have seen an elephant in the zoo.

……

3- I have already met my friends for lunch.

……

4- He has just showed the boys some strange things.

……

B. Put the verbs in the correct passive form.

6- English …… (study) for 10 years.

7- The house …… (build) in Qatar since 2001.

8- The lesson …… (already / write) on the board.

9- My clothes ……(never / clean)) well.

10 The results …… (not/announce) yet.

use
- for / since - already / just / never - recently / so far / lately / yet

6) Past Perfect

Active:

Subject + had + Verb 3 + Object

Passive:

Object + had + been + Verb 3 + ……..

A. Change the following into passive voice.

1- She had written some letters for her staff.

…….

2- They had bought many gifts for their children .

…….

3- I had eaten two bars of chocolate.

…….

4- The girls had played an amazing game in the park.

…….

B. Put the verbs in the correct passive form.

6- Tea was drunk after dinner …….. (finish).

7- The room …… (leave) before the meeting began.

8- The lights …… (just/ turn off) when the telephone rang.

use
before / after / already/ just / by the time / by + past time

9- By the time we arrived the mall, the shop …….…… (already/close).

10- English ……. (study) before she left to the USA.

11- By 7 o'clock yesterday, the stories ……. (read) by Ahmad.

7) Future Simple

Active:

Subject + modal + verb 1 + Object

Passive:

Object + modal + be + Verb 3 + ……

A. Change the following into passive voice.

1- My mother will cook us spaghetti today.

…….

2- They can speak many languages in this company.

…….

3- We must respect old people.

…….

4- She has to eat vegetables and fruit for a healthy diet.

…….

5- They are going to impose a high tax on exports.

…….

B. Put the verbs in the correct passive form.

6- London …….. (visit) next week.

7- The car…… (buy) tomorrow.

8- The room is a mess. It …….. (tidy) soon.

9- The project …….. (complete) in a week by Ali.

10- The certificate …….. (receive) by Salem in 2025.

use
- tomorrow, tonight, soon - next + week/ month/ year…. - in a week, in a month, ……, - in 2025

8) Future Perfect

Active:

Subject	+	modal + have	+	verb 3	+	Object

Passive:

Object +	modal	+ have	+ been	+	Verb 3	+ .....

A. Change the following into passive voice.

1- Students will have taken online lessons.

.....

2- They will have brought new items in this shop.

.....

3- She must have deleted her old post on Instagram.

.....

4- The police could have seen the accident by the CCTV camera.

.....

5- They may have heard the loud noise.

.....

B. Put the verbs in the correct passive form.

6- The work ..... (finish) by 7 o'clock tomorrow.

7- The house ..... (restore) by next July.

8- The report ..... (print) the match before we reach the office.

use
- before + present simple - by + future time / by then - by the time + present simple,

Verbs of perception

1)

Active:

Subject	see / hear / watch / smell / feel / notice	object	**Verb 1 (infinitive)**

Passive:

Object	Be (am / is are/ was / were)	*seen / heard / watched / smelt/ felt / noticed*	**to + verb 1**

- We **saw a red car crash** into a tree.

  A red car was seen to crash into a tree.

- He has smelt the food burn in the kitchen.

- The food _____

- They notice someone change the locker of the door.

- The locker of door _____

2)

Active:

Subject	see / hear / watch / smell / feel / notice	object	**Verb + ing**

Passive:

Object	**Be** (am / is are/ was / were)	*seen / heard / watched / smelt/ felt / noticed*	**verb + ing**

- We **heard a baby crying** earlier.
- **A baby was heard crying** earlier.

- They have watched the team training for the final match.

- The team _____

- Ali felt some burglars breaking into his home.

- Some burglars _____

The verb *make* is followed by a bare infinitive in the Active Voice, but in the Passive Voice it is followed by a full infinitive.

Active:

Subject	make	object	**Verb 1 (infinitive)**

Passive:

Object	**Be** (am / is are/ was / were)	***made***	**to + verb 1**

- Our teacher **made us tidy** the classroom.
- We **were made to tidy** the classroom.

- He will make his son send the car to the mechanic.
- His son _____

- She makes Salma write all the reports.
- Salma _____

- They made the teacher explain the lesson twice.
- The teacher _____

- She has made me change my opinion towards studying abroad.
- I _____

The verb *let*

Active:

Subject	let	object	**Verb 1 (infinitive)**

Passive:

Object	**Be** (am / is are/ was / were)	***allowed***	**to + verb 1**

- My parents **didn't let me stay** up late when I was young.
- I **was not allowed to stay** up late when I was young.

- They let us use the other entrance to the hotel.
- We _____

- I will let Salem know everything about the new project.
- Salem _____

Verbs followed by (to + verb 1)

Active:

Subject	want need like	**to + verb 1**	object

Passive:

Object	want need like	***to + be + verb 3***

- We **need to buy a tent** before the camping trip.
- **A tent needs to be bought** before the camping trip.

- She wants to organise the event in June.
- The event _____

- They like to eat the food hot.
- The food _____

- She wants me to give a speech in the conference.
- She _____

Verbs followed by (verb + Ing)

Active:

Subject	hate(s) enjoy(s) can't stand	**verb + ing**	object

Passive:

Object	hate(s) enjoy(s) can't stand	***being + verb 3***

- He **hates people shouting** at him.
- He **hates being shouted** at.

- They enjoyed watching the match.
- The match _____

- He can't stand people taking his things.
- He _____

- She suggested renting a car for the cruise.
- She _____

Personal and Impersonal Constructions of Passive Voice

1- **Impersonal Passive**

Active: Subject + *say / hope / know / report / think / expect / believe / consider / understand* + that + Subject + verb + ……..

Passive: **It** (is/ was/ has been …..) + *said / hoped / known / reported / thought / expected / believed / considered / understood* + that + Subject + verb + …..

Examples:

1. They say that English is important.
   It is said that English is important. (impersonal Passive)

2. She believed that traveling made her happy.
   It was believed that traveling made her happy. (impersonal Passive)

3. We have expected that Salem will win the match.
   It has been expected that Salem will win the match. (impersonal Passive)

2- **Personal Passive**

Active:

Subject + *say / hope / know / report / think / expect / believe / consider / understand* + that + Subject + verb + …..

Passive:

Subject + be + *said / hope / known / reported / thought / expected / believed / considered / understood* to + base form (verb 1) ……
to + be + verb + ing ……
to + have + verb 3 ……

Examples:

1. They say that English is important.

   English is said to be important. (personal Passive)

2. She believed that traveling made her happy.

   Traveling was believed to have made her happy. (personal Passive)

3. We have expected that Salem will win the match.

   Salem has been expected to win the match. (personal Passive)

Turn the following sentences into the *passive*, as in the example.

1. They believe he is leaving soon.

He *is believed to be leaving soon*.

It *is believed that he is leaving soon*.

1. They believe the famous author is in town.

a. The famous author ……..

b. It …….

2. They say the new film was a hit.

a. The new film ……

b. It ……

3. Locals think the art gallery is closing down.

a. The art gallery ……

b. It ……

4. People believe that the writer has created an excellent plot.

a. The writer ……

b. It ……

5. They say that the sculptures are so lifelike.

a. The sculptures ……

b. It ……

<u>Question1:</u> Turn the following sentences from active into passive.

1. They always serve tea with cakes.

   _____

2. They are renovating the hotel.

   _____

3. I repaired the roof last year.

   _____

4. The scouts were pitching the tents when it started to rain.

   _____

5. We have renovated all the furniture from the living room.

   _____

6. The fire had destroyed the house before the fire brigade arrived.

   _____

7. They are going to publish his new novel next month.

   _____

8. I will have posted all the letters by room.

   _____

9. He could have bought the tickets earlier.

   _____

10. I hate people staring at me.

    _____

11. You must complete this exercise.

    _____

12. He gave her a rose.

    _____

13. The wanted to wrote this play.

    _____

14. They didn’t change anything.

    _____

15. John asked me to leave.

    _____

16. They didn’t let me go to the party.

    _____

17. Scientists believe that this virus is deadly.

    _____

18. A car nearly knocked Jane down this morning

_____

19. Mr. and Mrs. Philips don't buy anything from that supermarket.

_____

20. They first published this book in 1867.

_____

21. The police made the suspect say the truth.

_____

22. They saw the president leave by the back door.

_____

23. They saw the president leaving by the back door.

_____

24. Mike will send flowers to Jane, who is in hospital.

_____

25. The government provided the refugees with food.

_____

26. They hate doing their daily exercises.

_____

27. The painter is spraying paint on the door with a spray gun.

_____

28. The hurricane has totally destroyed the town.

_____

29. The children are going to organize a surprise party.

_____

30. They let the woman pay for her stay away from the x-ray room.

_____

Complete the sentences with the correct passive form.

1- Trees …….. (plant) in our farm yearly.

2- A house ……. (build) every year.

3- Trees …….. (plant) in our farm last year.

4- A house ……. (build) a year ago.

5- Trees …….. (plant) in our farm nowadays.

6- A house ……. (build) at the moment.

7- Trees …….. (plant) in our farm recently.

8- A house ……. (build) since 2005.

9- A house ……. (already/build) in our town.

10- Trees …….. (plant) in our farm before we before we bought it.

11- A house ……. (build) by last June.

12- A house ……. (build) for two years when we bought it.

13- Trees …….. (plant) in our farm next week.

14- A house ……. (build) in 2020.

15- Trees …….. (plant) by next May.

16- A house ……. (build) by the time we buy it.

Complete the sentences with the correct passive form.

1- That door.....(paint) yesterday.

2- In the UK, cars ..... (drive) on the left.

3- The theatre ..... (open) by the Queen tomorrow.

4- Japanese ..... (learn) here every day.

5- The stationery ..... (deliver) to your office by next June.

6- The staff members …… (inform) about the meeting yesterday.

7- It ……(believed) that smoking causes cancer and heart attack.

8- The dishes ……..(wash) by Jane at the moment.

9- After chickenburgers …….(buy) by Last October.

10- Luckily, the money ……(find) under the floor yesterday.

11- Cheese ……. (make) from milk.

12- A- Are you going to the cinema tonght?

B: Oh, yes, there is a film that ……..……(screen) for two weeks.

13- The new spaceship …….....……. (launch) in Florida tomorrow.

14- The gallery's window ..... (break) last night by a vandal.

15- Music ..... (teach) in our school yet.

16- All the tickets ..... (sell) for the concert by last Friday.

17- The theatre ..... (restore) by next May.

18- The new arts centre ..... (open) next Monday by the Mayor.

19- The elephants ..... (collect) in the zoo yearly.

20- A; Have the new computers reached the company?

B: No. They .....(ship) since February

Choose the correct to complete the sentences.

1- That door..... yesterday.

- ☐ is opened
- ☐ was opened
- ☐ has opened
- ☐ has been opened

2- In the UK, cars ..... on the left.

- ☐ are driven
- ☐ were driven
- ☐ have been driven
- ☐ will have been driven

3- The theatre ..... by the Queen tomorrow.

- ☐ is opened
- ☐ was opened
- ☐ will be opened
- ☐ will hav been opened

4- Japanese ..... when he was in Tokyo.

- is learned
- has learned
- is being learned
- was being learned

5- The stationery ..... to your office by noon.

- is delivered
- was delivered
- has been delivered
- will have been delivered

6- The staff members …….....… they'll work all day Saturday.

- are already informed
- was already informed
- have already informed
- have already been informed

7- It …… that smoking causes cancer and heart attack.

- believed
- is believed
- has believed
- will believe

8- The dishes …….. by Jane at the moment.

- arewashed
- were washed
- are being washed
- were being washed

9- After chickenburgers ……. for everyone, we started the journey.

- were bought
- had bought
- have been bought
- had been bought

10- Luckily, the money …… under the floor yesterday.

- found
- was found
- had found
- had been found

11- Cheese ……. from milk in this factory.

- is made
- was made
- has been made
- will have been made

12- The film ……..……in the cinema for two months.

- is screened
- is being screened
- has been screened
- has been screening

13- The new spaceship …….……. in Florida at this time tomorrow.

- is being launched
- will be launched
- will be being launched
- will have been launched

14- The gallery's window ..... last night by a vandal.

- broke
- was broken
- has broken
- has been broken

15- Music ..... in our school yet.

- is not taught
- has not taught
- has not been taught
- will not be taught

16- All the tickets ..... for the concert by last Friday.

- has sold
- had sold
- has been sold
- had been sold

17- The theatre ..... by next May.

- will restore
- will be restored
- will have restored
- will have been resotored

18- The new arts centre ..... next Monday by the Mayor.

- will open
- will be opened
- will have opened
- will have been opened

19- The elephants ..... in the zoo by next December.

- will be collected
- will have collected
- will be being collected
- will have been collected

20- A; Have the new computers reached the company?

No: They ..... since February.

- arre shipped
- were shipped
- have shipped
- have been shipped

Unit 9/ Reading

Read the following texts, and then answer the questions that follow.

B. Read through the text quickly and choose the phrase that best completes the title.

THE ARAL SEA:

a. World Governments Come Together
b. The Dangerous Effects of Climate Change
c. Understanding the Importance of Water in an Ecosystem

Less than a century ago, the Aral Sea was the fourth largest lake in the world. Located on the border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, it stretched across an area of about 68,000 square kilometres — almost the size of Ireland!

In the 1960s, the Soviet Union decided to change the natural flow of the two rivers which fed this enormous lake. The goal was to create farmland in the surrounding desert and use the water from the rivers for growing crops such as cotton. Although this project was a financial success, the Aral Sea started to transform drastically. Water does not flow out of the Aral Sea so, previously, the lake's water levels were maintained by a balance of rivers flowing in and water evaporating into the atmosphere from the surface. With less water flowing in, however, almost immediately, the depth and the area of the lake started to decrease. By the year 2000, the lake had broken up into smaller, separate lakes. Even the local climate was affected, as summers became hotter and winters cooler. Today, the eastern part of the lake has completely vanished, and what remains of the southern part is so dry that it has resulted in a water shortage in Uzbekistan, which now has to import drinking water from other countries.

For the people and animals living in the area, the consequences of this environmental disaster were huge. Over the years, the fishermen who depended on the Aral Sea's fish for their income saw their livelihoods destroyed. Livestock farmers suffered as well, due to the large amounts of salt that were left behind when the lake waters disappeared. This resulted in a high concentration of salt in the soil, and many animals that grazed on the plants that grew there became ill and died. Thousands of people were forced to leave their homes to look for other types of work, and entire towns were abandoned. For those who remained, the world they once knew seemed unrecognisable. Imagine the beautiful blue waters where they once loved to spend their time, now an empty, grey-white landscape.

In the 1990s, in an attempt to revitalise part of the lake and restore the lost water, some of the region's inhabitants worked together to construct a dam. Even though the structure had some flaws that meant it later needed to be rebuilt, the Kazakh government understood that this was a wise course of action. As a result, a proper dam was completed in 2005, with help from the World Bank. The dam is known as the Kokaral Dam; it is around eight miles in length, and its purpose has been to increase the amount of water in the northern part of the lake.

These efforts paid off and the dam has helped what is now known as the North Aral Sea come alive again. Several species of fish were reintroduced into the lake, and the water levels have started to rise once again. In fact, in just seven months, the water levels rose over three metres. It was thought by many experts that to achieve such an increase would likely take several years rather than months. Although this is just a small section of the original lake, it is said to offer great hope that perhaps some of the harm that was done to this once-beautiful part of the world can eventually be reversed.

1. What is the purpose of the text?

   A. to discuss some reasons of deforestation.

   B. to explain how the Aral lake changed into a sea.

   C. to give information about the changes that happened to the Aral Sea.

   D. to give an example of how countries fight on the sources of water .

2. Which of the following did the Kazakh government do to revitalise part of the Aral lake?
   A. It built a dam.
   B. It made small lakes.
   C. It changed the natural flow of the two rivers.
   D. It made canals to bring water from other seas.

3. What does the underlined word "**vanished"** in paragraph 2 mean?
   A. built
   B. destroyed
   C. improved
   D. disappeared

4. In paragraph 3, What does the underlined pronoun "**their"** l refer to?
   A. people
   B. animals
   C. fishermen
   D. livestock farmers

5. Which country changed the flow of the two rivers that flow into the Aral Sea?
   A. Ireland
   B. Uzbekistan
   C. Kazakhstan
   D. The Soviet Union

6. From paragraph 2, mention TWO things that show that the Soviet Union's project effects the Aral Sea negatively.

Thing 1:	……..
Thing 2:	……..

7. From paragraph 3, how does the disappearance of the Aral Sea affects the people and the animals living in the area?
   Write down THREE effects from the same paragraph.

Effect 1:	……..
Effect 2:	……..
Effect 3:	……..

8. What is the writer's attitude towards the dam that was built by the Kazakh government? Give evidence from the text.

Attitude:	……..
Evidence:	……..

Unit 5: Writing: A problem/solution essay

The mass extinction of animal species evident today is an issue of great concern.

Write an essay in which you discuss the problem and the possible solutions to it.

Plan

INTRODUCTION

- Introduce the topic of discussion, using an interesting hook to capture the reader's attention.
- Identify the problem.
- Write a thesis statement stating the scope and purpose of your essay.

MAIN PART (2 paragraphs)

'PROBLEM' PARAGRAPH

- Discuss the problem in detail, identifying the causes as well as the consequences/impact it is having.

'SOLUTION' PARAGRAPH

- Describe the solution.
- Justify the effectiveness of the solution.

CONCLUSION

- Write a general statement that relates to your thesis statement.
- Summarise the ideas you have put forward.

Writing Plan: A problem/solution essay

Complete the writing plan below and write your essay on the next page.

Before you write:

Brainstorm the topic of discussion to identify the ideas you wish to develop.

Introduction

- **What is the topic of discussion and what hook will you use to introduce it?**

.....

- **What is the problem?**

.....

- **What is the scope and purpose of your essay?**

.....

MAIN PART

'Problem' paragraph

- **What causes / details / background information can you provide to put the problem into context?**

.....

- **What are the consequences of this problem?**

.....

'Solution' paragraph

- **What is the solution?** .....
- **Why do you think this solution will be effective?**

.....

Conclusion

- **Restate the claim you made in your thesis statement, avoiding repetition.**

.....

- **Summarise the points covered in your essay.**

.....

A report published by the World Wildlife Fund in 2018 claimed that 60 per cent of animal populations have been lost since 1970, making the extinction of wildlife one of the most serious environmental problems. It is important we examine the problem in detail and suggest solutions to prevent mass extinctions.

Mass extinctions are not an issue to be taken lightly. Although the extinction of animal species is a natural process that has occurred over the course of Earth's history, what we are seeing now is not part of the natural process. The destruction of animals' natural habitat, caused by environmental pollution and human activity, as well as their hunting for sport or killing for fur and other body parts, has led many species to become extinct or face the danger of extinction. The loss of one species can lead to the collapse of a whole ecosystem. This affects not only the natural environment but also human beings who depend on the environment for their survival.

One way of tackling mass extinctions is to create nature reserves and sanctuaries where natural habitats can be protected and restored. Each habitat is unique and shared by a collection of plants and animals that are necessary to each other's survival. Also, more eco-friendly practices in farming and manufacturing should be adopted, so that whole areas will not change to serve new purposes. Most animals cannot survive once their habitat has been changed so dramatically. Introducing stricter hunting regulations is also a very important part of the solution. The full force of the law must be used to punish those caught hunting endangered animals in protected areas. In addition, laws must be passed that prohibit the buying and selling of products from endangered species.

In conclusion, we must create nature reserves and sanctuaries where natural habitats can be protected and restored, and we must protect endangered species by passing laws that forbid their exploitation for commercial use or sport. If we all cooperate, we can still save what is left of the unique animal species that inhabit this world.

WASFI RABABAH 33369517

……Hook statement……..

……(topic / problem) ……. is one of the most serious problems nowadays.

It is important that we examine the problem in detail and suggest solutions to prevent ……..(topic / problem)……..

There are many reasons that lead to …… (topic / problem)…….

Firstly, ……..(1st reason) ……

This leads to ……(effect)…….

Another reason is …… (2nd reason) ……..

which makes ……(effect)…….

There are many solutions that can be done to solve the problem of ….. (topic / problem)…..

To begin with, ……(1st solution) ……..

By doing this, ……(effect) ……

In addition, we can …… (2nd solution) ……

And that will ……..(effect) ……

In conclusion, we must ……(solution 1) , ……and (solution 2) …..

If we all cooperate, we can still ……(result) …….

Write an essay about the following topic.

Many people are reluctant to shop online because they have been victims to some deals .

Write an essay in which you discuss the problem and the possible solutions to it.

Helping tips:
untrusted and unreliable stores / unreasonable prices / misleading advertisements .....etc.

Writing Plan: A problem/solution essay

Complete the writing plan below and write your essay on the next page.

Before you write:
Brainstorm the topic of discussion to identify the ideas you wish to develop.

Introduction

- **What is the topic of discussion and what hook will you use to introduce it?**

.....

- **What is the problem?**

.....

- **What is the scope and purpose of your essay?**

.....

MAIN PART

'Problem' paragraph

- **What causes / details / background information can you provide to put the problem into context?**

.....

- **What are the consequences of this problem?**

.....

'Solution' paragraph

- **What is the solution?** .....
- **Why do you think this solution will be effective?**

.....

Conclusion

- **Restate the claim you made in your thesis statement, avoiding repetition.**

.....

- **Summarise the points covered in your essay.**

.....

Write an essay about the following topic.

Every day traffic seems to get worse on our roads. How can we reduce the number of cars on our roads today?

Write an essay in which you discuss the problem and the possible solutions to it.

Helping tips:
Use other means of transportation / carpooling / reduce number of cars per family ...etc.

Writing Plan: A problem/solution essay

Complete the writing plan below and write your essay on the next page.

Before you write:
Brainstorm the topic of discussion to identify the ideas you wish to develop.

Introduction

- **What is the topic of discussion and what hook will you use to introduce it?**

.....

- **What is the problem?**

.....

- **What is the scope and purpose of your essay?**

.....

MAIN PART

'Problem' paragraph

- **What causes / details / background information can you provide to put the problem into context?**

.....

- **What are the consequences of this problem?**

.....

'Solution' paragraph

- **What is the solution?** .....
- **Why do you think this solution will be effective?**

.....

Conclusion

- **Restate the claim you made in your thesis statement, avoiding repetition.**

.....

- **Summarise the points covered in your essay.**

.....