

اللغة الإنجليزية

الأسئلة المعلنه للعام الدراسي 2010

11

Questions 1-4:

Narrator: Listen to part of a radio show called “Backyard Explorers.” The host of the program is interviewing a biology professor.

(Woman): Welcome to today’s edition of “Backyard Explorers.” This week’s theme is painful plants—plants that can cause us harm or make us uncomfortable. The first plant that probably comes to mind makes our skin itch and burn. That’s right—today we’re talking about poison ivy. To help us understand poison ivy better, we have biology professor Robert Jackson in the studio with us. Thank you for joining us, Dr. Jackson.

(Man): My pleasure.

(Woman): Dr. Jackson, many of us have had a run-in with poison ivy and know all too well the burning and itching that can result. What exactly is happening to cause that discomfort?

(Man): As you mentioned, when we touch a poison ivy plant, we feel a painful burn and our skin turns red. This unpleasant reaction is caused by a toxic substance in the plant. This substance is called urushiol [you-ROO-she-all]. Urushiol is the plant’s defense, a very powerful defense mechanism that makes people and animals avoid getting close to it.

(Woman): So, poison ivy uses a sort of poison to prevent animals from destroying it?

(Man): That’s right.

(Woman): Well, I, for one, would be happy to avoid the plant. How can we identify poison ivy?

(Man): Poison ivy has leaves that grow in clusters of three. So, as the old saying goes, “If it has leaves of three, let it be!”

(Woman): Well, that’s easy enough. If we see a plant with leaves in clusters of three, we should avoid it.

Now, if we realize poison ivy is growing in our backyards and we have small children, we can’t avoid it. We might want to remove the plant so that our children don’t come into contact with it. Can we remove poison ivy just like we do any other poisonous plant?

(Man): Actually, we should be very careful when removing poison ivy, because it’s not like other poisonous plants. We can remove other poisonous plants simply by burning them. Not so with poison ivy!

Even after a poison ivy plant dies and dries out, it still contains urushiol--for up to a year after the plant’s death. For this reason, we shouldn’t destroy poison ivy by setting fire to it. If we do, the urushiol will be released into the air with the smoke, causing harm to anyone who breathes it in.

(Narrator): Now answer the questions.

What is the radio interview mainly about?

- A Types of painful plants
- B Defense mechanisms of plants
- C Facts about one poisonous plant *
- D Methods for removing poisonous plants

An * indicates the correct answer.

What is urushiol?

- A A substance in the skin
- B A cluster of three leaves
- C A compound found in smoke
- D A toxic substance in some plants *

An * indicates the correct answer.

How can poison ivy be identified?

- A By the number of its leaves *
- B By the color of its leaves
- C By the size of its leaves
- D By the way it smells

An * indicates the correct answer.

Why does Dr. Jackson talk about setting fire to poison ivy plants?

- A To explain why poison ivy grows so quickly
- B To warn people not to burn poison ivy plants *
- C To describe what poison ivy feels like on the skin
- D To suggest a good method for removing poison ivy

An * indicates the correct answer.

Question 5:



Choose the word that belongs in the blank.

Tareq _____ his biology teacher that his science project would be completed on time.

- A** assured*
- B** said
- C** asked
- D** explained

An * indicates the correct answer.

