

Sixth semester Exam (Correction)

Text:

During World War II the prospect of a nuclear-armed Nazi Germany led the United States to intensify its efforts to build a nuclear weapon. The U.S. program, known as the Manhattan Project, produced the first atomic bomb in July 1945. Only three weeks after the first test of an atomic bomb in the U.S. state of New Mexico, a uranium-based atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan; a second, plutonium-based bomb was dropped on Nagasaki three days later. The intense competition of those two countries during the Cold War led them to develop the more-powerful thermonuclear bomb (also known as the hydrogen bomb, or H-bomb) and to enlarge their stocks of nuclear weapons. At the height of this competition, the United States and the Soviet Union together possessed many thousands of nuclear warheads, enough to eradicate all life on Earth many times over.

Confronted with the growing prospect of nuclear proliferation, U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower launched in 1953 his Atoms for Peace program, which eventually provided nonmilitary nuclear technology to countries that renounced nuclear weapons. In 1957 the Atoms for Peace program led to the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a United Nations organization promoting the safe and peaceful use of nuclear technology.

In response to the growing threat of nuclear war, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, or Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), was concluded by the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and China in 1968. The treaty required states with nuclear weapons to make nonmilitary nuclear technology available to other countries and to take steps toward their own nuclear disarmament. In exchange, states without nuclear weapons pledged not to transfer or obtain military nuclear technology and to submit to IAEA regulations. The objectives of the NPT were thus twofold: to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons without impeding the development of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and to promote global disarmament.

Questions:

A/ Text Comprehension:

1-say if the following statements **true** or **false**:

* the US fear of a growing military Germany is behind its nuclear program during second world war.
TRUE (1)

* U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower launched in 1953 his Atoms for Peace program to advance nuclear proliferation in the world. **FALSE (1)**

* the NPT put limitations on the nuclear energy use. **TRUE (1)**

2~(The **intense** competition of those two countries during the Cold War led them to develop the more-powerful thermonuclear bomb)

Intense means: huge (0.5) swift hard / find the correct **synonym**

3~ Find synonyms and antonyms in the text:

Synonyms: to increase = **to intensify** §1/ faced = **confronted** §2/ proliferation = **spread** §3 (1.5)

Antonyms: peace **≠war** §1/ diminishing **≠growing** §2/ civil **≠military** §3 (1.5)

B/ Mastery of language:

1~Turn this sentence into **passive voice**:

The U.S. program (the Manhattan Project) produced the first atomic bomb in July 1945.

The first atomic bomb **was produced** by The U.S. program (the Manhattan Project) in July 1945. (1)

2~Turn this sentence into **Active voice**:

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was concluded by the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and China in 1968.

The United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and China concluded The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1968. (1)

3-Fill in the gaps:

verb	Noun	Adjective
to conclude	Conclusion (0.5)	Concluded (0.5)
To proliferate (0.5)	proliferation	Proliferated (0.5)
To prevent (0.5)	Prevention (0.5)	preventive

4~Find in the text: (03)

phrase : during world war 2

clause : produced the first atomic bomb in July 1945.

Sentence: In 1957 the Atoms for Peace program led to the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a United Nations organization promoting the safe and peaceful use of nuclear technology.

C/ Translation:

1~translate into Arabic:

In response to the growing threat of nuclear war, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, or Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), was concluded by the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and China in 1968.

عقدت معاهدة منع الانتشار النووي من طرف الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد السوفيتي والمملكة المتحدة وفرنسا والصين عام 1968، رداً على

التهديد المتنامي للحرب النووية. (3.5)

2~translate into English:

الغموض النووي الإسرائيلي	البرنامج النووي السلمي	الفرصة النووية	الانتشار النووي العمودي
Israeli nuclear opacity (0.5)	Peaceful nuclear program (0.5)	Nuclear opportunity (0.5)	Vertical nuclear proliferation (0.5)

Good Luck

Your Teacher~ I.Benammar