



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(2025 - 2024)

Unit 2

Looking ahead

Jordan

High Note

Emad Abu Alzumar

0785915568

0796145755

Irregular Verbs

الأفعال المتشابهة في التصاريف الثلاث :

cost	cost	cost	يكلف	عماد ابو الزمر	hurt	hurt	hurt	يصيب, يؤذي
hit	hit	hit	يضرب		bet	bet	bet	يراهن
let	let	let	يسمح		read	read	read	يقرا
cut	cut	cut	يقطع		spread	spread	spread	ينتشر
put	put	put	يضع					
set	set	set	تغرب					
shut	shut	shut	يغلق					

know	knew	known	يعرف	عماد ابو الزمر	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
blow	blew	blown	يهجم		break	broke	broken	يكسر
fly	flew	flown	يطير		steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
grow	grew	grown	ينمو		choose	chose	chosen	يختار
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي		freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم		wake	woke	waken	يستيقظ

deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل مع	عماد ابو الزمر	lend	lent	lent	يقرض
mean	meant	meant	يعني		send	sent	sent	يرسل
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم		spend	spent	spent	يقضي
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق		smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم		bend	bent	bent	ينحني
learn	learnt- ed	learnt- ed	يتعلم		lead	led	led	يقود
leave	left	left	يغادر		spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى

bleed	bled	bled	ينزف	عماد ابو الزمر	bring	brought	brought	يحضر
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ		fight	fought	fought	يحارب
meet	met	met	يقابل		buy	bought	bought	يشترى
feed	fed	fed	يغذي		teach	taught	taught	يعلم
feel	felt	felt	يشعر		think	thought	thought	يفكر
sleep	slept	slept	ينام		catch	caught	caught	يمسك
sweep	swept	swept	يكنس					

ride	rode	ridden	يركب	عماد ابو الزمر	swear	swore	sworn	يقسم
drive	drove	driven	يقود		wear	wore	worn	يلبس
rise	rose	risen	يرفع		tear	tore	torn	يحطم/يمزق
write	wrote	written	يكتب		shine	shone	shone	يلمع
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى		get	got	got/gotten	يحصل على
take	took	taken	ياخذ		tell	told	told	يخبر
shake	shook	shaken	يهتز		sell	sold	sold	يبيع

lose	lost	lost	يخسر	عماد ابو الزمر	sink	sank	sunk	يغرق
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق		drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
win	won	won	يربح/يفوز		begin	began	begun	يبدأ
hold	held	held	يمسك		sing	sang	sung	يعني
bend	bent	bent	ينحني/يلوي		swim	swam	swum	يسبح
hold	held	held	يمسك		ring	rang	rung	يرن

go	went	gone	يذهب	عماد ابو الزمر	come	came	come	يحضر
see	saw	seen	يرى		become	became	become	يصبح
eat	ate	eaten	ياكل		fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
sew	sewed	sewn	يخيط		stand	stood	stood	يقف
give	gave	given	يعطي		understand	understood	understood	يفهم
show	showed	shown	يري/يبين		hang	hung	hung	يلتق
beat	beat	beaten	يهزم		dig	dug	dug	يحفر

run	ran	run	يركض	عماد ابو الزمر	say	said	said	يقول
sit	sat	sat	يجلس		pay	paid	paid	يدفع
find	found	found	يجد		lay	laid	laid	يستلقي
build	built	built	يبني					
make	made	made	يعمل					
hear	heard	heard	يسمع		be	was / were	been	يكون
get up	got up	gotten up	ينهض		have	had	had	يملك/يتناول

Verbs الأفعال

اقسام الفعل

verb

Helping verbs	الأفعال المساعدة	Main verbs	الأفعال الرئيسية
---------------	------------------	------------	------------------

verbs to be	أفعال الكينونة	Regular verbs	أفعال منتظمة
verbs to do	أفعال العمل	play – played - played	
verbs to have	أفعال الملكية	Irregular verbs	أفعال شاذة
Modals	الأفعال الشكلية	see – saw - seen	

الأفعال الرئيسية (main verbs) : هي الأفعال التي تصف حدث معين (swim – play – read – go – cook – write) وينقسم الفعل الرئيسي الى قسمين :

1. أفعال منتظمة (regular verbs) : وهي الأفعال التي نضيف لها (ed) عند تحويلها للماضي مثل :
(visit – visited – visited)
تصريف 1 ماضى مضارع تصريف 2 ماضى بسيط تصريف 3 ماضى تام

2. أفعال شاذة (irregular verbs) : وهي الأفعال التي لا نضيف لها (ed) عند تحويلها للماضي ويجب ان تحفظ غيبا مثل :
(speak – spoke – spoken)
تصريف 1 ماضى مضارع تصريف 2 ماضى بسيط تصريف 3 ماضى تام

UNIT TWO

Looking ahead (SB - P 16)

التطلع الى المستقبل

1 In pairs, read the definition of 'dystopia' and discuss the question.

Do you enjoy reading books, watching films or playing video games set in a dystopia?

dystopia /dis'təʊpiə/ = an imaginary place where life is extremely difficult .

ديستوبيا : مكان / مجتمع خيالي (سيئ / فاسد) حيث تكون الحياة صعبة جدا

2. Read the magazine article about two different visions of the future.
Which text is dystopian ?

The future`s (SB - P 16) المستقبل سيكون

.....BRIGHT مشرق optimistic
كثير

In many ways, human life on this planet is better than it's ever been. In many countries across the world, crime has been dropping steadily. This may be due to better education, or perhaps to a reduction in extreme poverty. In 2018, the proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell to around 10%. With luck, no one ¹ will be living in this way within a few decades.

بكثير من الطرق، حياة الإنسان على هذا الكوكب أفضل مما كانت عليه من أي وقت مضى. في العديد من البلدان في جميع أنحاء العالم، تراجعت معدلات الجريمة بشكل مستمر. قد يكون ذلك بسبب التعليم الأفضل، أو ربما بسبب تقليل الفقر المدقع. في عام 2018، انخفضت نسبة سكان العالم الذين يعيشون في فقر مدقع إلى حوالي 10%. مع الحظ، لن يستمر أحد بالعيش بهذه الطريقة خلال بضعة عقود.

1. In many countries across the world, crime has been dropping steadily. Write the reason.

The article states two reasons that make our planet better . Mention them .

a. better education b. a reduction in extreme poverty .

2. What percentage of the world's population lived in extreme poverty in 2018? 10 %

Technology is also making our lives easier and safer, and this trend is bound to continue. For example, driving is sure to become safer. Human error is the key reason for most car accidents, and well-programmed driverless cars may save huge numbers of lives. Such cars are already a reality and are going to become more common in the next few years. And finally, life expectancy is already higher than it's ever been and as a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.

التكنولوجيا أيضًا تجعل حياتنا أسهل وأكثر أمانًا، وهذا الاتجاه مرشح للاستمرار. على سبيل المثال، من المؤكد أن القيادة ستصبح أكثر أمانًا. الخطأ البشري هو السبب الرئيسي وراء معظم حوادث السيارات، والسيارات بدون سائق المبرمجة بشكل جيد قد تنقذ أعدادًا هائلة من الأرواح. مثل هذه السيارات موجودة بالفعل ومن المتوقع أن تصبح أكثر انتشارًا في السنوات القليلة القادمة وأخيرًا، فإن متوسط العمر أطول بالفعل مما كان عليه في أي وقت مضى، ونتيجة للطب الأفضل، من المحتمل أن يعيش الناس حتى سن الـ 100.

1. What is a key reason for most car accidents according to the text ?

Human error

2. What is the consequence of better medicine ?

People are likely to live until the age of 100.

3. Life expectancy is already higher than it's ever been. Write down two reasons.

Technology makes our life easier and safer. Mention two reasons .

- well-programmed driverless cars may save huge numbers of lives.
- better medicine

4. What is the possible benefit of driverless cars in the future ?

Saving huge numbers of lives and increasing road safety .

5. How long may people live due to better medicine ?

Until the age of 100 .

..... TERRIFYING

مخيف

(destopian text)

We may have seen some improvement in poverty and crime in recent decades, but

why assume that this pattern will continue? I'd argue that for most people life is

actually unlikely to get better.

قد رأينا بعض التحسن في مستوى الفقر والجريمة خلال العقود الأخيرة، ولكن لماذا نفترض أن هذا النمط سيستمر؟ أعتقد أنه بالنسبة لمعظم الناس، من المرجح أن تكون الحياة في الواقع غير محتمل أن تتحسن.

3. There are two aspects of life that have been improved in recent decades. Write them down.

1. improvement in poverty

2. Improvement in crime

Advances in robotics and artificial intelligence will not only reduce the number of

unskilled jobs available, but will also eliminate semi-skilled jobs which can be done

by a computer. By 2050, young people ² will have been trying, and failing, to get a job

for most of their 'working' lives! In 30 years' time, a few lucky people will be rich and

the rest of us will be poor.

التقدم في مجال الروبوتات والذكاء الاصطناعي لن يقلل فقط من عدد الوظائف غير المؤهلة المتاحة، ولكنه سيقتضي أيضًا على الوظائف شبيهة المؤهلة التي يمكن أن تؤديها الكمبيوتر. بحلول عام 2050، سيكون الشباب قد حاولوا، وفشلوا، في الحصول على وظيفة طوال 'حياتهم' المهنية! خلال 30 عامًا، سيكون هناك بعض الأشخاص المحظوظين الأثرياء وسيكون البقية من الفقراء.

1. Write down the two reasons which will reduce the number of unskilled jobs available and eliminate semi-skilled jobs which can be done by a computer.

- advances in robotics
- artificial intelligence

2. What are the two threats for advances in robotics and artificial intelligence ?

- reducing the number of unskilled jobs available.
- eliminating semi-skilled jobs which can be done by a computer.

3. In 30 years' time, people will be divided into two groups according to money. Write them down.

- rich people
- Poor people

4. What does the writer predict about employment in the future ?

Many young people will fail to get jobs. 4

Within 20 years, we ³ will have stopped fighting over oil – ⁴ we'll be fighting over water instead, as global warming is certain to lead to more water shortages.

خلال 20 عامًا، سنكون قد توقفتنا عن الصراع حول النفط - سنكون بدلاً من ذلك نتصارع على المياه، حيث أن التغيرات المناخية من المؤكد أن تؤدي إلى المزيد من نقص المياه.

Write down the sentence which indicates that the writer is unsure that life will be better in the future. I'd argue that for most people life is actually unlikely to get better.

Future forms for predictions

3. Look at two predictions from the texts.

Which verb form is used when there is some evidence now for the prediction? (SB.17/3)

1. Driverless cars are already a reality and **are going to become** commonplace in the next few years.
2. A few lucky people **will be** rich and the rest of us will be much poorer.

Cause and Effect phrases and words

Phrases and words	Arabic
as a result of	كنتيجة ل
be due to	يسبب
lead to	يؤدي الى
as a consequence of	كنتيجة ل
give rise to	يؤدي الى
result in	يؤدي الى
result from	ينتج من
cause	يسبب

Rewrite the sentences below using the phrases from the box : SB – page 17 - 8

(a big cause of – as a consequence of – cause – give rise to – result from – result in)

1. This may be due to better education .
This may be caused by / have resulted from better education
2. As a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100 .
As a consequence of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100 .
3. Global warming is certain to lead to water shortages.
Global warming is certain to cause / give rise to / result in / leads to water shortages .

Compound nouns

الاسماء المركبة

- A compound noun is made up of two words.

Usually the first part of the compound tells us the type or purpose of the second noun

عادةً ما يخبرنا الجزء الأول من الفعل المركب بنوع الاسم الثاني أو الغرض منه

e.g. climate change (climate tells us what type of change we are talking about).

. The first word can be a noun, adjective or a verb, but the second word is always a noun,

e.g. climate change (N + N), industrial waste (A + N), swimming pool (V + N).

- When both words are nouns, the stress is always on the first noun, e.g. *climate change*.

عندما تكون كلتا الكلمتين أسماء، يكون التركيز دائماً على الاسم الأول، على سبيل المثال. تغير المناخ.

When the first word is an adjective or a verb, the stress is on the second word, e.g. *industrial waste*.

عندما تكون الكلمة الأولى صفة أو فعل، يتم التركيز على الكلمة الثانية، على سبيل المثال. مخلفات صناعية.

LESSON 2A VOCABULARY | Threats to the environment SB – 2 / page 18

Complete the compound nouns.

التأثير الانبعاثات الطاقة التآكل الوقود الأبخرة الطبقة فقدان المطر الندرة
effect - emissions - energy - erosion - fuels - fumes - layer - loss - rain - scarcity -
الأنواع التوربينات الاحتباس الحراري النفايات
species - turbine - warming - waste

2. Match the compound nouns from the box with the definitions.

(AB.16)

collocations	Arabic
1. acid rain : rain that contains a lot of pollutants	الأمطار الحمضية المطر الذي يحتوي على الكثير من الملوثات
2. endangered species : types of animals in danger of extinction	الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض انواع الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض
3. exhaust emissions / fumes : poisonous gases produced by engines of non-electric vehicles	انبعاثات العادم الغازات السامة الغازات السامة التي تنتجها محركات المركبات غير الكهربائية
4. fossil fuels : examples of this are coal, oil and gas (non-renewable energy sources)	الوقود الأحفوري ومن الأمثلة على ذلك الفحم والنفط والغاز
5. global warming : gradual increase in the Earth's temperature (global heating)	الاحتباس الحراري الزيادة التدريجية في درجة حرارة الأرض (التدفئة العالمية)
6. greenhouse gases / effect : process by which gases trapped in the atmosphere cause the planet to heat up	الغازات الدفيئة تأثير الانبعاثات العملية التي تؤدي من خلالها الغازات المحبوسة في الغلاف الجوي إلى ارتفاع حرارة الكوكب
7. habitat loss : disappearance of areas that are home to plants and animals	فقدان الموطن اختفاء المناطق التي تعيش فيها النباتات والحيوانات

collocations	Arabic
8. ozone layer : part of the stratosphere which limits the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth جزء من طبقة الستراتوسفير والذي يحد من كمية الأشعة فوق البنفسجية التي تصل إلى الأرض	طبقة الأوزون
9. renewable energy : power produced by wind, sun, etc. الطاقة التي تنتجها الرياح والشمس وما إلى ذلك.	الطاقة المتجددة
10. soil erosion : gradual destruction of the ground by weather or people التدمير التدريجي للأرض بسبب الطقس أو الناس	تعرية / تآكل التربة
11. toxic fumes / waste chemicals and other harmful waste products المواد الكيميائية وغيرها من النفايات الضارة	الغازات السامة النفايات السامة
12. vehicle emissions : synonym for 'exhaust fumes' مرادف لكلمة "دخان العادم"	انبعاثات المركبات
13. water scarcity lack of water قلة المياه	ندرة المياه نقص المياه
14. wind turbine : a machine used to produce electric power آلة تستخدم لإنتاج الطاقة الكهربائية	محطة طاقة الرياح مولد كهرباء

Answers: 1. rain 2. species 3. fumes 4. fuels 5. heating 6. effect 7. loss 8. layer
9. energy 10. erosion 11. waste 12. emission 13. scarcity 14. turbine

3. PRONUNCIATION

Read the compound nouns in Exercise 2 aloud.

(SB.18)

Is the stress on the first or the second word for each compound noun? Underline the correct word.

3. Find the stressed word in these compound nouns. Listen and check.

(AB.16)

1. climate change
2. industrial waste
3. wind turbine
4. endangered species

Answers : 1. First 2. Second 3. First 4. second

5. Complete the sentences with compound nouns from Exercise 2. (SB. 18)

1. 80 percent of the energy we consume is provided by ----- which pollute the atmosphere.
1. 80% من الطاقة التي نستهلكها تأتي من الوقود الأحفوري الذي يلوث الغلاف الجوي.
 2. Deforestation causes ----- because tree roots are no longer in place to bind the earth together.
2. تؤدي إزالة الغابات إلى تآكل التربة لأن جذور الأشجار لم تعد موجودة في مكانها لربط الأرض ببعضها.
 3. It is claimed that ----- from cars kill twice as many people as accidents caused by vehicles.
3. يُزعم أن انبعاثات عوادم السيارات تقتل ضعف عدد الأشخاص الذين تقتلهم الحوادث الناجمة عن المركبات.
 4. Up to 300 homes can be powered by one -----, using -----.
4. يمكن تزويد ما يصل إلى 300 منزل بالطاقة بواسطة توربينة رياح واحدة، وذلك باستخدام الطاقة المتجددة.
 5. ----- is the greatest threat to endangered species which are close to extinction.
5. فقدان الموطن هو أكبر تهديد للأنواع المهددة بالانقراض والتي هي على وشك الانقراض.
 6. For safety reasons, ----- must be stored in sealed containers underground.
6. لأسباب تتعلق بالسلامة، يجب تخزين الأبخرة السامة في حاويات محكمة الغلق تحت الأرض.
 7. ----- damages buildings, forests, and kills fish.
7. الأمطار الحمضية تدمر المباني والغابات وتقتل الأسماك.
- Answers: 1. fossil fuels 2. soil erosion 3. exhaust fumes/ vehicle emission
4. wind turbine/ renewable energy 5. habitat loss 6. toxic waste 7. acid rain

LESSON 3 LISTENING AND VOCABULARY WL2.3

Make more weather related collocations.

SB – page 19

الرياح الطقس درجات الحرارة الثلوج الأمطار الرطوبة الحرارة الفيضانات
winds weather temperatures snow rain humidity heat floods

2. Make more weather-related collocations, using the nouns from the box. (SB.19)

Weather collocations	Meaning
1. blistering heat / temperature	حرارة حارقة / حار جدا
2. freak weather / temperature / winds	طقس غير اعتيادي
3. gale-force winds	رياح عاصفة
4. heavy snow / rain	ثلوج غزيرة – امطار غزيرة
5. high humidity / temperature	رطوبة عالية
6. scorching temperature / weather / heat	درجة حرارة مرتفعة جدا
7. soaring temperature	ارتفاع الحرارة بشكل مفرط
8. sub-zero temperature	درجة حرارة تحت الصفر
9. torrential rain	امطار غزيرة جدا

Revision VOCABULARY

SB – page 26

1-Complete the sentences with the words from the box. There are three extra words.

طبقة الدفينة دخان متجمد غير معتاد تعرية يغلي حارق حمضي
 acid - blistering - boiling - erosion - freak - freezing - fumes - greenhouse - layer
 مركبة توربينات غزير ندرة اوزون
 ozone - scarcity - torrential - turbines - vehicle

- The weather is really weird. It's cold **freezing** one minute and then **blistering** hot the next.
 1 الطقس غريب حقًا. الجو بارد ومتجمد لمدة دقيقة ثم يصبح ساخنًا في الدقيقة التالية.
- Pollution in the atmosphere results in **acid** rain.
 2- يؤدي تلوث الجو إلى هطول الأمطار الحمضية.
- Soil **erosion** happens when the plants and trees that keep it in place are destroyed by the elements or man.
 3 يحدث تآكل التربة عندما تدمر العناصر أو الإنسان النباتات والأشجار التي تحافظ عليها في مكانها.
- The **boiling** heat caused the pavement to melt!
 4 تسببت حرارة الغليان في ذوبان الرصيف!
- Powerful wind **turbines** use wind power to create energy.
 5 توربينات الرياح القوية تستخدم طاقة الرياح لتوليد الطاقة.
- A good way of reducing **vehicle** emissions is to promote the production of electric cars, which don't produce harmful exhaust **fumes**
 6 من الطرق الجيدة لتقليل انبعاثات المركبات هو تشجيع إنتاج السيارات الكهربائية، التي لا تنتج أبخرة عادم ضارة
- Because of global warming, **freak** weather conditions are more common with periods of drought followed by **torrential** rain.
 7 بسبب ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري، تصبح الظروف الجوية غير العادية أكثر شيوعًا مع فترات الجفاف التي تليها أمطار غزيرة.
- Below average rainfall can result in water **scarcity**
 8 يمكن أن يؤدي انخفاض هطول الأمطار عن المتوسط إلى ندرة المياه

Answers: 1. freezing/ boiling 2. acid 3. erosion 4. blistering 5. turbines
 6. vehicle / fumes 7. freak / torrential 8. scarcity

Make collocations, using the verbs from the box. Then check with the word list. (SB.73)

سام تربة موطن غير عادي معرض للخطر
endangered freak habitat soil toxic

- loss -----
- species -----
- erosion -----
- weather -----
- waste -----

answers: 1. habitat 2. endangered 3. soil 4. freak 5. toxic

Complete the statements with words from the word list in the correct form.

Then decidewhich statements are false.

(SB.73)

- A lot of pollution is due t----- the number of cars on the roads.
- A simple and effective way to reduce vehicle e-----is to drive at steady speed.
- Eating a lot of sugar usually leads t-----people living longer.
- Many people worry about global w-----.
- A ----- rain makes our rivers cleaner.

Answers: 1. toxic waste 2. exhausted fumes 3. to 4. warming 5. acid

4. Complete the signs with one word in each gap.

(AB.16)

(emission - endangered - scarcity - acid - toxic - layer)

1. Save our trees . Stop ----- rain !
2. Burning fossil fuels = a hole in the ozone ----- .
3. Make public transport free to reduce vehicle ----- .
4. Close factories that produce ----- waste now !
5. The planet belongs to all living things : protect ----- species and stop ----- habitat .
6. Water ----- will lead to war ! We are thirsty for change !

Answers: 1. acid 2. layer 3. emission 4. toxic 5. endangered / loss 6. scarcity

3. What problems do such conditions cause ?

SB – page 19

3. Look at some arguments people make about climate change.

SB – page 19

Do you think there is any truth in them ?

1. The temperature is actually cooling rather than heating up .
2. Climate change is not being caused by human beings.

7. Is climate change something that you worry about ? Say why .

SB – page 19

7. What do you think individuals can do to make a difference ?

SB – page 19

Signposting

وضع الاشارات

“Signposts” are phrases that help you follow what a speaker is saying.

They can also indicate how something relates to what has already been said .

الإشارات " هي عبارات تساعدك على متابعة ما يقوله المتحدث "

يمكنهم أيضاً الإشارة إلى مدى ارتباط شيء ما بما قيل بالفعل

5 . Study Active Listening. Then match the signposting phrases to the functions. (SB.19)

Signposting phrases	Functions
1. I'm going to be talking about ...	introducing the topic
2. In other words, ...	indicating that the speaker is going to paraphrase what they just said
3. The second thing is ...	sequencing an argument
4. ... whereas ...	indicating another example
5. So, to sum up, ...	concluding

THEY NEED SAVING TOO!

S.B.P.20

Poacher: someone who illegally catches animals

صندوق الطبيعة العالمي

A It's no accident that the symbol of the World Wide Fund for Nature is a giant panda.

لطيف

These animals are cute or beautiful, or both, and of course we all want to save them.

الشعبية

تمكن

منظمات

يوفر

يدعم

This popularity enables organisations such as the WWF to raise money to support

مجموعة

متنوع

معرضة للخطر

فصائل

أقل شهرة

a range of critically endangered species. However, less well-known or 'exciting'

مخلوقات

منقرض

creatures are far more likely to become extinct because they don't get enough attention

الباحثون

اللافقاريات

حيوانات بدون هيكل عظمي

from researchers. Invertebrates (animals without a backbone) make up over 90% of all

مخلوقات

قليل

نسبة

متوفر

يحمي

the creatures on Earth, but get only a tiny percentage of the money available to protect our wildlife.

ليس من الصدفة أن رمز صندوق الطبيعة العالمي هو باندا عملاقة . هذه الحيوانات لطيفة أو جميلة، أو كليهما، وبالطبع نريد جميعًا إنقاذها. تمكن هذا الشعبية المنظمات مثل صندوق الطبيعة العالمي من جمع الأموال لدعم مجموعة متنوعة من الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض. ومع ذلك، فإن الكائنات الأقل شهرة أو 'مثيرة للإثارة' أكثر احتمالاً أن تنقرض بسبب عدم تلقي اهتمام كاف من الباحثين. اللافقاريات (الحيوانات بدون فقرات) تشكل أكثر من 90% من جميع المخلوقات على الأرض، ولكنها تحصل فقط على نسبة ضئيلة جداً من الأموال المتاحة لحماية الحياة البرية لدينا.

1. The article mentions two qualities for the panda. Write them down.

cute or beautiful

2. How does the WWF protect creatures from being extinct?

By raising money

3. Why are less well-known or 'exciting' creatures far more likely to become extinct ?

Because they don't get enough attention from researchers.

B And what about those creatures that many people would find positively ugly? With

جسم وردي لزج

السمة المنتفخة

جذاب

its tiny eyes, big mouth and slimy pink body, the blobfish is far from attractive. This

حيوان بحري

اعماق

محيط

ضغط

marine creature lives deep in the ocean, where the pressure is very high . As a result, it

زعانف

هيكل عظمي

يحافظ

التحطيم

ضغط المياه

has tiny fins and no skeleton, which keeps it from being crushed by the water pressure.

للاسف

قوارب الصيد

يمر

يبحث عن

Unfortunately, when fishing boats sweep the ocean floor, looking for other fish and

قشريات

تحتجز

شبكة

بالخطأ

crustaceans, these fish can get swept into the nets accidentally.

وماذا عن تلك المخلوقات التي قد يجدها العديد من الناس قبيحة بلا شك؟ بعيونها الصغيرة وفمها الكبير وجسمها الوردي اللزج، السمة المنتفخة بعيدة عن كونها جذابة. يعيش هذه المخلوق البحري في أعماق المحيط، حيث يكون الضغط مرتفعاً للغاية. نتيجة لذلك، لديها زعانف صغيرة ولا يوجد لديها هيكل عظمي، مما يحافظ عليها من التهديم بسبب ضغط الماء. للأسف، عندما تمر سفن الصيد على قاع المحيط، بحثاً عن أسماك وقشريات أخرى، يمكن أن تحتجز هذه الأسماك بالخطأ في الشباك.

4. The article mentions many qualities for the blobfish. Write them down.

It has tiny eyes, big mouth and slimy pink body, lives deep in the ocean and has tiny fins and no skeleton.

5. What keeps the blobfish from being crushed by the water pressure? Mention two reasons .

It has tiny fins and no skeleton.

6. When can these fish get swept into the nets accidentally?

when fishing boats sweep the ocean floor, looking for other fish and crustaceans.

تهديد يواجه اكل النمل الحرشفي صدفة

C The threat faced by the pangolin, however, is far from accidental. They are more often targeted by poachers than any other animal in the world. Unique among mammals, it is covered in scales, like a reptile. They may not look very cuddly or cute, but these scales are highly prized in traditional Chinese medicine, which has caused the population of pangolins in China to fall by around 90% since the 1960s. Their scales protect them from their natural predators, but it's simple for a poacher to just pick them up.

التهديد الذي تواجهه اكل النمل الحرشفي، ابعدها ما يكون بالصدفة. فهي غالبًا ما تكون هدفًا لصيادي الحيوانات المفترسة أكثر من أي حيوان آخر في العالم. فريدة من نوعها بين الثدييات، فهي مغطاة بحراشيف، تمامًا كالزواحف. قد لا تبدو لطيفة أو جميلة جدًا، ولكن هذه الحراشيف تحظى بقدر كبير من الاهتمام في الطب التقليدي الصيني، مما تسبب في انخفاض عدد اكل النمل الحرشفي في الصين بنسبة تقدر بحوالي 90% منذ الستينيات. تحميهم حراشيفهم من الحيوانات المفترسة الطبيعية، لكن من السهل بالنسبة لصياد غير مشروع أن يقتنصهم.

7. What is special about the pangolin among mammals?

It is covered in scales, like a reptile

8. What is the reason of the fall in the number of pangolins?

Their scales are highly prized in traditional Chinese medicine.

9. Quote the sentence which indicates to the benefit of the pangolin's scales.

Their scales protect them from their natural predators, but it's simple for a poacher to just pick them up.

مخلوقات قبيح تمامًا معرضة للخطر

D Other creatures become endangered precisely because people find them ugly. Take the aye for example. Found only on the island of Madagascar, the aye is the world's largest nocturnal primate. During the day they sleep in nests in the trees, coming out to hunt at night. They are solitary creatures, furry, and unfortunately, the way they look means that they are traditionally considered an omen of bad luck. As a result, they are often killed.

تصبح مخلوقات أخرى مهددة بالانقراض بالضبط لأن الناس يجدونها قبيحة. خذ الاي اي مثلاً. يوجد هذا الحيوان فقط على جزيرة مدغشقر، وهو أكبر قرد ليلي في العالم. خلال النهار ينامون في أعشاش في الأشجار، ثم يخرجون للصيد ليلاً. إنها مخلوقات فردية، مكسوة بالفراء، وللأسف، الطريقة التي يبدو بها تعني أنهم يعتبرون تقليدياً آية نحس. نتيجة لذلك، غالبًا ما يتم قتلهم.

10. Write down the sentence which suggests that some people find some animals not beautiful and want to kill them .

Other creatures become endangered precisely because people find them ugly.

11. Write down three characteristics of the aye.

- During the day they sleep in nests in the trees
- They come out to hunt at night.
- They are solitary creatures and furry.

12. Why don't some people like the aye? Why are the aye often killed ?

They are traditionally considered an omen of bad luck.

13. Since 1978, over 100 Arabian oryxes have been bred in captivity in Jordan.

How could this species be reintroduced to the wild?

The government should ban poachers from killing them.

1. Read the article again. In which paragraph does the author ...

SB – page 21

- 1-() tell us what kind of creatures get the least funding in terms of research and preservation?
- 2-() tell us about a creature whose body is perceived as useful by some humans?
- 3-() mention a belief that a particular creature might be a good/bad sign?
- 4-() explain how a creature's physical features protect it from an extreme environment?
- 5-() explain why wildlife conservation institutions often choose certain animals to represent them?
- 6-() describe an animal that is very different from others in its class?

Answers: 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C

2. Write the highlighted words from the article under the correct heading. (SB. Page 21)

Animals	Parts of the body	Adjectives to describe a creature
reptile الزواحف	backbone العمود الفقري	solitary منعزل
invertebrate اللافقاريات	skeleton هيكل عظمي	cuddly محبوب
nocturnal primate رئيسيات ليلية	scales حراشيف	extinct منقرض
	fins الزعانف	

3. Complete the collocations from the article with the correct words from the box. SB – page 21

critically extinct natural

- 1-Animals that are classified as 'endangered' are at risk of **becoming** -----.
1- الحيوانات المصنفة على أنها "مهددة بالانقراض" معرضة لخطر الانقراض.
- 2-Tigers – the largest living cats on Earth – are at the top of their food chain so they have no ----- **predators** .
2- النمور – أكبر القطط الحية على وجه الأرض – تتصدر قائمة سلالة الطعام . لذلك ليس لديهم حيوانات مفترسة طبيعية.
- 3-The orangutan and black rhino are ----- **endangered** which means they are facing a very high risk of extinction.
3. إنسان الغاب ووحيد القرن الأسود مهددان بالانقراض بشدة مما يعني أنهما يواجهان خطرًا كبيرًا جدًا للانقراض.

Answers: 1. extinct 2. natural 3. critically

4. Complete the short texts below with words from exercises 4 and 5. (SB - page 21)

The Blue whale

The blue whale is critically endangered . Blue whales are solitary animals, preferring to travel alone or in small groups. They have few natural predators other than man.

الحوت الأزرق مهدد بالانقراض بشدة. الحيتان الزرقاء حيوانات منعزلة، تفضل السفر بمفردها أو في مجموعات صغيرة. لديهم عدد قليل من المفترسات الطبيعية غير الإنسان.



The pygmy tarsier

حيوان رئيسي ليلي

until 2008, the tiny pygmy tarsier was assumed to be extinct .

The animals look very cute and cuddly , with what looks like a permanent smile.

حتى عام 2008، كان من المفترض أن حيوان التارسير القزم الصغير قد انقرض. تبدو الحيوانات لطيفة جدًا ومحبوبة، مع ما يشبه الابتسامة الدائمة.

Answers: 1. endangered 2. solitary 3. predators 4. extinct 5. cuddly

AB.18**ANIMAL MYTH** قصص خرافية عن الحيوانات**This paragraph :**

6. explains that a certain animal suffers from some vision deficiency but otherwise its eyesight is fine
 9. gives a specific example of an idiom in the context of the writer's family?

A Criticising my brother's driving is like a red rag to a bull. He'll lose his temper and you'll end up walking instead of getting a lift! The idiom like a red rag to a bull' is a useful way of describing something that is guaranteed to make another person angry, but where does it come from? Well, it's common knowledge that the colour of blood makes bulls angry – that's why a matador's cape is red, right? Wrong: bulls are actually colour-blind, and it is the movement of the cape, and not its colour, that makes them charge at you. This is one of many common myths about the walking, flying, swimming and crawling creatures with whom we share our beautiful planet.

انتقاد قيادة أخي يشبه إلى حد كبير إلقاء قماشة حمراء على ثور. سيفقد أعصابه وستنتهي بالمشي بدلاً من الحصول على ركوب! يعتبر تعبير "مثل إلقاء قماشة حمراء على ثور وصفاً مفيداً لشيء مؤكد أنه سيثير غضب شخص آخر، ولكن من أين جاء هذا التعبير؟" إنه من المعروف السائد أن لون الدم يثير غضب الثيران - وهذا هو السبب في أن غطاء الثورين أحمر، أليس كذلك؟ خطأ: الثيران في الواقع لا يميزون الألوان، ومن حركة الغطاء، وليس لونه، الذي يجعلهم يهاجمونك. هذه واحدة من الأساطير الشائعة العديدة حول المخلوقات الماشية، والطائرة، والسباحة، والزحف التي نشاركها كوكبنا الجميل".

1. What is meant by " a red rag to a bull" ?

Something that is guaranteed to make someone angry .

2. Why is a matador's cape red ?

Because it is common knowledge that the colour of blood makes bulls angry .

3. What makes bulls charge at you ?

The movement of the cape , and not its colour .

4. What is the common myth about the bulls ?

The movement of the cape , and not its colour that makes bulls charge at you .

This paragraph :**3. reveals that a particular animal's eyesight is more sensitive than is often believed?****10. mentions a feeding behaviour that is often misinterpreted as an attack on a human?**

B The idiom 'as blind as a bat' is often used to describe someone who can't find something that's right in front of them. However, even a thorough search is unlikely to reveal a truly blind bat because in fact, all species in the bat family have eyes and are capable of sight. About 70% of the nocturnal animals use something called echolocation to navigate, but that doesn't mean they can't see. The remaining 30%, mainly the larger species, can see well at night. Another bat myth is that they love

human hair. While they are known to occasionally dive towards people at high speed, scientific evidence shows that they are actually hunting insects and are not irresistibly attracted to your beautiful long hair!

غالبًا ما يُستخدم التعبير 'أعمى كالخفاش' لوصف شخص لا يمكنه العثور على شيء موجود أمامه. ومع ذلك، حتى البحث الدقيق من غير المحتمل أن يكشف عن خفاش فعلاً أعمى لأن جميع الأنواع في عائلة الخفافيش لديها عيون وقدرة على الرؤية. يستخدم حوالي 70% من الحيوانات الليلية شيئاً يُسمى الاستشعار بالصدى للتنقل، ولكن ذلك لا يعني أنها لا تستطيع الرؤية. الـ 30% المتبقية، وهي في الغالب الأنواع الأكبر، يمكنها رؤية جيدة في الليل. أحد الأساطير الأخرى حول الخفافيش هو أنها تعشق شعر الإنسان. على الرغم من أنه من المعروف أنها أحياناً تنقض على الأشخاص بسرعة عالية، إلا أن الأدلة العلمية تُظهر أنها في الواقع تقوم بصيد الحشرات ولا تشعر بجذب لا يُقاوم نحو شعرك الطويل الجميل

1. What is meant by the idiom “ as blind as a bat ” ?

To describe someone who can't find something that's right in front of them.

2. Do all species in the bat family have eyes and are capable of sight ?

Yes, they do .

3. What do 70 % and 30 % of the nocturnal animals use to navigate ?

They use echolocation (70 %) . / 30 % of the larger species can see at night .

4. What is the common myths about the bats ?

1. they can't see at night 2. They love human hair

This paragraph :

4. suggests ancient origins for a particular myth?

8. mentions a myth linked to the desire to avoid being seen by predators?

C The idiom 'to bury your head in the sand means to ignore a problem in the hope that it will go away. The saying is based on the behavior of ostriches, known for using their beaks to dig holes in which to hide their head from enemies. The only problem is that this is not actually normal ostrich behavior. The myth that the world's largest birds do this is probably based on the writings of Pliny the Elder. He was a famous Roman naturalist who suggested around two thousand years ago that ostriches imagine, when they have thrust their head and neck into a bush, that the whole of their body is concealed. Considering ostriches are the fastest creatures on two legs and have a kick powerful enough to kill a lion, they are much more likely to run or fight than try to hide.

التعبير 'دفن رأسك في الرمال' يعني تجاهل مشكلة على أمل أن تختفي. ويستند هذا المثل على سلوك النعام، المعروفة بأنها تستخدم مناقيرها لحفر حفر فيها تختبئ رأسها من الأعداء. المشكلة الوحيدة هي أن هذا ليس بالضرورة سلوك النعام الطبيعي. ربما تعود هذا الخرافة عن أكبر الطيور في العالم إلى كتابات العالم الروماني الشهير بليني الأكبر. إذ اقترح قرابة ألفي عام مضت أن النعام تتخيل، عندما تدفع رأسها ورقبتها داخل شجيرة، أن جسدها بأكمله مخفي. وبالنظر إلى أن النعام هي أسرع مخلوقات على قدمين ولديها ركلة قوية بما يكفي لقتل أسد، فإنه من المرجح أن تهرب أو تتقاتل بدلاً من محاولة الاختباء.

1. What is meant by the idiom “ to bury your head in the sand ” ?

To ignore a problem in the hope that it will go away .

2. What do ostriches actually do ? What is the common myth about the ostriches ?

They are the fastest creatures on two legs . – They have a kick powerful enough to kill a lion.

They can run , tight but they don't hide . – Myth : They hide their heads from enemies .

This paragraph :

- 1. contains good news for animals that might be hunted by a particular predator?**
- 5. mentions an important brain function that lasts much longer than commonly thought?**

D Moving from underground to underwater, there are several common myths about marine creatures. Firstly, the idea that fish, and especially goldfish, have a memory of just a few seconds is something people seem to remember, but ought to forget.

Experiments suggest a fish's memory is much better than that, and can be counted in months rather than seconds. Next, sharks and the disturbing idea that these incredible predators can detect a single drop of blood in the water from miles around. True, though these often solitary hunters have poor eyesight, they do have a highly developed sense of smell, with some species able to detect a single drop of blood in about 50 litres of water. However, rather disappointingly (unless you're a fish or another of the shark's favourite food), their noses are not as sensitive as is generally believed when it comes to blood.

انتقالاً من تحت الأرض إلى تحت الماء، هناك العديد من الأساطير الشائعة حول المخلوقات البحرية. أولاً، فإن فكرة أن الأسماك، وخصوصاً السمك الذهبي، لديها ذاكرة تدوم لثوانٍ قليلة هي شيء يبدو أن الناس يتذكرونه، لكنهم يجب أن ينسوه. تقترح التجارب أن ذاكرة السمكة أفضل بكثير من ذلك، ويمكن قياسها بالأشهر بدلاً من الثواني. بعد ذلك، فإن القروش والفكرة المثيرة للقلق بأن هذه الجهات المفترسة الرائعة يمكنها اكتشاف قطرة واحدة من الدم في الماء من مسافة بعيدة تصل إلى ميل. صحيح، على الرغم من أن هؤلاء الصيادون الفرديون في كثير من الأحيان لديهم بصر ضعيف، إلا أنهم يتمتعون بحاسة شم متطورة للغاية، حيث يمكن لبعض الأنواع اكتشاف قطرة واحدة من الدم في حوالي 50 لتراً من الماء. ومع ذلك، وبشكل مخيب للأمل إلى حد ما (ما لم تكن سمكة أو غذاء مفضل آخر للقروش)، فإن أنوفهم ليست حساسة بالشكل الذي يعتقد عموماً عندما يتعلق الأمر بالدم.

- 1. What is the common myth about the Goldfish fish ?**
They have a memory of just a few seconds .
- 2. What is the common myth about the sharks ?**
The sharks can detect a single drop of blood in the water from miles around .
- 3. What is the fact about the Goldfish fish ?**
A fish memory can be counted in months rather than seconds .
- 4. What is the fact about sharks ?**
Their noses are not as sensitive as is generally believed when it comes to blood.

This paragraph :

- 2. explains why a type of animal is not eaten as some people believe.**
- 7. suggests that a particular truth will be a relief to a lot of people?**

E Finally, let's head back to dry land where the insects and invertebrates live. Firstly, despite the rumors, earthworms do not actually become two separate slimy worms if you split them in half. Only a limited number of earthworm species can survive such serious injury - only the front half of the worm (where the mouth is located) is able to

feed and so survive. Moving from zero to eight legs, you'll no doubt be relieved and
 thankful that it's not true that over a lifetime people swallow a large number of spiders
 during their sleep. While sleeping, we make all kinds of noises and movements that
 warn spiders of danger and prevent them from becoming unwanted furry snacks. So,
 armed with that knowledge, I wish you a peaceful night's sleep, and if you are curious
 to learn more, there are plenty more myths connected to animals that you can read
 about online.

وأخيرًا، دعونا نعود إلى اليابسة حيث تعيش الحشرات واللافقاريات. أولاً وقبل كل شيء، على الرغم من الشائعات، فإن الدودة الأرضية لا تنقسم إلى
 دودتين مختلفتين وملطختين بالمواد اللزجة إذا قسمتها إلى نصفين. إلا أن عددًا محدودًا من أنواع الدودة الأرضية يمكنها البقاء على قيد الحياة بعد
 إصابتها بإصابة خطيرة من هذا القبيل - فقط النصف الأمامي من الدودة (حيث تقع الفم) قادر على التغذية وبالتالي البقاء على قيد الحياة. ومن الصفر إلى
 ثمانية أرجل، من المؤكد أنك ستشعر بالارتياح والامتنان لأنه ليس صحيحًا أن الناس يبتلعون عددًا كبيرًا من العناكب خلال نومهم على مدى الحياة. أثناء
 النوم، نقوم بإصدار جميع أنواع الأصوات والحركات التي تحذر العناكب من الخطر وتمنعها من أن تصبح وجبات غذائية غير مرغوب فيها. لذا، مع
 معرفة هذا الأمر، أتمنى لك ليلة نوم هادئة، وإذا كنت متشوقًا لمعرفة المزيد، فهناك العديد من الأساطير المتصلة بالحيوانات التي يمكنك قراءة المزيد
 عنها عبر الإنترنت.

1. What happens to the earthworm when it is split in halves ?

Only the front have can survive .

2. Why is it unlikely that people swallow spiders in their sleep ?

Because people make all kinds of noises and movements that warn spiders of danger .

Vocabulary

Poacher	someone who illegally catches animals	من يصطاد بدون إذن
marine	related to the sea	بحري
solitary	usually alone	منعزل
nocturnal	awake and active at night	ليلي
slimy	covered in liquid	لزج
furry	covered in thick, soft hair	له فرو
invertebrate	without a backbone	اللافقاريات

1. Match sentences 1-4 with the four different animals .

(AB.18)

a. goldfish - b. earthworms - c. a bull - d. ostriches

- () it is made angry by the colour red.
- () it buries its head in the sand when it is afraid.
- () it can only remember things for seconds.
- () it becomes two living creatures if cut in half.

4. Match the highlighted words from the text with the definitions. (AB.19)

من يصطاد بدون أذن لزج لافقاريات شعور فردي بحري ليلي
nocturnal - marine - solitary - furry - invertebrates - slimy - poachers

1. usually alone, not with others. **solitary**
2. awake and active at night . -----
3. covered in liquid and not nice to touch . -----
4. covered in thick, soft hair . -----
5. related to the sea . -----
6. an animal without a backbone . -----
7. someone who illegally catches animals. -----

Answers: 1. solitary 2. nocturnal 3. slimy 4. furry 5. marine 6. Invertebrates 7. Poachers

5. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from Exercise 3. (AB.19)

ليلي بحري فردي شعور لافقاريات لزج
nocturnal - marine - solitary - furry - invertebrates - slimy

1. Insects are invertebrates because they do not have a backbone.
2. Gold fish are ----- creatures that many people keep as pets.
3. I don't like holding fish because they are cold and-----
4. Tortoises are----- creatures and are usually seen alone.
5. Children love small----- animals like rabbits and guinea pigs.
6. Owls are----- animals that can see very well at night.

Answers: 2. marine 3. slimy 4. solitary 5. furry 6. nocturnal

3 Write words or phrases with opposite meanings. Then check with the word list. (SB.73)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. vertebrate | الفقاريات |
| 2. sub-zero temperatures | درجات حرارة دون الصفر |
| 3. floods | الفيضانات |

Answers: 1. invertebrate 2. blistering / scorching temperatures 3.

4 Complete the phrases with the correct adjectives formed from the words in bold.

Then check with the word list.

(SB.73)

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1. sheep ----- | FUR | فرو الأغنام |
| 2. toy ----- | CUDDLE | لعبة محبوبة |
| 3. frog ----- | SLIME | لزوجة الضفدع |
| 4. heat ----- | BLISTER | الحرارة الحارقة |
| 5. rain ----- | TORRENT | أمطار غزيرة |

Answers: 1. furry 2. cuddly 3. slimy 4. blistering 5. torrential

Grammar reference and practice

Future forms for predictions

SB – page 17

1. The Future Simple : The form of (will):

Affirmative: S + will + V1 (base) + com.

المثبت.

Negative : S + will not (won't) + V1 + com.

النفي.

Yes/ No questions: Will + S + V1 + com?

اسئلة نعم / لا

Wh- questions: Wh-word + will + S+ V1 ?

الاسئلة التفسيرية

We often use (will) with phrases like (**I think , I am sure, I expect**)
or adverbs like (**possibly, probably, definitely**).

I think , I am sure , I expect , possibly , probably, definitely , Next + time , In + future , the following day , week , in the future , soon , later , one day , tomorrow , tomorrow night , perhaps , maybe , I hope , before long

We use (will):

استخداماتها في اللغة

1. to make prediction based on our opinions or expectations.

نستخدمها للحديث عن تنبؤ مبني على اراء او توقعات شخصية.

2. to express a decision made at the moment of speaking: (future action decided now) (SB.23)

تستخدم للحديث عن قرار تم اتخاذه لحظة الكلام (قرار مفاجئ)

Examples:

He **will probably** be late, as usual.

من المحتمل ان يتأخر كعادته

I **am sure** you **won't** have any problems with it.

انا متأكد انه لن يكون لك أي مشاكل معها

On second thoughts, I **think I'll leave** it till the weekend. (**decision at the moment**)

بعد اعادة النظر, اعتقد انني سأتركها حتى عطلة نهاية الاسبوع.

2 Send me the details ... I'll take a look.

2. The form of (be going to)

Affirmative : S+ is / are / am going to + V1(base) + com.

Negative : S + isn't / aren't / am not going to + V1(base).

Yes / No questions: Is/ Are + S+ going to +V1(base)?

WH-questions: Wh-word + is / are + S + going to +V1- base ?

We use (going to):

استخداماتها في اللغة

1. to talk about existing plans or intentions for the future:

تستخدم للحديث عن خطط او نوايا مستقبلية.

e.g. :I'm **going to** study Architecture at college.

سأدرس العمارة في المعهد

2. to make a prediction based on evidence you have now:

تستخدم لعمل تنبؤ مبني على دليل.

e.g. : You **are going to** have a busy weekend!

(I know all the things my friend has to do at the weekend.)

5. In pairs, discuss the pair of sentences. Explain the difference in meaning, if any. (SB.23)

A. Sorry about breaking your favourite mug. I'll buy you a new one, I promise.

B. I'm going to buy a new coat today.

The Future continuous

المستقبل المستمر

3. The form of (will be + V-ing) :

Affirmative: S+ will be + V1 (ing) + com.

Negative : S+ will not be + V1 (ing) + com.

Yes/No question: Will + S+ be +V1 (ing) ?

Wh-question: Wh-word + will + S+ be +V1 (ing) ?

Key words :

(by 2050 , next year , then , the time / in ten years , two months / at + time + future)

This time + future

We use (will be + V-ing):

1. to talk about an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future:

للحديث عن حدث سيكون مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

Examples:

By the end of the century, more people **will be living** in the country than in cities.

في نهاية القرن، سيعيش المزيد من الناس في الريف أكثر من المدن.

Will you be working on it at 5.30?

هل ستعمل عليه في تمام الساعة 5:30؟

2. to talk about events that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine:

an action that is expected to happen in the normal course of events.

(SB.23)

للحديث عن الاحداث التي ستحدث كجزء من مسار الاحداث الطبيعي او الروتين.

Examples:

She'll **be visiting** her family at the weekend. (She does it every weekend.)

ستزور عائلتها في نهاية الاسبوع. (هي تقوم بذلك كل نهاية اسبوع)

She'll **be explaining** how to understand the labels on clothes.

- At this time next year , I **will be studying** English.

- Tomorrow at 5:00 , we **will be celebrating** .

Note :

As with other continuous forms, we do not use state verbs (be, believe, forget, like, want, etc.)

As with the Future Continuous

كما هو الحال مع الازمنة الاستمرارية - لا نستخدم الافعال الثابتة مع المستقبل المستمر

The Future Perfect Simple

المستقبل التام البسيط

4. The form of (will have + V3) :

(by 2050 , by then , next year , then , the time / in ten years , two monthsBy the time + V1)
By + future

Affirmative : S+ will have + V3 + com.

Negative : S+ will not have + V3 + com.

Yes/No question : Will + S+ have + V3?

Wh-question : Wh-word + will + S+ have +V3 ?

We use (will have + V3):

1. to talk about an action that will be completed before a particular time in the future:

للحديث عن حدث سيكتمل قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل.
e.g. : In 100 years' time, half the world's languages will have disappeared.

- في غضون ال 100 عام, ستختفي نصف لغات العالم.
هل ستكون انتهيت منه بحلول ذلك الوقت?
- Will you have finished it by then?
- By the time we get to the station , the train **will have gone** .
- By next year, I **will have finished** my university degree .

The Future Perfect Continuous

المستقبل التام المستمر

5. The form of (will have been + V-ing):

(for + number + future time)

Affirmative : S+ will have +been + V (ing) + com.

Negative : S+ will **not** have + been + V1(ing) com.

Yes/No question : Will + S+ have + been+ V1(ing)?

Wh-question : Wh-word + will + S+ have +been+ V1(ing) ?

We use (will have been + V-ing):

استخداماتها في اللغة

1. If we want to focus on a **duration of an action** which is still ongoing at some point in the future.

إذا اردنا التركيز على **مدة حدث** لا يزال مستمرا في مرحلة ما في المستقبل.
e.g. : I will have been living in Berlin **for three years in July**.
سيكون لي مقيما في برلين لمدة ثلاث سنوات في شهر يوليو.

Note: ملاحظة

The Future Continuous, the Future Perfect and the Future Perfect Continuous are often used with **by** (2050, next year, then, the time, etc.) and **in** (ten years, two months).

Note: ملاحظة

Other modal verbs can be used instead of will with Future Continuous and Future Perfect forms to show different degrees of certainty (**might, may, could**)

افعال مودال اخرى يمكن استخدامها بدلا من ----- لعرض درجة الاختلاف في التأكيد.

Future forms for plans and hopes

Notes: ملاحظات

1. be + adjective + infinitive

We can use certain phrases with the structure **be + adjective + infinitive** to talk about how **probable** it is that a future prediction will actually happen:

نستخدم عبارات في هذا التركيب للحديث عن مدى احتمال حدوث تنبؤ مستقبلي بالفعل.

• **be bound / certain / sure to** (this is almost definite) هذا تقريبا مؤكد

Global warming **is certain to** cause water shortages. / **I am sure to** come early tomorrow .

• **be likely to** (this is probable) هذا محتمل

It **is likely to** rain tonight .

• **be unlikely to** (this is improbable) هذا غير محتمل

2. be planning / hoping to + infinitive or be thinking of + gerund:

We can also use other phrases to talk about the future.

للتخطيط

• For plans, we can use **be planning / hoping to + infinitive** or **be thinking of + gerund**:

Examples:

I'm **planning to get** someone to fix my car.

They're **hoping to do** it soon.

I'm **thinking of creating** a website.

اخطط للطلب من شخص ما لإصلاح سيارتي

هم يأملون القيام بذلك قريبا

افكر في انشاء موقع على الانترنت

3. be about to + infinitive:

When something is happening very soon we can use **be about to + infinitive**:

نستخدم هذا التركيب للحديث عن حدث على وشك الحدوث (قريب جدا للحدث)

e.g. : They're **about to** announce a new competition.

انهم على وشك الاعلان عن مسابقة جديدة.

4. be due to + infinitive:

For timetabled events we can use **be due to + infinitive**:

نستخدم هذا التركيب للحديث عن احداث مجدولة زمنيا.

e.g. : It's **due to** go on display next week.

من المقرر ان يتم عرضه الاسبوع المقبل.

5. be to+ infinitive:

For formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands we can use **be to+ infinitive**:

نستخدم هذا التركيب للترتيبات او التعليمات او الاوامر الرسمية.

e.g. : The prince **is to visit** the new hospital and talk to the patients.

سيُزور الامير المستشفى الجديد وسيتحدث الى المرضى.

Future forms for predictions

3. Look at two predictions from the texts.

Which verb form is used when there is some evidence now for the prediction?

(S.B.17/3)

1. Driverless cars are already a reality and are going to become commonplace in the next few years.
2. A few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us will be much poorer.

Answer : be going to

6. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

(S.B.17 - 6)

1. By 2050, software **will be able / will have been able** to predict traffic jams.
2. In a few years, tablets won't exist anymore. They **will be / will have been** replaced by smartwatches.
3. By the time today's young people retire, they will be working / will have been working for 70 years.
4. I don't think we **will need / are going to need** passwords, as computers will be able to recognise our faces.
5. In a few decades, everyone **will be growing / will have been growing** their own food.

Answers: 1. will be able 2. will have been 3. will have been working
4. will need 5. will be growing

7. Complete the article with the phrases from the box.

(S.B. 17 - 7)

is likely to mean - is unlikely - will be eating - will have to - will have risen

What will we be eating in the future?

By 2075 the population of the world 1 ----- to more than nine billion.

This 2 ----- that we will need to use more and more land for housing. We will also

need to produce more food and it 3 ----- that we will be able to produce enough meat to feed all those people without further damaging the environment. Our eating habits

4 ----- change. Luckily, scientists are already working on alternatives to meat, such as insects and synthetic protein. It may sound disgusting, but in a few years, all of us

5 ----- it!

Answers:

1. will have risen 2. is likely to mean 3. is unlikely 4. will have to 5. will be eating

1. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of (will or going to) and the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. (AB.14)

1. My grandfather is 89 years old, but he's in great shape, so I'm sure he's **going to live** / 'll live to be 100. (live)
2. Many experts expect that technology ----- living conditions for people in the developing world, but there's no evidence of that. (improve)
3. Look at these statistics - they are very optimistic. Without a doubt, crime figures ----- to decrease in the near future. (continue)
4. Some people fear that robots ----- control of society soon, but I think that's unlikely. (take)

Answers: 2. will improve 3. are going to / will continue 4. will take

Grammar – Future Forms for Predictions : (AB.14) - (SB.17/4) - (SB.17/5)

Future Form	Function
<p>Future Continuous. (will be living – will be fighting)</p> <p>1. We'll be sleeping under the stars at this time next week. - Please don't complain. I'll be revising while you're relaxing on the beach!</p>	<p>1 an activity in progress at a specific time in the future نشاط مستمر في وقت محدد في المستقبل</p>
<p>Future Perfect Simple. (will have stopped)</p> <p>2. Dana and Eman will have watched the entire first series by the end of today. - Unfortunately, we won't have arrived by the time the restaurant closes at 9 p.m</p>	<p>2. an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future النشاط الذي سيكتمل قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل</p>
<p>Future Perfect Continuous. (will have been trying)</p> <p>3. By the time we reach the entrance, we'll have been waiting for three hours!</p>	<p>3. an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future النشاط الذي سيكون مستمرا قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل</p>

Grammar – Future Forms for Plans and hopes : (SB – page 23 / AB – page 21)

Names of Tenses	Rules + Functions
<p>going to :</p> <p>1. I'm going to turn them into shorts. I'm going to study Architecture at college. I'm going to give these old blankets to the charity shop.</p> <p>will :</p> <p>2. Send me the details ... I'll take a look. I will take a packet of the paper straws, thanks.</p> <p>Future Continuous :</p> <p>3. She'll be explaining how to understand the labels on clothes. As usual on the show, we'll be showing you how to reuse everyday items.</p> <p>Present Simple :</p> <p>4. I'm meeting her next week to finalise the plans. We're meeting early to go to the car boot sale.</p> <p>Present Simple :</p> <p>5. It starts at 7 p.m. in the auditorium. The shopping centre opens at 10 a.m.</p>	<p>1. something that has already been decided. to make a prediction based on evidence you have now</p> <p>2. a future action decided now a future action decided at the moment of speaking.</p> <p>3. an action that is expected to happen in the normal course of events.</p> <p>4. a future arrangement with another person</p> <p>5. a timetabled or scheduled future event.</p>

6. Read the rules a–d below and complete the sentences with an appropriate form. (SB.23)

Rules + Examples
<p>For Plans : we can use be planning / hoping to+ infinitive or be thinking of + gerund.</p> <p>1. So, I am hoping / am planning to set up a small business recycling and customising denim. 2. I am thinking of selling them online once I have enough items to sell. 3. So, I am planning to get an expert to come in and talk to the whole school about the topic.</p> <p>For things happening very soon : we can use be about to + infinitive.</p> <p>1. I am just about to start working on a project to design a shop window display.</p> <p>For timetabled events : we can use be due to + infinitive.</p> <p>1. It is due to go on display to the public at the beginning of next week.</p> <p>For formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands : we can use be to + infinitive.</p> <p>1. Students are to arrive at 7 p.m. at the auditorium.</p>

3. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. (AB.14)

In one sentence both answers are possible.

- 1 You've done so much revision you're **bound** / **unlikely** to pass your exams.
- 2 With such strong winds, the airport is **unlikely** / **sure** to be open.
- 3 Although we can't be certain, we think the pool is **sure** / **likely** to be busy today.
- 4 After her injury, it's **unlikely** / **likely** that Laila will reach the finals.

Answers: 1. bound 2. unlikely 3. likely 4. unlikely

4. Complete the fact file with the forms from the box. (AB.15)

will be leaving - will be flying - will be spending - will be watching -
will have been training - will have been travelling - will have covered - will have learnt

Manned mission to MARS (AB.14)

1. The Mars Explorer team ¹*will be leaving* planet Earth in late 2065.
2. By that time, they ----- for their mission for over five years.
3. They ----- how to cope with every possible technical problem.
4. On launch day, millions of people ----- them set off.
5. The five crew members ----- 24 hours a day together.
6. They ----- taster than anyone has ever flown before.
7. By the time they reach the red planet, they ----- 50 million kilometres.
8. When they finally return to Earth, they ----- for over three years.

**Answers: 2. will have been training 3. will have learnt 4. will be watching
5. will be spending 6. will be flying 7. will have covered 8. will have been travelling**

5. Write the questions. (AB.15)

1. Will you be watching the match tomorrow?
No, I won't be watching the match tomorrow.
2. -----
Yes, Faten will have finished school by 4p.m
3. -----
I'll have been training for nine years by the time I qualify as a surgeon.
4. -----
Yes, I'll have read both books by the weekend.

**Answers: 2. Will Faten have finished school by 4 p.m. ?
3. How long will you have been training by the time you qualify as a surgeon ?
4. Will you have read both books by the weekend ?**

6. USE OF ENGLISH

Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one.

(AB.15)

In the not-too-distant future...

1. Driverless cars will almost certainly reduce the number of road accidents. **sure**
Driverless cars **are sure to reduce** the number of road accidents.
2. Powerful computers will almost definitely become smaller, faster and cheaper. **certain**
Powerful computers ----- smaller, faster and cheaper.
3. The human race probably won't go and live on another planet. **unlikely**
The human race ----- on another planet.

Answers: 2. are almost certain to become 3. is unlikely to go and live

4 Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one.

Use between two and five words, including the word in bold.

SB – page 26

- 1 The lecture is going to start soon. **about**
The lecture **is about to start**
1 ستبدأ المحاضرة قريباً.
المحاضرة على وشك أن تبدأ
- 2 It's been so hot today that it's very probable there will be a storm here. **bound**
It's been so hot today that a storm **is bound** here.
2 كان الجو حاراً جداً اليوم ومن المحتمل جداً أن تكون هناك عاصفة هنا.
كان الجو حاراً جداً اليوم لدرجة أن هناك عاصفة قادمة هنا.
- 3 The bridge was closed because of gale force winds. **to**
The bridge was closed **due to gale force winds**.
3 تم إغلاق الجسر بسبب الرياح العاتية.
تم إغلاق الجسر بسبب الرياح العاتية.
- 4 It is probable global warming will be worse in 50 years. **likely**
Global warming **is likely worse** in 50 years.
4 من المحتمل أن يكون الاحتباس الحراري أسوأ خلال 50 عامًا.
من المرجح أن يكون الاحتباس الحراري أسوأ خلال 50 عامًا.
- 5 We have arranged to meet on Thursday morning. **planning**
We are planning to meet on Thursday morning.
5 لقد رتبنا للقاء صباح يوم الخميس.
نحن نخطط للقاء صباح الخميس.
- 6 Global warming has caused freak weather in many parts of the world. **rise**
Global warming **has caused a rise in** freak weather in many parts of the world.
6 تسبب الاحتباس الحراري في حدوث طقس غريب في أجزاء كثيرة من العالم.
تسبب الاحتباس الحراري في ارتفاع معدلات الطقس في أجزاء كثيرة من العالم.

7. Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

(AB.15)

(been - from - to - have - by)

1. I hope that by the age of 30, I'll **be** running my own successful tech business.
2. Is Abeer ----- likely apologise for her behaviour?
3. By the time they get home, Abbas and Jaber will have ----- travelling for 18 hours!
4. Do you think you'll ----- finished your project before next week's deadline?
5. I think it's likely that ----- the year 2050, doctors will have found a cure for cancer.
6. Five years ----- now, Kamal will have gained his degree in astrophysics.

Answers: 2. to 3. been 4. have 5. by 6. from

8. Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

(AB.15)

By the time I get on the train next Saturday , I ¹ **'ll have been planning** (plan) this trip for two months! I ² ----- (save up) enough money to pay for a rail pass which ³ ----- (allow) me to travel around Europe for one month. I've got a few days left before my trip, during which I ⁴ ----- (prepare) my bags and buying any last-minute things I need for the journey. When I arrive at the platform on Saturday, my friend Hamed ⁵ ----- (wait) for me.

We ⁶ ----- (travel) everywhere by train and staying in different towns and cities on the way. By the end of the week, I hope we ⁷ ----- (reach) Athens. I'm really excited about this trip. We've spent so much time preparing that I think our plan ⁸ ----- (bound/succeed). What could possibly go wrong for us?

**Answers: 2. will have saved up 3. will allow 4. will be preparing 5. will be waiting
6. will be travelling 7. will have reached 8. is bound to succeed**

5. Lesson 6A - Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

(SB.82)

- 1 I'm **hoping / thinking of** doing my presentation on endangered species.
- 2 We're **hoping of having / to have** a wind turbine installed this year.
- 3 Talal **is going to start / will be starting** walking to school instead of getting the bus.
- 4 The programmer on global warming **starts / is due** to go on at 6.30 p.m.
- 5 Dad's **picking up / about to pick up** his new electric car tonight at 7 p.m.
- 6 The professor **is due / about to** start the research next week.
- 7 My sister **is / is about to** paint her room.
- 8 They're **thinking to donate / of donating** most of their clothes to charity.
- 9 The King **is planning / is to** open the new bridge in Zarqa.

**Answers: 1. Thinking of 2. hoping to have 3. is going to start 4. starts 5. picking up
6. due 7. is about 8. of donating 9. Is**

Choose the correct tense to complete the sentences.

(SB. 81/1)

1. Will we **be living** / **have lived** longer *in the future*?
2. I **won't be finishing** / **have finished** this essay in time to hand it in *by Friday*.
3. We will **have had** / **have** this computer *for four years* this year.
4. My dad **won't be** / **won't have been** eating meat *for 10 years* today.
5. They **'ll be presenting** / **present** their ideas *tomorrow at 5p.m.*
6. It's probable that I **'ll be buying** / **have bought** my first driverless car *by 2050*.
7. 3D printing is **going to** / **will** become immensely popular *in 20 years, time*.
8. *In the near future*, it's likely that Artificial Intelligence will become so wide spread that the technology **will be making** / **will have made** legal decisions in court or diagnosing illnesses.
9. *By that time*, I **will have moved** / **will have been moving** to another planet in the Solar System.
10. I can't see you *at 6 tomorrow*. I **will be playing** / **will have played** basketball as usual.
11. If you decide to come by this afternoon, don't knock as I **will probably be sitting** / **will sit** in the back garden so I **won't hear** / **am not going to hear** you.
12. When you come back home tonight, please try to be quiet as everybody else **will have already gone** / **will be going** to bed.

Answers: 1. be living 2. have finished 3. have had 4. won't have been 5. be presented
6. have bought 7. will 8. will be making 9. will have moved
10. will be playing 11. will probably be sitting / won't hear 12. will have already gone

2. Lesson 1A - Kyle Giersdorf is a world champion of one of the most popular computer games.

Write (what he thinks) he will have done and what he will be doing in the future. (SB. 81/2)

Examples:

By the time he's 25 , ----- (go to every e-sport tournament he can.)

By the time I'm 25, I'll be going to every e-sport tournament I can.

By the time I'm 25, ----- (beat top players in the world.)

By the time I'm 25, I'll have beaten top players in the world.

1. During the weekend ----- (celebrate his victory with family and friends.)

During the weekend, I'll be celebrating my victory with family and friends

2. By Monday ----- (buy a new desk for his giant trophy.)

By Monday, I'll have bought a new desk for my giant trophy

3. By the end of October ----- (get a driving licence.)

By the end of October, I'll have got a driving license

4. By the end of November ----- (drive a new car.)

By the end of November, I'll be driving a new car

5. By the end of this year ----- (invest the money wisely.)

By the end of this year, I'll have invested

6. In the next 5 years ----- (improve his hand-eye coordination.)

In the next 5 years , I'll have improved my hand-eye coordination.

3 Lesson 1A Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than three words in each gap. (SB.82)

1. We're sure that we will find a cure for cancer in the future. **bound**
We ----- a cure for cancer in the future.
2. I don't think he will stop eating meat. **unlikely**
He ----- eating meat.
3. Oil prices will definitely rise next year. **certain**
Oil prices----- next year.
4. Violence and crime in our town will probably drop. **likely**
Violence and crime in our town are ----- .
5. Global warming will get worse. **sure**
Global warming ----- worse.
6. We'll have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt. **definitely**
We ----- change our eating habits in the future.

Answers:

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. are bounded to find | 2. is unlikely to stop | 3. are certain to rise |
| 4. likely to drop | 5. is sure to get | 6. will definitely have/ need to |

Lesson 6A - Complete the conversation with the phrases from the box. (SB.82)

's hoping to - going to - 'll see due to speak - will be trying - won't return - I'll be compensating

Lama What's your dad **1** ----- do about his car?
He can't just leave it like that.

Nada Well, he's **2** ----- the sales manager tomorrow.

Lama I expect that lots of people **3** -----to return their cars too.
You can't say that the car you produced has low emissions when it doesn't.

Nada Dad **4** ----- the car because he loves it.
He **5** ----- get some compensation though.

Lama Really? I don't think they **6** ----- everybody, will they?

Nada We **7** -----

- Answers:** 1. going to 2. due to speak 3. will be trying 4. won't return 5. 's hoping to
6. 'll be compensating 7. 'll see

2 Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences about a car boot sale. (AB . 21)

1. The monthly sale **starts / is starting** at 10 a.m.
2. I'm **going to try / try** and sell al my old sports equipment.
3. As usual, **they're / 'll be** selling tickets at the gate.
4. **I'm meeting / 'll meet** my cousin there at 9 a.m. to set up our stall.
5. It sounds fun - maybe **we're going to / 'll** come along too.

- Answers:** 1. starts 2. am going to try 3. will be 4. am meeting 5. will

3 Look at the poster and complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. The annual charity day begins at 9 a.m. (begin)
2. 29 July? Yes, I think I ----- . (come)
3. It's been decided that we ----- money for a children's charity. (raise)
4. As in previous years, the head teacher ----- how much money we have raised at the end of the day. (announce)
5. On 28 July, my classmates and I ----- cakes to sell. (bake)

Answers: 2. will come 3. are going to raise 4. will announce / will be announcing / is going to announce
5. are baking / will be baking / are going to bake

4 Put the words in order to make sentences.

(AB . 21)

1. the winners / announce / they / to / are / about
They are about to announce the winners (b)
2. planning / we / go / on holiday / this summer / to / are
We are planning to go on holiday this summer. (a)
3. are / you / apologise / at once / to / !
You are to apologise at once. (d)
4. begin / is / the concert / due / at 8 p.m. / to
The concert is due to begin at 8 p.m. (c)
5. hoping / turtles and dolphins / to / we're / see
We're hoping to see turtles and dolphins (a)
6. of / my summer job / thinking / quitting / I'm
I am thinking of quitting my summer job (a)
7. the café / shut down / is / on Friday / to
The café is to shut down on Friday. (d)

5. Now match the sentences in Exercise 4 with the explanations a-d.

(AB.21)

- a. for plans
- b. when something is happening very soon
- c. for timetabled events
- d. for formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands

2. Look at the underlined expressions.

Tick (✓) the correct ones, cross (X) those that are wrong and correct them. (SB.26)

1. I hope I'll earn X so much money by the time I'm 40 that I won't need to work anymore ✓. will have earned
2. This time next week, you are going to give your presentation about climate change but you won't have finished yet !
3. Some scientists think that by the end of the 21st century we will be discovering a cure to many serious illnesses so probably we are going to live a lot longer.
4. By six o'clock, they will be working for 24 hours non-stop to clear up the damage caused by the flood. Extra help is certain to arrive soon.

Answers: 2. X - will be giving / ✓ 3. X will have discovered / X will live 4. X will have been working / ✓

3. Complete the dialogues with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets. (SB.26)

1. A: What are you up to later?

B: Well, I----- (hope) to finish my school project.
After that, I ----- (go) to the 'Save the Planet' lecture.
I've arranged to meet everyone at 5 p.m.

2. A: Are you ready yet? The guests ----- (arrive) soon. It's almost seven o'clock!

B: They ----- (come) at eight, not seven. Don't panic!

3. A: What do you think of the new weather app?

B: I haven't used it yet. I ----- (give) it a try later on. Then I (let) you know.

4. A: I ----- (plan) to go to the lecture on the blobfish.

What time ----- it ----- (start)?

B: At 2 p.m. So hurry up!

Answers: 1. am hoping / am going 2. will be arriving / are coming 3. will give / will let
4. am planning , does (it) start

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

Add extra words where necessary.

SB page 9

1. You ----- unless you take an umbrella. (get / soak)

2. The world population was six billion ----- century. (turn / 21st)

3. When you are studying till 4 a.m., you ----- exhausted the next day. (be/bound/feel)

4. People thought that the use of robots ----- such as cleaning and cooking.

But there's still a long way to go. (do / job)

5. By the end of this month, they ----- of the company for two years. (fight/control)

6. My uncle had signed a contract and ----- an ice cream parlour when his

business partner backed out. (be / open)

Answers:

1. will get soaked

2. at the turn of the twenty-first

3. are bound to feel

4. would do away with jobs

5. will have been fighting over the control

6. was about to / was going to open

Pronunciation

Active Pronunciation : / i: / and / ɪ / sounds

1. / i: / long typically appears in words which are spelled with **ee** (e.g. seen) **ea** (e.g. please) and **ie** (e.g. piece)
2. / ɪ / long typically appears in words which are spelled with **i** (e.g. big , window , spirit)

5 How are the underlined vowel sounds pronounced? Listen and check.

(A.B.17)

- 1 jeans , heat , freak , feed
- 2 middle , river , wind , humidity

6. Write the words from the box in the correct column. Listen, check and repeat.

(A.B.17)

extinct freeze greenhouse habitat predict sea species similarity
steel still sleep slip field filled wheel will
cheap chip feeling filling list least pill peel bitten beaten
fit feet lid lead

/ i: / feet	/ ɪ / fit extinct

Speaking Skills - Problem-solving.

Expressing indecision:

التعبير عن التردد:

- I'm torn between a new drinking fountain and a plastic recycling bin.
● أنا في حيرة بين نافورة الشرب الجديدة وصندوق إعادة تدوير البلاستيك.
- I'm on the fence (about) the advertising campaign.
● أنا على الحياد (حول) الحملة الإعلانية.
- I'm having second thoughts.
● لدي أفكار أخرى.
- I can't make up my mind
● لا أستطيع اتخاذ قرار
- On the one hand, this is a fun idea, but on the other hand, not everybody can afford it .
● من ناحية، هذه فكرة ممتعة، ولكن من ناحية أخرى، لا يستطيع الجميع تحمل تكاليفها.
- I can't put my finger on it, but something's not right with it .
● لا أستطيع أن أضع إصبعي على ذلك، ولكن هناك شيء ليس على ما يرام فيه.

Expressing agreement:

التعبير عن الاتفاق

- You're spot on
● أنت على أهبة الاستعداد!!
- That's what I was going to say! /Absolutely
● هذا ما كنت سأقوله! /قطعاً!!

Expressing disagreement :

التعبير عن عدم الاتفاق:

- It doesn't grab me.
● هذا لا يمسك بي.
- I think we're on the wrong track .
● أعتقد أننا نسير على المسار الخاطئ.
- That's a good point, but I don't know if everybody will agree .
● هذه نقطة جيدة، ولكن لا أعرف إذا كان الجميع سيوافقون عليها.
- Ok, but another **option** might be to reduce plastic use within the town .
● حسناً، ولكن قد يكون هناك خيار آخر يتمثل في تقليل استخدام البلاستيك داخل المدينة.
- Seriously?!
● بجدية?!

Reaching a decision:

التوصل إلى القرار:

- So, let's make a decision on this.
● لذلك، دعونا نتخذ قراراً بشأن هذا.
- Okay, so shall we go with the first one ?
● حسناً، هل نذهب مع الأول؟
- It looks as if we agree that the first poster is more suitable .
● يبدو أننا متفقون على أن الملصق الأول هو الأنسب .

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

(AB.20)

- 1 It looks as *if / like* we agree that we need a recycling bin in each classroom.
- 2 I'm *on / over* the fence about it to be honest.
- 3 OK, but another *option / decision* might be to wait a bit longer.
- 4 So, let's do / make a decision on this, shall we?

Answers: 1. If 2. on 3. option 4. make

Complete the discussion with phrases from the Speaking Box. Listen and check. (SB.22)

Aisha : Which poster do you prefer?

Faten : I don't know. I'm **torn between** this one with the water bottle, and that one with the bright colours.

Nadia : I can't put **my finger on it**, but the one with the water bottle doesn't **grab me**.

Faten : Maybe it's just not original.

Aisha : I don't think this idea will really inspire people to take part. It takes a lot of effort to remember to bring in a reusable bottle. We need to think about how to motivate people to do it.

Faten : That's a **good point**, but maybe that depends on how we present the concept.

Nadia : Yes, you're **spot on**, Faten! That's why we need a poster that really makes an impact.

Aisha : OK, let's make a decision on which poster then.
Will **we go with** the one with the bright colours?

Nadia : Yes, it looks **as if we agree** that one is the best idea.

3 Complete the conversation with the correct words from the Speaking box. Listen and check. (AB.20)

Fadi : So we have to choose one of these posters to promote our environmental campaign – the school clothes swap day. What do you think? I'm **torn** between these two.

Talal : That's what I was going to **say** ! I can't make up my **mind** which one though. I mean – on the one **hand**, the poster with the wave of clothes is visually striking, but on the other hand, the one with the two guys is quite funny.

Fadi : It is, but something about it doesn't **grab** me. I can't quite put my **finger** on it. Maybe it needs a better caption or something?

Talal : That's a good **point**, but I'm not sure I can think of anything better.

Fadi : Maybe something like 'Clothes swap day - not just for girls!'

Talal : Hmm. I think we're on the wrong **track** with the gender thing. How about 'You never know what you'll find at clothes swap day. Sort of like these two guys found each other among the clothes, if you know what I mean.'

Fadi : I think you're **spot on**! I like it!

Talal : OK, so will we **go** with this one then?

Fadi : Definitely. I'll change the caption and print a few off.

WRITING

A Formal Email

Read Farid's email to Customer Service. What problem does he describe and what three solutions does he suggest ?

SB. 24

From : Farid Asmar

yesterday at 8:13 p.m

To : Customer Service

Subject : Reduce plastic !

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to draw your attention to a pressing problem to which your stores are contributing significantly by their use of non-biodegradable plastic packaging.

Like many others, **I am deeply concerned by** the huge quantity of plastic used to package items which simply do not require it. We are told that since the 1950s the world has produced more than eight billion tonnes of plastic, of which around 80 percent has been thrown into a landfill or left as waste in the general environment. **It is essential that** we all take immediate action to prevent this.

Much of this plastic is a result of unnecessary packaging. It is vital that this is reduced as much as possible. Some supermarkets have managed to cut the amount of plastic packaging by using sustainable cardboard instead of plastic, or simply by removing unnecessary plastic from tissue boxes, pizza boxes and other items. I would ask you to investigate alternative forms of packaging for your products as a matter of urgency.

In the meantime, perhaps the quickest way to start to tackle this problem would be to sell fruit and vegetables without any extra packaging, creating a plastic-free aisle, where customers could use paper bags or their own reusable containers. Around a third of consumers say that they base their buying decisions on ethical practices, so providing an opportunity to buy fruit and vegetables plastic-free could help you to win over a large number of new customers.

I urge you to consider these possible solutions very seriously, and do everything in your power to reduce the amount of plastic you use in packaging, to protect the planet.

I look forward to your response.

Yours faithfully,

Farid Asmar

What problem does Farid describe ?

Farid describes the use of unnecessary plastic packaging.

What three solutions does Farid suggest ?

1. Using sustainable cardboards.
2. Removing unnecessary plastic .
3. Selling fruit and vegetables without any extra packaging .

4. Complete the Writing box.

(SB.25)

WRITING - A formal email

Greeting and signing off

تحية وتوقيع

Part one	Part two
1. () If you know the name of the person,	a. end the letter Yours sincerely.
2. () If you don't know the person's name,	b. start the letter Dear Sir or Madam.
3. () If you start a letter Dear Sir/Madam,	c. start the letter Dear Mr/ Mrs/ Ms Haddad.
4. () If you start a letter with a name,	d. end the letter Yours faithfully.

Answers: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4.A

Structure of the email (or letter)

تركيب البريد الإلكتروني (أو الرسالة)

Part one	Part two
5. () In the introduction,	e. ask the recipient of the email/letter to take some action.
6. () In the main paragraphs,	f. state the problem(s) and offer solutions.
7. () In the final paragraph,	g. mention that you expect a reply.
8. () Before you sign off,	h. state your reasons for writing.

Answers: 5. h 6. f 7. e 8. g

Formal writing conventions

قواعد الكتابة الرسمية

Part one	Part two
9. () Don't use contractions, e.g.	i. use reduce rather than cut down on.
10. () Avoid using phrasal verbs, e.g.	j. use We are told that rather than Some people say.
11. () Make points less personal/direct by using passives, e.g.	k. use I would ask you to rather than Please
12. () Make your tone less direct by using hypothetical constructions, e.g.	l. use I am writing not I'm writing.

Answers: 9. L 10. I 11. J 12. K

5. Read the email again. Match the underlined phrases A–D to the categories.(SB.25)

Category	Phrase
1. () Making a point forcefully. جعل النقطة اقوى	a. - I am writing to draw your attention - I am writing to express my concern about .. - I am writing with regard to
2. () Call to action / asking for action. دعوة للعمل	b. - I am deeply concerned by - I am extremely worried that - I find it unacceptable that - It is for these reasons that I
3. () Giving your reasons for writing. إعطاء أسبابك للكتابة.	c. - it is essential that..... - the situation cannot be allowed to continue
4. () Explaining why the issue is important. توضيح سبب أهمية هذه القضية.	i. - I urge you to..... - I would as you to - I would be grateful if you could

Answers: 1. c 2. i 3. a 4. B

6. Rewrite the sentences in a more formal style using the words in brackets. (SB.25)

- I heard that sea plastic is harming over 600 species. **(estimated)**
It is estimated that sea plastic litter is harming over 600 species.
- It's important to look after nature. **(vital)**
It is vital to look after nature
- You've got to stop using plastic! **(urge)**
I urge you to stop using plastic .
- All the best, Ibrahim. **(faithfully)**
Yours faithfully , Ibrahim (+surname)
- I'm really bothered by the amount of plastic we use. **(concerned)**
I am deeply concerned by the amount of plastic we use.
- Get rid of plastic packaging! **(banned)**
Plastic packaging should be banned.
- I'm writing to tell you how bothered I am about ... **(express)**
I am writing to express my concern about....
- You should look into other options. **(ask / investigate)**
I would ask you to investigate other options.
- It's important to do this right away. **(essential / action)**
It is essential to take immediate action.
- You must do it now. **(done / urgency)**
This must be done as a matter of urgency.

7. WRITING TASK Write a formal email to a coffee shop chain in your country.
Describe the problem of disposable cups and urge the chain to take action.(SB. 25)

A formal email AB.22

to: City Council Subject: Air pollution

¹Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing ? ²to express my concern about plans to construct a new concert hall on the site of the city park on South Road. While a concert hall would certainly be a desirable facility, the current plans present a number of major problems.

Like many city center residents, my family and I live in an apartment and value the park for green environment. On any day, people of all ages can be found walking, jogging, cycling and rollerblading there. Outdoor exercise is vital for physical and mental well-being and I am ³worried that removal of the park would have a serious impact on residents' health.

With its mature trees and good sized lake, the park is home to many birds and wild animals. ⁴We are told that the city's expansion in recent years has already caused a great deal of habitat loss. I find it unacceptable that yet another part of the city's green space would be sacrificed under the current proposals.

it is ⁵essential that preservation of the area for the benefit of the animal population is taken into consideration ⁶I urge you to seek an alternative location in an area which would benefit from development I look forward to ⁷hearing from you.

⁸Yours faithfully,

Ramzi quadi

Instructions :

1. **Begin** with an appropriate formal greeting.
2. State your **reasons** for writing in the **introduction**.
3. **In the main paragraphs**, state the problem and offer some solutions.
4. **In the final paragraph**, ask the recipient of the email to take some action.
5. Mention that you expect a **reply** before you sign of.
6. **Sign of** with an appropriate farewell that matches the greeting you began with

1. Replace the underlined parts in the email with the words and phrases from the box. (AB.22)

- Concerned - ~~Dear Mrs Musa~~ - I would ask you - It is said - vital - with regard to
your response - Yours sincerely
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Dear Sir / madam | = Dear Mrs Musa | 6. I urge you to | = I would ask you to |
| 2. To express my concerns about | = with regard to | 7. Hearing from you | = your response |
| 3. worried | = concerned | 8. Yours faithfully | = Yours sincerely |
| 4. We are told | = It is said | | |
| 5. essential | = vital _____ | | |

Answers: 2. with regard to 3. concerned 4. It is said 5. vital 6. I would ask you 7. your response 8. yours sincerely

2. Which word is not possible in each sentence?

(AB.22)

1. I am contacting you with regard to a (n) **complex / ideal / significant** problem.
2. This is a **fundamental / major / viable** problem for the town and its citizens.
3. What is needed is a **pressing / simple / workable** solution.

Answers: 1. ideal 2. viable 3. pressing

ACTIVE WRITING | A formal email

1 Plan your email.

- Make a note of the problems air pollution can cause.

2 Write the email.

- State your reason for writing.
- Explain the problem / give solutions. • Ask the council to take action.

3 Check that...

- all the relevant information is there.

3 WRITING TASK Read the headline from a newspaper and write a formal email to your local council about the problem. **(AB.22)**

Air pollution from cars is a significant problem in our city .

6. You see this leaflet about the proposed construction of a new road. You agree with the objections and decide to write a letter to the council. (SB.27)

Say NO now!

There is a plan to construct a new road link to the town centre to improve access and help businesses including shops.

It is a BIG MISTAKE!

- It will increase noise pollution.
- Vehicle emissions will rise.
- It will damage both the environment .

Write your letter.

Life Skills

How to give a persuasive presentation (2)

(SB.28)

كيفية تقديم عرض مقنع

Using rhetorical devices

استخدام الأدوات البلاغية

Rhetorical devices are techniques used by a speaker to make their language or arguments more persuasive or convincing.

الأدوات البلاغية هي تقنيات يستخدمها المتحدث لجعل لغته أو حججه أكثر اقناعاً .

Emotion

People tend to respond to emotional language, or an appeal to their emotions.

العاطفة

يُميل الناس إلى الاستجابة للغة العاطفية، أو مناشدة عواطفهم

Rhetorical questions

A rhetorical question is asked to make a point, rather than to get an answer.

الأسئلة البلاغية

يُطرح السؤال البلاغي لتوضيح نقطة ما، بدلاً من الحصول على إجابة

Quotations

A well-selected quotation from a famous person can give your argument more weight.

الاقتباسات

يمكن للاقتباس المختار جيداً من شخص مشهور أن يمنح حججتك وزناً أكبر

Repetition

The repetition of a particular word or phrase, usually something which carries a key meaning.

التكرار

تكرار كلمة أو عبارة معينة، عادة ما يكون لها معنى رئيسي

Tripling

People seem to respond to information in threes, so speeches often list three similar things, or make three similar points.

المضاعفة ثلاث مرات

يبدو أن الناس يستجيبون للمعلومات في شكل ثلاثي، لذلك غالباً ما تدرج الخطابات ثلاثة أشياء متشابهة، أو تشير إلى ثلاث نقاط متشابهة